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# SEGUNDO SIMPOSIO SOBRE EQUIVALENCIA



Washington, DC  
18-19 de Septiembre, 2000

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IICA

**SEGUNDO SIMPOSIO SOBRE EQUIVALENCIA**  
**Washington, D.C., 18 y 19 de Septiembre, 2000**

**INTRODUCCION**



Este informe recapitula las actividades y discusiones llevadas a cabo durante el Segundo Simposio sobre Equivalencia realizado en Washington, D.C., del 18 al 19 de septiembre del año 2000. Esta reunión fue organizada por el Centro Regional Norte del Instituto Interamericano de Cooperación para la Agricultura (IICA) con el fin de propiciar un diálogo sobre las diversas posiciones de cada país en torno al tema de equivalencia. La reunión contó con la participación de varias delegaciones de los países de las regiones Norte y Sur, tales como Canadá, los Estados Unidos y México por parte de la región Norte y Argentina, Chile, Paraguay y Uruguay por parte de la región Sur.

**RESUMEN EJECUTIVO**

El Director del Centro Regional Norte del IICA, John Miranda, inauguró la reunión dándole la bienvenida a los participantes e indicando que el IICA auspiciaba esta reunión en cumplimiento de uno de sus mandatos de apoyar y promover el diálogo interamericano sobre aquellos temas relacionados con la agricultura. Explicó asimismo que los objetivos de la reunión del año pasado fueron analizar las diversas formas en que cada país interpreta el concepto de equivalencia. La reunión de este año encaminó las discusiones sobre equivalencia a un plano mas detallado, particularmente hacia cómo se va desarrollando este concepto en el marco del Comité del Codex sobre Importación de Alimentos y Sistemas de Inspección y Certificación de Exportaciones (CFICS) y su relación con el Acuerdo de la OMC/SPS, así como también hacia temas prácticos e inquietudes relacionadas con los sistemas de controles normativos de cada país,

Se iniciaron las presentaciones con las delegaciones de Canadá y Estados Unidos. La Dra. Anne MacKenzie de la Agencia Canadiense de Inspección de Alimentos discutió la situación actual de la Equivalencia desde la perspectiva del Codex *Alimentarius*. De acuerdo con la Dra. MacKenzie, el concepto de la Equivalencia dentro del contexto de las Comisiones del Codex *Alimentarius*, ha ido evolucionando bastante bien con el pasar del tiempo. La Dra. MacKenzie comentó que la Equivalencia es un proceso interactivo que sirve de conducto para comparar diversos sistemas de inspección de alimentos, salud animal o sanidad vegetal. El Acuerdo OMC/SPS, Artículos 4.1. y 4.2 contempla que sus miembros puedan aceptar productos si es que el país exportador miembro demuestra que sus medidas SPS alcanzan los niveles apropiados de protección del miembro importador.

El Artículo 4.1 del Acuerdo sobre medidas SPS claramente alienta a los gobiernos a que determinen el nivel de protección que consideren adecuado siempre y cuando la protección sanitaria no sirva para promover el proteccionismo comercial por medio de la creación de barreras innecesarias al comercio internacional. El Artículo insta a la toma de decisiones consistentes y exige que las determinaciones de seguridad sean basadas en un análisis de riesgo y en estricta información científica. El Artículo 4.2 insta a los países



a que entablen consultas, destacando la necesidad de un compromiso mutuo de los países para realizar discusiones francas y abiertas sobre el concepto de la Equivalencia.

La determinación de Equivalencias ha sido el punto central del Comité del Codex sobre Importación de Alimentos y Sistemas de Certificación de Exportaciones (CCFIX), también conocido desde el año 1993 como la Comisión Australiana. Por lo menos 4 documentos han emanado separadamente del Comité y se han convertido en puntos de agenda de trabajo con miras a lograr un consenso aceptable por la Comisión. Las áreas de trabajo incluyen la elaboración de una guía de trabajo para el diseño de acuerdos en el área de la Equivalencia, la obtención de consenso sobre lo que debería ser un acuerdo de Equivalencia, determinación de la Equivalencia, desarrollo de guías de medidas sanitarias y preparación de guías para la regulación técnica de la Equivalencia. Desde su instauración, el Comité Australiano ha venido participando activamente en el debate internacional.

Seguidamente, la Dra. Catherine Carnevale de la Administración Estadounidense para la Alimentación y Drogas habló sobre los beneficios de la Equivalencia. La Dra. Carnevale comentó que, "todo el mundo parece estar hablando sobre el tema de la Equivalencia". El acuerdo de medidas SPS, el cual cuenta con sólo 5 años desde su firma, ha propiciado que los países comiencen a dialogar entre ellos sobre cómo es que los sistemas de equivalencias para la inocuidad de alimentos pueden ser establecidos en todo el mundo. Si se observa el acuerdo de Equivalencias dentro del contexto del acuerdo sobre Medidas Sanitarias y Fitosanitarias (MSF) y Trato Especial y Diferenciado (TED) de la OMC, es indiscutible que la equivalencia es responsabilidad de los países mismos. Si un país exportador solicita una evaluación de equivalencias, el país importador debe considerar dicha solicitud. El propósito de la equivalencia dentro del convenio MSF es facilitar el comercio. Todo tiene relación al comercio en el Convenio como un mecanismo para abrir las puertas al comercio. Se reconoció que cada país tiene diferentes formas de controlar la inocuidad de alimentos y la sanidad agropecuaria, de modo que la determinación de la equivalencia es un mecanismo que promueva más aún la apertura comercial.

Los beneficios que experimentan los que se someten a un ejercicio de determinación de la equivalencia incluyen el asegurar alimentos saludables, permitir la comparación de medidas de sistemas de inocuidad de alimentos en términos de resultados (objetivos de la inocuidad de alimentos), permitir a dos países la comparación de sus normas, y promover sistemas de control de alimentos basados en riesgos. Desde la perspectiva de los Estados Unidos, la determinación de equivalencias disminuye la dependencia en el cateo y certificación del producto final.

Si la determinación de equivalencias es efectuada en forma correcta, el país exportador está vigilando la inocuidad de los alimentos de exportación. Esto permite al país importador asignar recursos para el control de alimentos, asumiendo que este control se realiza para prevenir problemas de inocuidad de alimentos y que escasos recursos son dispuestos para obtener el mayor beneficio.



La determinación de equivalencias también se puede ver como una expresión ventajosa para el mercadeo y comercio en países específicos o no-específicos. Algunos países desearán ser hallados equivalentes con otros países que tienen reputación de contar con un buen sistema de inocuidad de alimentos y utilizan esto como un sello de aprobación para proyectar una mejor imagen en el comercio internacional.

La equivalencia no es simplemente una gestión de aprobación a ciegas y no será un proceso fácil para muchos países. Sin embargo, será un procedimiento que vale la pena emprender. Un país, si es el país exportador, necesita saber cómo otro país en particular, determina la equivalencia y cuánto tiempo requiere este proceso. En algunos casos, la equivalencia puede ser adecuada si es que es ventajoso para el país invertir tiempo y recursos. Si el país determina que el procedimiento no es adecuado, existen otras alternativas para facilitar el comercio. Estas incluyen un sistema contractual privado a través de compañías privadas y certificados. Para facilitar el comercio de un país, la determinación de equivalencias no necesariamente debe ser el producto final si ésta no se considera adecuada.

La Dra. Carnevale concluyó que el mayor beneficio de la equivalencia es que facilita el diálogo de unos con otros, lo que les permite llegar a conocerse mejor.

Seguidamente, Paul Haddow habló del Acuerdo sobre MSF y el ALCA. Las negociaciones del NAFTA sobre MSF se realizaron coincidentemente al mismo tiempo que las de la OMC. El primer párrafo del Acuerdo sobre MSF estipula que las partes deberían, dentro de la medida posible, esforzarse por conseguir la equivalencia. Existe un gran interés dentro del Acuerdo del NAFTA que va más allá del proceso de la OMC. El Acuerdo del NAFTA deja muy en claro que el importador, basado en conclusiones científicas, puede determinar si el exportador no reúne el nivel adecuado de protección del producto importado (ALP). Sin embargo, el importador deberá suministrar al exportador, por escrito, las razones que respaldan su conclusión.

Es derecho soberano de los países establecer su propio ALP. El propósito de la determinación de equivalencias para el país importador es reconocer las bases científicas que otros países utilizan para lograr el nivel de protección apropiado (ALP). Las normas no tienen que ser las mismas pero deben lograr el mismo resultado. Es derecho del país importador reconocer la equivalencia de los sistemas.

La equivalencia no es la adopción de las mismas normas. No es tampoco el reconocimiento del país importador de ninguna norma que no alcance el nivel apropiado de protección o que sirva para evadir ésta ALP.

Paul Haddow demostró, como resultado de la descripción de las experiencias canadienses y tres tipos de acuerdo de equivalencia, que aquellos acuerdos de equivalencia que han logrado tener éxito no sólo acontecen entre países ricos. El primer ejemplo es entre Estados Unidos y Canadá sobre productos lácteos y pescado. A pesar de que los dos países cuentan con sistemas muy estrictos de niveles apropiados de protección (ALP) y burocracias sofisticadas, no se ha podido lograr consenso sobre las equivalencias. El





segundo caso se refiere a un acuerdo veterinario entre Canadá y la Unión Europea, siendo que a pesar de dos años de negociación no se ha podido lograr ningún acuerdo. El tercer caso se refiere a un acuerdo entre Canadá y Tailandia sobre pescado, para lo cual se estableció un acuerdo de equivalencia durante el año 1997. Los niveles de inspección han disminuido como resultado del procedimiento de auditoria automática. Es un acuerdo de trabajo que exigió mucho tiempo y recursos.

En relación con el proceso del ALCA, Paul Haddow comentó que Canadá quisiera ver en el ALCA un mecanismo para la solución de problemas relacionados con las medidas SPS. Dijo que los países necesitan encontrar vías para trabajar conjuntamente a fin de aplicar de mejor forma las normas existentes en vez de tratar de redactarlas nuevamente. Sugirió que un grupo de consulta del ALCA trate de establecer los cimientos que en conclusión puedan determinar qué tipos de acuerdos de equivalencia pueden ser negociados. Contrario al comité en Ginebra, este grupo de consulta dirigirá su atención a la solución de problemas prácticos basados en ciencias que sirvan de base para la negociación y aplicación de la equivalencia entre los miembros del ALCA. Concluyó manifestando que sería productivo que los países latinoamericanos se fijen primero en sus vecinos para negociar acuerdos de equivalencia antes de fijarse en la Unión Europea, los Estados Unidos y Canadá. Este no es solo un asunto del Norte-Sur pero más bien uno de Norte-Norte y Sur-Sur.

Continuando con la perspectiva general de cómo se encuentra situada la equivalencia dentro del *Codex Alimentarius* y el proceso del ALCA, se llevaron a cabo tres mesas redondas. La primera, se centró en estadísticas comerciales, liderada por la Dra. Roxana Blasetti, de la Secretaría de Agricultura y Animal de Argentina y Dra. Mara González, de la Dirección General de la Salud Animal de México. El objetivo no fue únicamente ver el tema de estadísticas en términos de la equivalencia, sino también velar por el avance de la integración regional en términos del comercio. Este ejercicio sirvió para demostrar hasta qué punto los acuerdos de equivalencia pueden adelantar la integración regional. Las estadísticas comerciales revelaron tanto la complejidad de los acuerdos de equivalencia como su capacidad para facilitar el comercio internacional. La Dra. Blasetti comentó que sin el ALCA, el comercio seguirá existiendo y la equivalencia facilitará el comercio de los productos. Con el ALCA, sin embargo, el papel de la equivalencia será diferente. Servirá de instrumento para eliminar la duplicidad de controles, dará seguridad jurídica y proporcionará transparencia para el acceso a los mercados.

La Dra. Blasetti destacó una propuesta del Mercosur para el ALCA. La propuesta no re-escibe, ni re-define o re-interpreta el acuerdo sobre medidas SPS sino más bien es un instrumento multilateral de integración económica regional. Establece principios para la determinación de la equivalencia, en forma gradual, recíproca, simultánea y no discriminatoria y no permite el rechazo de importaciones por motivos sanitarios. Trabajar con productos que necesitan de la equivalencia a nivel mundial y controles nacionales. Los niveles apropiados de protección (ALP) del país exportador deberán ser similares a los del país importador. Con nuevos productos que representan diferentes categorías de riesgo, es probable que estos productos encajen dentro de un esquema de riesgo establecido u puedan tener la ventaja de contar con determinaciones equivalentes.



Las discusiones de la segunda mesa redonda se centraron en la definición de medidas sanitarias y el tipo de protección que se considera adecuado para los países. Esta discusión, liderada por el Dr. Tom Feltmate de la Agencia Canadiense de Inspección de Alimentos y por el Dr. Luis Vásquez del Ministerio de Agricultura del Paraguay, destacó el variante criterio sobre el cual los países basan sus niveles apropiados de protección (ALPS). El Dr. Vásquez señaló que se debe contemplar que el Paraguay solo produce ciertos productos mientras que el comercio norteamericano es de mayor escala y con menos materia prima. La importancia de un análisis de riesgo es por consiguiente, diferente para las regiones.

El Dr. Feltmate analizó las diferencias entre la determinación de equivalencia la cual incluye visitas e inspecciones de plantas, control fronterizo, y otros estudios detallados. Este es un proceso muy largo para determinar los factores de riesgo. Las medidas sanitarias se basan en el estado de bienestar de los animales y factores del medio ambiente. Existen también factores culturales que juegan un papel importante en la determinación sanitaria. A pesar de que estos factores deberían basarse en sondeos científicos, la interpretación de la ciencia es cuestionable. A la conclusión del panel, el Dr. Agustín Corvalán, del Ministerio de Agricultura de Chile, complementó la discusión comentando que “tenemos un cúmulo de trabajo por delante” en relación con la definición de medidas SPS con miras al establecimiento de acuerdos de equivalencia.

La discusión de la tercera mesa redonda liderada por Mark Manis, del Servicio de Inspección de Alimentos de los Estados Unidos, se centró en el proceso de determinación de la equivalencia. En sistemas anteriores, los dos países tenían que contar con las mismas medidas sanitarias para que se efectuara el comercio. Con un sistema basado en la equivalencia, un país reconoce que otras normas diferentes pueden alcanzar los sistemas apropiados de protección y así obviar el propósito fundamental del requerimiento. Esta discusión involucró aspectos prácticos sobre la utilización de sistemas basados en la equivalencia, discutiéndose también la incertidumbre de que si es que la existencia de una tradición comercial entre dos países puede conducir a un proceso “simplificado” para la determinación de equivalencias.

Varios países prestaron atención al potencial problema de aplicación de “doble estándares” –casos en los que la industria doméstica debe cumplir con normativas para la inocuidad de alimentos más severas que aquellas que se aplican a un país exportador extranjero dentro del acuerdo de la equivalencia. El Dr. Gonzalo Arocena, del Ministerio de Ganadería del Uruguay comentó que los gobiernos deben tener el derecho de utilizar diferentes parámetros para la inocuidad de alimentos, aunque esto resulte en discriminación doméstica e impida el desarrollo de nuevas y más eficientes tecnologías.

### Próximos Pasos



A la clausura de la reunión, hubo consenso entre los participantes en que el objetivo del simposio, de analizar más a fondo el tema de la equivalencia en estadísticas comerciales, fue logrado. Los participantes concordaron en que el simposio contribuyó a la promoción de un entendimiento entre la región Norte y la región Sur, sobre la importancia que tienen los acuerdos para la determinación de equivalencias.

Se sugirió que este grupo expanda su participación a oficiales de otras regiones de las Américas y otros organismos internacionales que trabajen con acuerdos de equivalencias, tales como los comités de medidas SPS y el ALCA. Se sugirió también que se presenten casos legales que involucren acuerdos de equivalencias para su análisis. Finalmente, se sugirió que la próxima reunión se lleve a cabo en la región Sur.





**Simposio sobre Equivalencia**  
**18 y 19 de septiembre, 2000**  
**Agenda**

**Lugar:** Organización de los Estados Americanos (OEA)  
1889 F Street, N.W., Planta Baja (LL)  
Sala: Padilha Vidal A & B  
Washington, D.C. 20006

**Lunes, 18 de septiembre, 2000**

- 8:00 a.m. - 12:00 noon      Arribo de las delegaciones e ingreso al hotel  
State Plaza Hotel  
2117 E Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20006  
Teléfono: (202) 861-8200
- 12:30 p.m.      *Inscripción:*      OEA  
1889 F Street, N.W.  
Sala Padilha Vidal A & B
- 1:00 p.m.      *Bienvenida:*      John A. Miranda, IICA  
Director, Centro Regional Norte y  
Representante en los Estados Unidos
- 1:15 p.m. – 2:15 p.m.      ***Equivalencia: ¿Dónde nos encontramos?***  
*Perspectivas del CODEX, Anne MacKenzie, Associate Vice  
President, Canadian Food Inspection Agency*  
*Beneficios de la Equivalencia, Catherine Carnevale, Director,  
Office of Constituent Operations, Center for Food Safety and  
Applied Nutrition*  
*El Acuerdo SPS y el ALCA, Paul Haddow, Executive Director,  
International Affairs, Canadian Food Inspection Agency*
- 2:15 p.m. – 3:30 p.m.      Mesa Redonda 1: Estadísticas Comerciales  
-Frutas y Vegetales frescos  
-Mariscos  
-Alimentos Procesados  
*Lider: Argentina y México*  
\*Roxana Blasetti, Asesor Legal, Secretaría de Agricultura,  
Argentina  
\*Angel Omar Flores, Director General de Sanidad Animal,  
México
- 3:30 p.m. – 3:45 p.m.      *Café*
- 3:45 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.      *Continuación de la discusión*









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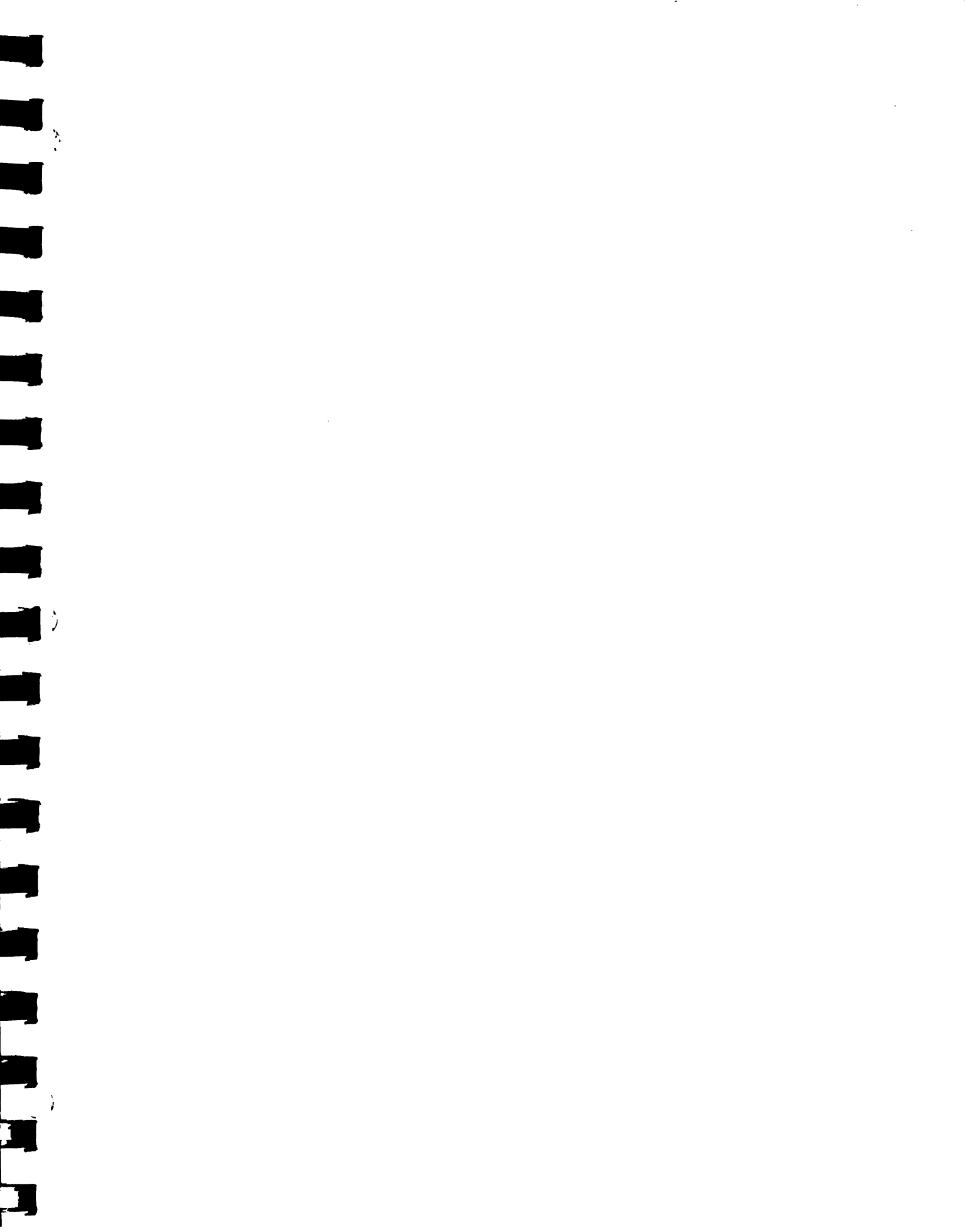
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**Presentacion**  
**Perspectivas del**  
**CODEX**

**Dr. Anne MacKenzie**  
**CFIA**



**Equivalence**

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# **The Concept of Equivalence in the Codex Alimentarius Commission**



**Dr. Anne MacKenzie  
Associate Vice President  
Science Evaluation**





# Background

## Article 4.1 of the SPS Agreement

Members shall accept the sanitary or phytosanitary measures of other Members as equivalent, even though the measures differ from their own or from other Members trading in the same product, if the exporting member objectively demonstrates that its measures achieve the importing Member's level of sanitary or phytosanitary protection

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## **Background**

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- **Article 4.2 of the SPS Agreement**

Encourages countries to enter into consultations with the aim of achieving a bilateral agreement on the recognition of equivalency.



# **Codex and Equivalence**

## **20th Session of the CAC 1993:**

- CCFICS delivered its first report which included a “Draft General Principles for Food Import and Export Inspection and Certification”



# **Codex and Equivalence**

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- **21st Session of the CAC 1995:**

Member nations endorsed the “General Principles on the Role of Science in Codex Codes, Policies and Procedures”





# **Codex and Equivalence**

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## **CCFICS: 4th Session 1996**

Draft Guidelines for the Development of Equivalence Agreements by the  
regarding Food Import and Export  
Inspection and Certification Systems  
were introduced by the US

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# **Codex and Equivalence**

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## **CCFICS: 5th Session 1997**

New work on the Judgement of Equivalency was approved by the Codex Commission

presented by Australia, Canada, the US, and New Zealand.

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11.



# **Codex and Equivalence**

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## **CCFICS: 6th Session 1998**

New Zealand introduced the Discussion Paper, and specific examples of equivalence determinations were presented by Australia, Canada, the US, and New Zealand.

Step 7 to Step 8

1998

1998

1998



# Codex and Equivalence

## CCFICS: 7th Session 1999

- CCFICS requested the Codex Commission to initiate formal work on the elaboration of **Guidelines for the judgement of Equivalency of Sanitary Measures associated with Food Inspection and Certification Systems**
- **Draft Guidelines for the Development of Equivalency Agreements Regarding Food Import and Export Inspection and Certification Systems Advanced from Step 7 to Step 8**





# QUAD Group and Equivalence

- Quad Group (NZ, Australia, Canada, US) are currently working on a paper regarding the judgment of equivalence
- The general principles governing Equivalence Determination were elaborated along with a discussion of acceptable levels of risk with respect to food inspection systems
- Quad paper modified and presented to Codex by New Zealand at the Sixth Session of CCFICS (1998). The paper focuses on the prerequisite considerations in the judgement of equivalence and the actual steps in the process of determining equivalence



# Status of Equivalence

- Draft Guidelines for Equivalence Agreements currently at Step 8 of Codex Step Process
- The N.Z. paper on the Judgment of Equivalence of Sanitary measures has entered the Codex Step Process for comments at Step 3.
- Draft Guidelines on Judgement of Equivalency of Technical Regulations associated with Food Inspection and Certification Systems to enter the Codex process at Step 3.



**Discurso  
Reglas de la  
Equivalencia**

**Dr. Aduato Rodrigues  
Ministry of Agriculture,  
Brazil**



**Comentários sobre as Regras de Equivalência.**

**I - INTRODUÇÃO**

Segundo o comunicado à imprensa do WTO/PRESS/98, de 18 de março de 1998, o crescimento do comércio mundial, apesar de todas as crises, pode ser considerado expressivo - 3 % . A exportação de mercadorias apresentou um crescimento ainda maior 9,5%, considerado o maior crescimento em duas décadas, excetuado o ano de 1994 cujo crescimento foi de 10%.

A América Latina neste contexto aportou com números ainda mais expressivos, segundo o mesmo comunicado, com o aumento de exportações da ordem de 13% e 20% das importações, estando o Brasil e o México como os dois maiores "traders" da região.

Vários fatores poderão ser considerados para justificar tal desempenho dos "traders" e do crescimento do comércio internacional, contudo, podemos identificar entre estes fatores a consolidação das regras e disciplinas multilaterais adotadas pelos países da OMC em relação a : **FACILITAÇÃO DO COMÉRCIO, REGIONALIZAÇÃO, NÍVEL ADEQUADO DE PROTEÇÃO, ANÁLISE DE RISCOS E EQUIVALÊNCIA, (ANEXO I)** como elementos chaves que contribuíram, decisivamente, para iniciar o questionamento de práticas e o dismantelamento das barreiras e restrições injustificáveis ao comércio de produtos agropecuários e, conseqüentemente, promover um impacto positivo no fluxo comercial destes produtos no mercado internacional.

Também, neste cenário, consideramos que o fator de ajustamento e a organização dos serviços oficiais de controle sanitário, fitossanitário e de inspeção de produtos de origem animal, bebidas, agroquímicos, quimioterápicos e alimentos, ao conjunto destas novas regras, disciplinas e procedimentos é um elemento crítico neste processo, ao oferecer as *garantias de controle* da situação sanitária ou fitossanitária do país, ou da inocuidade dos produtos de origem, bebidas e alimentos controlados e certificados, aumentando a credibilidade dos países como fornecedores dos principais mercados e atendendo os novos patamares de qualidade exigidos pelo "new consumer".

Como tal, jogam um papel importante na determinação do *nível de aceitação da qualidade assegurada exigidas pelos importadores*, além de constituir-se em peça fundamental no processo, pela possibilidade de transformar-se numa **BARREIRA INSTITUCIONAL** ao acesso de mercado dos produtos por ele fiscalizado, inspecionado, monitorado ou analisado, quando insuficiente estruturado para cumprir com as obrigações estabelecidas.

Neste aspecto, o conceito de *equivalência*, como definido no Artigo 4 do Acordo sobre a Aplicação de Medidas Sanitárias e fitossanitárias da Organização Mundial do Comércio, *concentra-se, exatamente, nas garantias que o SERVIÇO OFICIAL pode oferecer ao país importador*, no atendimento do nível de proteção por ele fixado para a saúde e a vida humana ( no caso de produtos de origem animal, bebidas e alimentos ), da





saúde animal ( animais e material de multiplicação animal ) ou da sanidade vegetal ( vegetais e material de multiplicação vegetal ), sendo, portanto, um instrumento para que as partes contratantes do acordo ou entendimento de equivalência ajustem as condições de garantias e de acesso a mercado dos produtos cobertos por este instrumento.

Esta é a regra básica fixada pela Organização Mundial do Comércio – OMC, para os países dela integrantes, para o reconhecimento ou adoção dos Acordos ou Entendimentos de Equivalência de seus Sistemas de Defesa Animal, Defesa Vegetal ou Inspeção de produtos de origem animal, bebidas, agroquímicos, quimioterápicos e alimentos, constituindo um tremendo avanço para as relações comerciais dos mesmos, porque desloca o foco de atenção e controle dos processos para os resultados e eficácia dos controles exigidos – garantias asseguradas..

Como todo conceito novo, exige definições, fixação de procedimentos operacionais e o estabelecimento de condições gerais sobre os princípios, regras, critérios e procedimentos comuns sobre os quais os parceiros comerciais deverão balizar-se para negociar seus acordos ou entendimentos de equivalência.

Nesta direção o Codex Alimentarius já está discutindo um Guia Para O Desenvolvimento De Acordos De Equivalência Relacionado Para Os Serviços De Inspeção E Certificação De Alimentos Importados E Exportados como item regular de sua agenda de discussões, motivando os serviços de inspeção e certificação de alimentos importados e exportados de seus Membros a estudar e apresentar proposições.

A União Européia já negociou seus Acordos de Equivalência com os USA, o Uruguai, a Nova Zelândia, na área de controle veterinário e de inspeção, apenas para indicar os mais importantes. Ou seja, *fixaram as condições de facilitação do acesso mútuo aos seus mercados*, para os produtos de interesse de cada uma das partes contratantes, dentro das regras multilateralmente fixadas, com vantagens para o comércio bilateral.

A Secretaria de Defesa Agropecuária / MA firmou com a Secretaria de Agricultura, Ganaderia, Pesca e Alimentação da Argentina, em 9 de dezembro de 1998, um Entendimento sobre a Simplificação dos Procedimentos de Fiscalização no intercâmbio de produtos agropecuários e da Pesca, que busca trabalhar a equivalência para os produtos de origem animal, vegetal e animais vivos como uma forma de promover o aprofundamento do processo de facilitação do comércio intra-MERCOSUL. Assinado no dia 9 de dezembro de 1998, imediatamente após da decisão do GRUPO MERCADO COMUM - GMC/MERCOSUL de aprovar a Resolução n° 77/98.

A Resolução n° 77/98 estabelece que os países integrantes do MERCOSUL deverão negociar os seus acordos de equivalência ( área de saúde animal, vegetal e inspeção de produtos de origem animal, bebidas e alimentos ) e de reconhecimento



mútuo de avaliação de conformidade ( área de metrologia e qualidade industrial ),. Anexo II E VIII.

## II – FUNDAMENTOS E BASES PARA A EQUIVALÊNCIA.

Assim para a Secretaria de Defesa Agropecuária os princípios que devem balizar o processo de negociação dos acordos de equivalência devem ser aqueles que aprofundem as condições de facilitação de acesso a mercado e do comércio entre as partes contratantes, sobre os acordos bilaterais existentes, sendo :

- ◊ facilitação do comércio de produtos e insumos agropecuários;
- ◊ simplificação dos procedimentos de fiscalização e controle para os produtos eleitos para na cobertura do acordo;
- ◊ aproximação e fortalecimento dos serviços oficiais competentes, e ;
- ◊ adoção da transparência na implementação das regras e procedimentos comuns.

As regras e os procedimentos que poderão balizar a implementação deste processo negociador, estarão diretamente relacionados com os fatores técnicos<sup>1</sup> que sejam considerados aplicáveis e comuns para a aplicação do princípio de equivalência.

Obviamente, pode-se adotar formatos variáveis<sup>2</sup>, de acordo com os objetivos e produtos cobertos na negociação, desde que contenha os elementos básicos de compromisso para a demonstração objetiva da eficácia dos instrumentos legais e administrativos acordados e obrigações para as parte contratantes.

Vários formatos foram adotados por organismos, países e blocos para negociação do Acordo de Equivalência, como indicam os anexos II, III, IV E V.

Além da formatação s ser adotada para a negociação dos fatores legais, técnicos e administrativos que serão negociados, o Acordo de Equivalência deve ser um compromisso das Partes contratantes, em que as autoridades sanitárias e fitossanitárias envolvidas se encarregarão de operacionalizar as regras comuns compromissadas, para garantir a estabilidade e o cumprimento integral do Acordo negociado.

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<sup>1</sup> *fatores técnicos a serem considerados : autoridades responsáveis; lista de produtos cobertos; disposições gerais e específicas de simplificação, condições sanitárias ou fitossanitárias aplicáveis, controles fronteiriços aplicáveis , freqüência de inspeções e auditorias, notificações obrigatórias, solução de controvérsias ...*

<sup>2</sup> *se o objeto é defesa animal, defesa vegetal, segurança de alimentos ou engloba os três setores ...*

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Também, deverá ser previsto uma Comissão Administradora do Acordo que tenha poderes para avaliar, acompanhar e sugerir procedimentos de ajustamentos necessários a consecução dos princípios fixados para a equivalência dos sistemas, produtos, procedimentos etc.

Deve-se observar que esta Comissão Administradora tenha poderes limitados e restritos ao âmbito do Acordo e sejam compatíveis com as atribuições dos setores técnicos específicos que responderão tecnicamente pelo cumprimento do Acordo.

Consideramos, também, que embora a velocidade da negociação e implementação dos compromissos nela assumidos seja determinada pelos interesses e circunstâncias comerciais entre as Partes, um cronograma de trabalho e tarefas pode contribuir para que a finalização do acordo seja num prazo compatível e benéfico a harmonização das normativas necessárias a sua execução.

### III - CONCLUSÃO

Portanto, a plena utilização deste instrumento – o Acordo ou Entendimento de Equivalência, pelos países que integram o comércio internacional de alimentos, produtos e insumos agropecuários, constitui, em nossa percepção, um dos elementos chave preventivo à onda de recrudescimento protecionista que se iniciou com os impasses no campo agrícola, depois da Reunião de Seattle – novembro de 1999 –USA.

Para o aprimoramento das relações comerciais bilaterais neste campo, é do nosso entendimento que o Acordo de Equivalência, dentro dos critérios e regras fixadas pelo Acordo sobre a Aplicação de medidas sanitárias e fitossanitárias, deverá transforma-se na ferramenta capaz solucionar as questões de : ampliação do comércio entre as partes; simplificação dos procedimentos de controle; fortalecimento dos serviços oficiais envolvidos; ampliar a credibilidade de suas garantias; flexibilizar os requisitos de licenciamento de importação dos produtos e insumos agropecuários alcançados e oferecer aos produtores um elemento concreto de acesso a mercado.

Estes são os nossos comentários sobre o tema equivalência.



ANEXO I  
PRINCIPAIS TERMOS USADOS

**FACILITAÇÃO DO COMÉRCIO** – termo empregado pela Organização Mundial do Comércio pela iniciativa do Conselho de Comércio de Bens, para uma agenda de trabalho que identificou os seguintes pontos para melhorar o controle de fronteira e facilitar o fluxo comercial entre os países Membros:

- a) *Simplificação dos requisitos documentais;*
- b) *Harmonização e simplificação dos procedimentos oficiais;*
- c) *Uso da automação e tecnologia da informação;*
- d) *Transparência, previsibilidade e consistência, e*
- e) *Modernização da administração de controle de fronteira.*

**REGIONALIZAÇÃO** – termo empregado pelos países signatários da OMC para identificar a implementação do Artigo 6 do Acordo sobre a Aplicação de Medidas Sanitárias e Fitossanitárias da OMC, relativo ao conceito de área livre e área de baixa incidência de doenças e pragas.

**NÍVEL ADEQUADO DE PROTEÇÃO** – conceito fixado pelo Acordo sobre a Aplicação de Medidas Sanitárias e Fitossanitárias da OMC para definir as condições de estabelecimento do nível adequado de proteção à saúde das pessoas, dos animais e da sanidade vegetal em relação a perigos identificados no produto ou processo.

*Estamos discutindo no comitê SPS/OMC “Guidelines to further the implementation of article 5.5, based on paper of Chairman – 24 June 1997.*

*O objetivo do guia é assistir ao Países membros da OMC em melhorar a consistência de suas decisões sobre o nível adequado de proteção sanitária ou fitossanitária.*

*Este guia provavelmente será aprovado na próxima reunião do Comitê SPS.*

**ANÁLISE DE RISCOS** – é definida como o processo que consiste de três componentes: a) avaliação de risco; b) administração do risco e c) comunicação do risco (definição do Codex Alimentarius)

*A avaliação de risco é um processo cientificamente baseado nos seguintes passos:*

- I. *Identificação do risco*
- II. *Caracterização do perigo*
- III. *Exposição ao risco, e*
- IV. *Caracterização do risco.*





***EQUIVALÊNCIA - condição fixada pelo Acordo sobre a Aplicação de Medidas Sanitárias e Fitossanitárias da OMC para o reconhecimento da demonstração objetiva por parte do país exportador que as suas medidas sanitárias e fitossanitárias alcançam o nível adequado de proteção do país importador.***

***Artículo 4***

***Equivalencia***

1. Los Miembros aceptarán como equivalentes las medidas sanitarias o fitosanitarias de otros Miembros, aun cuando difieran de las suyas propias o de las utilizadas por otros Miembros que comercien con el mismo producto, si el Miembro exportador demuestra objetivamente al Miembro importador que sus medidas logran el nivel adecuado de protección sanitaria o fitosanitaria del Miembro importador. A tales efectos, se facilitará al Miembro importador que lo solicite un acceso razonable para inspecciones, pruebas y demás procedimientos pertinentes.
2. Los Miembros entablarán, cuando reciban una solicitud a tales efectos, consultas encaminadas a la conclusión de acuerdos bilaterales y multilaterales de reconocimiento de la equivalencia de medidas sanitarias o fitosanitarias concretas.

**ANEXO II**

**Formato sugerido pelo CODEX ALIMENTARIUS - proposta em discussão**

1. TÍTULO
2. PARTES CONTRATANTES
3. PROPÓSITO
4. AMBITO DE APLICAÇÃO
5. DEFINIÇÕES
6. OBRIGAÇÕES
7. AUTORIDADES COMPETENTES
8. OBJETO DA EQUIVALÊNCIA
9. CRITÉRIOS DE CERTIFICAÇÃO
10. FORMA DE AMOSTRAGEM
11. FORMA DE CONTROLE ANALÍTICOS
12. PROCEDIMENTOS ADMINISTRATIVOS
13. TROCA DE INFORMAÇÃO
14. TRANSPARÊNCIA
15. PROCESSO DE NOTIFICAÇÕES
16. SOLUÇÃO DE CONTROVÉRSIAS
17. ORGANISMOS OFICIAIS
18. PERÍODO DO ACORDO OU ENTENDIMENTO



**ANEXO III**

**ENTENDIMENTO PARA SIMPLIFICAÇÃO DOS PROCEDIMENTOS  
DE CONTROLE ENTRE O BRASIL E A ARGENTINA.**

1. CONSIDERANDOS
2. DISPOSIÇÕES GERAIS
3. OBJETIVOS
4. CONDIÇÕES DE RECONHECIMENTO
5. REGIONALIZAÇÃO
6. EQUIVALÊNCIA E AVALIAÇÃO DE RISCOS
7. CONTROLE E INSPEÇÕES
8. CONTROLE DAS IMPORTAÇÕES
9. PROCEDIMENTOS EXTRAORDINÁRIOS ( SALVAGUARDA )
10. CONDIÇÕES DE VERIFICAÇÕES
11. COOPERAÇÃO HORIZONTAL
12. INTERCÂMBIO DE INFORMAÇÃO
13. NOTIFICAÇÃO
14. ADMINISTRAÇÃO DO ENTENDIMENTO

**ANEXO IV**

**PROJETO DE ACORDO ENTRE A UNIÃO EUROPÉIA E URUGUAI**

1. CONSIDERANDOS
2. DISPOSIÇÕES GERAIS
3. DEFINIÇÕES
4. OBJETO DO ACORDO
5. AUTORIDADES REPONSÁVEIS
6. CONDIÇÕES SANITÁRIAS APLICÁVEIS
7. REGIONALIZAÇÃO
8. EQUIVALÊNCIA
9. APLICAÇÃO DA EQUIVALÊNCIA
10. CONTROLE DA IMPORTAÇÃO
11. PAGAMENTOS PELOS CONTROLES
12. INSPEÇÕES E VERIFICAÇÕES
13. NOTIFICAÇÃO E CLAÚSULA DE SALVAGUARDA
14. DISPOSIÇÕES FINAIS
15. INTERCÂMBIO DE INFORMAÇÕES
16. COMITÊ DE ADMINISTRAÇÃO

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ANEXO V

PROJETO DE ACORDO ENTRE A UNIÃO EUROPÉIA E A NOVA ZELÂNDIA

1. OBJETIVOS
2. DISPOSIÇÕES GERAIS
3. OBRIGAÇÕES MULTILATERAIS
4. ÂMBITO DE APLICAÇÃO
5. DEFINIÇÕES
6. ADAPTAÇÃO AS CONDIÇÕES REGIONAIS
7. EQUIVALÊNCIA
8. DETERMINAÇÃO DE EQUIVALÊNCIA
9. RECONHECIMENTO DAS MEDIDAS SANITÁRIAS
10. VERIFICAÇÃO
11. CONTROLE DE FRONTEIRA
12. NOTIFICAÇÃO
13. CLAÚSULA DE VANGUARDA
14. QUESTÕES PENDENTES
15. TROCA DE INFORMAÇÕES
16. COMITÊ DE GESTÃO DO ACORDO
17. APLICAÇÃO TERRITORIAL
18. DISPOSIÇÕES FINAIS.



## Definitions (CCFICS Drafting Committee - Brussels - April, 2000)

### Sanitary Measure:

Any measure applied to protect human health within the territory of the country from risks arising from additives, contaminants, toxins or disease-causing organisms in food [or feedstuffs].

### Sanitary Measures Involved in the Determination of Equivalence

Sanitary measures include all laws, decrees, regulations, requirements and procedures including, inter alia, end product criteria; processes and production methods; testing, inspection, certification and approval procedures; provisions on relevant statistical methods, sampling procedures and methods of risk assessment; and packaging and labelling requirements directly related to food safety. For the purpose of determining equivalence, the sanitary measures associated with a food inspection and certification system can be broadly categorised as:

- a) infrastructure; including the legislative base (e.g., food and enforcement law), and administrative systems (e.g., organisation of national and regional authorities);
- b) programme (design/ implementation/ monitoring); including documentation of systems, monitoring, performance, decision criteria and action, laboratory capability, and provisions for certification and audit; and/or
- c) specific requirements; including individual facilities (e.g., premises design), equipment (e.g., design of food contact machinery), processes (e.g., HACCP plans), procedures (e.g., ante and post mortem inspection) and tests (e.g., laboratory tests for microbiological and chemical hazards).

Cannot consider a single measure in a vacuum, i.e., determination of equivalence of a sanitary measure at the programme level will likely require some consideration of the infrastructure within which the programme level sanitary measure functions.

### Appropriate Level of Protection

The level of protection deemed appropriate by the country establishing a sanitary measure to protect human health within its territory, which can be expressed in qualitative or quantitative terms. [This can otherwise be referred to as the "acceptable level of risk".]





**Presentacion  
Beneficios de la  
Equivalencia**

**Dr. Catherine Carnevale**

**FDA**



# Equivalence

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## Food Safety















# **Intended Purpose of Equivalence in SPS Agreement**

- To provide mechanism to open trade doors
- If trade door is open no need for equivalence.





# TRADE FACILITATION

## A Key Rationale For and Benefit

### Of Equivalence

- May increase reliance on end-product testing
- May decrease reliance on certification





# Benefits of Equivalence

- ◆ Assures safe food
- ◆ Allows comparison of food measures and safety systems in terms of food safety outcomes
- ◆ Encourages risk-based food control systems and measures based on risk assessment
- ◆ May decrease reliance on end-product testing
- ◆ May decrease reliance on certification





# Benefits of Equivalence

If done right:

- exporting country is oversees safety of food exports
- allocation of food monitoring resources







# “Other” Purposes

- Equivalence can be seen to convey a marketing or trade advantage in target or non target countries.





# “Other” Purposes -- cont’d

Other countries may request equivalence based on misperception that:

- products cannot be imported without equivalence determination
- equivalence conveys a trade advantage in cases where it may not
- equivalence protects against detentions when violation encountered





# When?

Jump to first page





**What is the importing country's  
equivalence process and how  
long will it take?**







**Are we technically ready to  
undertake the process to  
determine equivalence?**





# Some Alternatives to Equivalence

- Recognition of another country's measures/control system
- Private contractual system to meet specifications and/or importing country requirements
- Certifying to importing country that requirements are being met





# When?

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**What is the importing country's  
equivalence process and how  
long will it take?**







**Are we technically ready to  
undertake the process to  
determine equivalence?**





# Some Alternatives to Equivalence

- Recognition of another country's measures/control system
- Private contractual system to meet specifications and/or importing country requirements
- Certifying to importing country that requirements are being met





# Other Choices

- Compliance or Meet Requirements
- Consult, negotiate, technical discussions





# What's Been Done

- FDA - “draft” Equivalence Criteria Guidance --  
June 1997
- FSIS - “draft” Equivalence Guidance, Public Meetings
- Codex - CCFICS Equivalence Guidance -- New  
Zealand, Canada, U.S., Australia, Japan, Europe, France,  
Morocco, and Argentina are authors:
  - ◆ Taken 4 years for draft
  - ◆ Still early in Codex process
  - ◆ Many comments

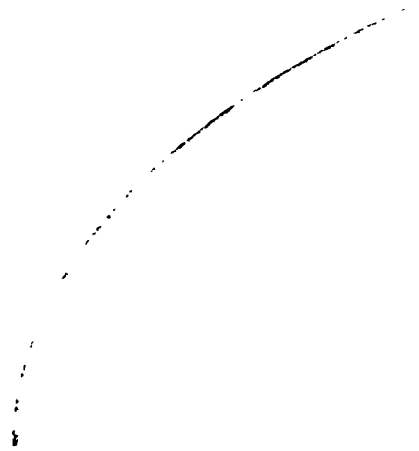








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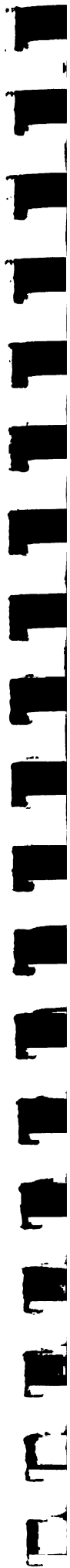




# **Purpose of Food Safety Measures**

**SAFE FOOD!**





# Equivalence

## SPS Obligations

- To accept measures as “equivalent”
  - whether the same or different from importing country’s measures

IF they meet the ALOP

(“equivalence” not defined *per se*)

- To enter into consultations on equivalence, on request





# Equivalence

Members shall ensure...that results of conformity assessment procedures in other members are accepted, even when those procedures differ from their own, provided they are satisfied that those procedures offer an assurance of conformity with applicable technical regulations or standards equivalent to their own procedures.







# **Sanitary Measure**

Any measure applied to protect human or animal health within the territory of the member from risks arising from additives, contaminants, toxins or disease-causing organisms in foods, beverages or foodstuffs.





# Appropriate Level of Protection

A country's expressed goals in protecting its population from particular food borne hazards, as reflected in legislation, guidelines and other official documents.

An ALOP can be expressed in quantitative or qualitative terms.





# **WHAT IS EQUIVALENCE?**

The demonstration by an exporting country that its sanitary measure(s) achieve the importing country's appropriate level of protection.

Two different sets of sanitary measures achieve the same level of public health protection.





**Can equivalence be found for  
specific requirements or must  
they be met?**







# **Will equivalence result in different standards for imports vs. domestic food products?**





**Presentacion**  
**Bases para Edificar la**  
**Equivalencia**

**Dr. Tom Feltmate**

**CFLA**



# **Codex Alimentarius Commission**

***CX/FICS 00/6***

***August 2000***

***Proposed Draft  
Guidelines on the  
Judgement of  
Equivalence of Sanitary  
Measures Associated  
with Food Inspection and  
Certification Systems***



**CX/FICS 00/6**  
**August 2000**

## ***Sanitary Measure***

***Any measure applied to protect human health within the territory of the country from risks arising from additives, contaminants, toxins or disease-causing organisms in food [or feedstuffs].***





# ***Sanitary Measures Involved in the Determination of Equivalence***

- all laws, decrees, regulations, requirements and procedures including, inter alia, end product criteria***
- processes and production methods***
- testing, inspection, certification and approval procedures***



# **Sanitary Measures Involved in the Determination of Equivalence**

- *provisions on relevant statistical methods, sampling procedures and methods of risk assessment; and*
- *packaging and labelling requirements directly related to food safety.*



***CX/FICS 00/6***  
***August 2000***

***Sanitary measures associated with a food inspection and certification system can be broadly categorised as:***

- a) infrastructure***
- b) programme***
- c) specific requirements***





# CX/FICS 00/6

## August 2000

Cannot consider a single measure in a vacuum, i.e., determination of equivalence of a sanitary measure at the programme level will likely require some consideration of the infrastructure within which the programme level sanitary measure functions.





**CX/FICS 00/6**

**August 2000**

***Appropriate Level  
of Protection***

***The level of protection  
deemed appropriate by  
the country establishing  
a sanitary measure to  
protect human health  
within its territory,  
which can be expressed  
in qualitative or  
quantitative terms.***

***“acceptable level of risk”***



# ***Appropriate Level of Protection***

***Reflects the country's public health goals with respect to management of food safety risks***



# ***Appropriate Level of Protection***

- ***Nominally Zero Risk***
- ***Reasonable certainty of no adverse event in consuming public, e.g., based on MRL's***
- ***Specific Threshold, e.g., 1 adverse effect in every  $10^7$  servings consumed***
- ***ALARA***
- ***Codex defined***

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# ***Appropriate Level of Protection***

***Public Health is the only value referenced when setting the ALOP, i.e., the risk to human health***

***Other factors may then be considered when developing Sanitary Measures***

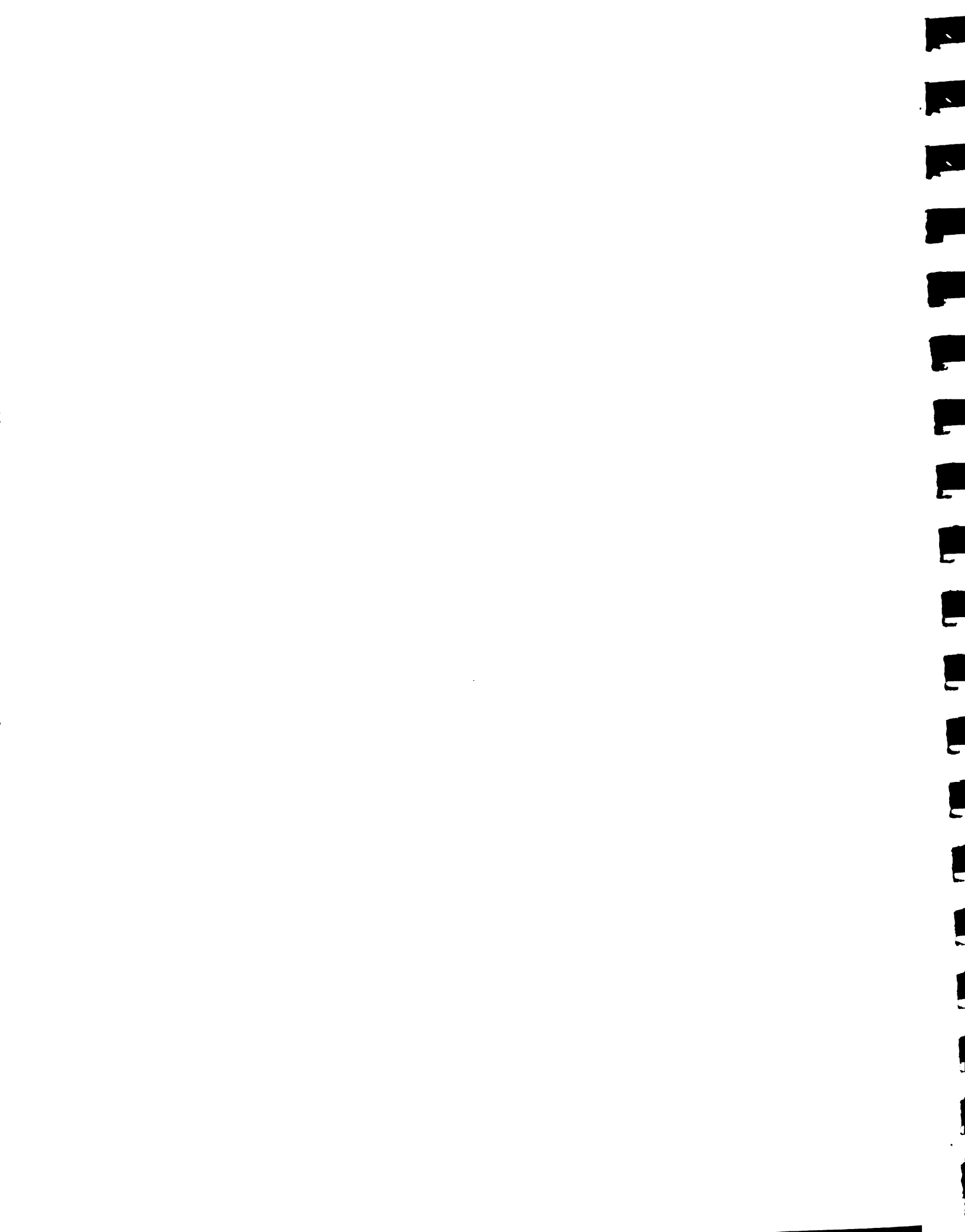




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**Canadian**



World Trade Atlas  
08 EDIBLE FRUIT AND NUTS - Canada - Imports

08 - EDIBLE FRUIT AND NUTS

January - December

Millions of Canadian Dollars

Rank	Country				% Share		% Change	
		1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	99/98	
	-- The World ---	1,868	1,981	2,089	100.00	100.00	100.00	5.48
1	United States	1,008	1,063	1,066	53.94	53.67	51.04	0.30
2	Chile	119	114	124	6.34	5.73	5.95	9.41
3	Mexico	92	108	118	4.90	5.43	5.65	5.78
4	Costa Rica	90	102	79	4.80	5.16	3.80	-22.26
5	Ecuador	71	83	84	3.82	4.17	4.03	2.05
6	South Africa	64	71	91	3.42	3.59	4.37	28.40
7	Colombia	59	60	63	3.14	3.05	3.00	3.69
8	Morocco	32	50	64	1.73	2.55	3.08	17.33
9	China	32	35	33	1.70	1.78	1.56	-8.02
10	Brazil	22	28	29	1.18	1.42	1.41	4.31
11	Argentina	19	28	49	1.03	1.41	2.36	76.43
12	New Zealand	25	27	28	1.34	1.38	1.35	3.15
13	Italy	17	21	24	0.92	1.06	1.13	12.47
14	Iran	20	20	24	1.08	0.99	1.17	25.01
15	Spain	24	17	30	1.26	0.87	1.42	73.54
16	Turkey	18	17	18	0.96	0.84	0.88	11.23
17	Thailand	15	15	21	0.81	0.73	0.99	41.80
18	Honduras	12	14	4	0.63	0.72	0.21	-69.77
19	Australia	19	14	9	1.02	0.71	0.41	-39.53
20	Guatemala	8	11	12	0.43	0.53	0.58	15.73
21	Philippines	8	9	10	0.45	0.45	0.48	12.36
22	Greece	4	7	7	0.24	0.35	0.34	2.47
23	Uruguay	8	7	5	0.44	0.35	0.22	-33.26
24	Korea, South	3	7	7	0.16	0.33	0.34	8.57
25	Vietnam	5	6	6	0.28	0.29	0.28	3.14
26	India	7	5	16	0.38	0.25	0.77	220.06
27	Japan	8	4	5	0.41	0.22	0.25	22.22
28	Jamaica	4	4	4	0.21	0.18	0.17	-3.11
29	Taiwan	4	4	3	0.19	0.18	0.15	-12.86
30	Dominican Republic	3	3	5	0.14	0.17	0.23	43.69
31	Pakistan	3	3	2	0.16	0.13	0.08	-31.76
32	Hong Kong	3	2	3	0.17	0.12	0.15	26.02
33	Peru	3	2	3	0.14	0.10	0.13	34.57
34	Bolivia	1	2	1	0.08	0.10	0.07	-30.46
35	Switzerland	1	2	1	0.08	0.10	0.04	-57.40
36	France	2	2	2	0.09	0.10	0.11	22.22



37	Indonesia	2	2	2	0.09	0.08	0.08	3.28
38	Mozambique	1	1	0	0.06	0.07	0.01	-87.05
39	Tunisia	1	1	1	0.04	0.06	0.06	5.56
40	Saudi Arabia	1	1	1	0.03	0.05	0.05	1.25
41	Panama	12	1	8	0.63	0.05	0.38	767.07
42	Trinidad & Tobago	1	1	0	0.03	0.04	0.02	-36.44
43	Malaysia	1	1	1	0.06	0.03	0.03	-3.49
44	Singapore	0	1	1	0.02	0.03	0.03	10.93
45	Pitcairn	6	1	9	0.30	0.03	0.43	###.##
46	Netherlands	1	1	1	0.05	0.03	0.04	52.62
47	Zimbabwe	1	0	0	0.04	0.02	0.01	-61.77
48	Israel	0	0	1	0.02	0.02	0.04	110.25
49	Haiti	0	0	0	0.01	0.02	0.02	-11.08
50	Belize	2	0	1	0.12	0.02	0.04	123.42
51	United Kingdom	1	0	0	0.05	0.02	0.02	-8.07
52	Algeria	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	0.03	68.57
53	Portugal	1	0	1	0.07	0.02	0.06	280.23
54	Belgium	0	0	1	0.01	0.02	0.03	111.89
55	Germany	0	0	1	0.00	0.01	0.05	264.76
56	Tokelau	0	0	0	0.00	0.01	0.01	-43.53
57	Malawi	1	0	0	0.03	0.01	0.02	86.73
58	Macau	0	0	0	0.01	0.01	0.02	55.97
59	Nicaragua	0	0	1	0.02	0.01	0.04	286.53
60	Sri Lanka	0	0	0	0.01	0.01	0.01	16.30
61	Cote d'Ivoire	0	0	0	0.02	0.01	0.00	-78.48
62	Canada	0	0	2	0.01	0.01	0.09	878.71
63	Kenya	0	0	0	0.01	0.01	0.00	-96.87
64	Poland	0	0	0	0.01	0.01	0.01	136.93
65	United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0.00	0.01	0.01	41.29
66	Central African Repu	0	0	0	0.00	0.01	0.00	-92.13
67	El Salvador	0	0	0	0.00	0.01	0.00	-14.76
68	Venezuela	0	0	0	0.01	0.00	0.00	-83.16
69	Guyana	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	-13.21
70	Malta	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
71	Antigua & Barbuda	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.03
72	Egypt	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.01	162.93
73	Hungary	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.01	396.73
74	Macedonia	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.01	448.53
75	Afghanistan	1	0	0	0.03	0.00	0.00	110.10
76	Syria	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	48.78
77	Bosnia-Herzegovina	0	0	1	0.00	0.00	0.03	###.##
78	Cuba	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	143.92
79	Guam	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.01	277.09
80	Barbados	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	-64.05
81	St. Lucia	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	54.36
82	Sudan	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	-65.20
83	Austria	0	0	0	0.01	0.00	0.00	-76.68
84	Qatar	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00





World Trade Atlas  
Canada - Imports from -- The World ---

January - December

Millions of Canadian Dollars

HS Description				% Share		% Change	
	1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999	
-- The World --	272,924	298,382	320,159	100.00	100.00	100.00	7.30
08 EDIBLE FRUIT AND NUTS	1,868	1,981	2,089	0.68	0.66	0.65	5.48
0805 CITRUS, FRESH, DRIED	352	370	357	18.81	18.68	17.09	-3.50
0806 GRAPES, FRESH OR DRIED	336	328	350	17.97	16.56	16.75	6.70
0803 BANANAS, PLANTAINS	234	239	222	12.52	12.06	10.62	-7.06
0808 APPL, PEAR, QNCE, FRSH	179	193	201	9.60	9.73	9.63	4.31
0810 OTHER FRESH FRUIT	153	170	206	8.18	8.56	9.87	21.64
0807 MELON, PAPAYAS, FRESH	124	144	150	6.66	7.29	7.16	3.55
0802 OTHER NUT, FRESH, DRIED	125	142	165	6.68	7.15	7.91	16.64
0809 VARIOUS FRESH FRUIT	131	125	139	7.04	6.30	6.65	11.33
0804 DATE, FIG, PINEAPPLE, ET	80	94	107	4.30	4.76	5.10	12.86
0811 FRUIT+NUTS, FROZEN	49	61	70	2.61	3.08	3.36	15.13
0801 COCO, BRAZL, CASHW NUTS	50	54	59	2.68	2.71	2.84	10.60
0813 OTHER DRIED	39	44	45	2.11	2.22	2.13	1.52
0812 TEMPORARILY PRESERVED	13	15	16	0.72	0.75	0.75	5.20
0814 PEEL, CITRUS/MELON	2	3	3	0.13	0.14	0.13	-0.02



World Trade Atlas  
08 EDIBLE FRUIT AND NUTS - Canada - Exports

08 - EDIBLE FRUIT AND NUTS

January - December

Millions of Canadian Dollars

Rank	Country				% Share			% Change
		1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999	99/98
	-- The World ---	191	244	262	100.00	100.00	100.00	7.08
1	United States	127	172	169	66.66	70.21	64.70	-1.33
2	Japan	11	19	28	5.93	7.79	10.75	47.91
3	Germany	12	17	19	6.25	7.13	7.10	6.60
4	United Kingdom	9	11	12	4.96	4.46	4.68	12.36
5	France	6	4	8	2.94	1.58	2.94	99.20
6	Netherlands	2	3	5	0.96	1.11	2.09	101.15
7	Philippines	7	5	5	3.80	2.10	1.97	0.55
8	Mexico	1	3	3	0.48	1.30	1.24	1.99
9	Italy	1	2	2	0.75	0.81	0.69	-8.71
10	Belgium	2	1	2	0.95	0.35	0.67	107.31
11	Indonesia	3	0	2	1.49	0.08	0.62	754.86
12	Taiwan	1	2	1	0.62	0.64	0.36	-39.78
13	Finland	0	0	1	0.00	0.09	0.31	284.84
14	Cuba	0	0	1	0.17	0.18	0.26	55.08
15	Trinidad & Tobago	0	0	1	0.24	0.13	0.19	53.54
16	Thailand	2	0	0	0.93	0.08	0.16	128.04
17	Australia	0	1	0	0.10	0.25	0.15	-35.59
18	Colombia	1	0	0	0.32	0.08	0.13	84.48
19	Switzerland	0	0	0	0.00	0.01	0.09	###.##
20	Honduras	0	0	0	0.00	0.02	0.08	264.22
21	Iceland	0	0	0	0.07	0.04	0.06	79.01
22	Jamaica	0	0	0	0.02	0.03	0.06	131.93
23	Hungary	0	0	0	0.00	0.01	0.05	607.43
24	China	0	0	0	0.05	0.01	0.05	835.86
25	Egypt	0	0	0	0.01	0.00	0.05	###.##
26	Guatemala	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.04	###.##
27	Israel	0	0	0	0.17	0.03	0.04	22.14
28	Venezuela	0	0	0	0.01	0.06	0.04	-30.42
29	Hong Kong	1	1	0	0.57	0.51	0.03	-92.75
30	El Salvador	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.03	###.##
31	Costa Rica	0	0	0	0.01	0.00	0.03	660.38
32	New Zealand	0	0	0	0.03	0.03	0.03	32.13
33	Bermuda	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.03	###.##
34	Ireland	0	0	0	0.01	0.02	0.03	96.15
35	Singapore	1	1	0	0.42	0.32	0.03	-90.81
36	Turkey	0	0	0	0.04	0.05	0.02	-49.04



World Trade Atlas  
Canada - Exports to -- The World ---

January - December

Millions of Canadian Dollars

HS Description	Millions of Canadian Dollars			% Share		% Change	
	1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	99/98	
-- The World --	298,071	318,384	354,894	100.00	100.00	100.00	11.47
08 EDIBLE FRUIT AND NUTS	191	244	262	0.06	0.08	0.07	7.08
0811 FRUIT+NUTS, FROZEN	78	97	122	40.78	39.54	46.47	25.83
0810 OTHER FRESH FRUIT	45	85	73	23.42	34.94	27.99	-14.22
0808 APPL, PEAR, QNCE, FRSH	57	51	53	29.92	20.82	20.43	5.07
0806 GRAPES, FRESH OR DRIED	2	3	5	1.11	1.22	1.81	58.68
0801 COCO, BRAZL, CASHW NUTS	3	3	2	1.77	1.17	0.94	-14.31
0809 VARIOUS FRESH FRUIT	1	1	2	0.52	0.52	0.84	73.34
0813 OTHER DRIED	1	1	1	0.40	0.48	0.57	27.62
0802 OTHER NUT, FRESH, DRIED	3	2	1	1.67	0.85	0.51	-36.08
0804 DATE, FIG, PINEAPPLE, ET	0	0	1	0.19	0.13	0.27	115.83
0805 CITRUS, FRESH, DRIED	0	1	0	0.08	0.24	0.10	-56.62
0812 TEMPORARILY PRESERVED	0	0	0	0.10	0.05	0.04	-7.78
0807 MELON, PAPAYAS, FRESH	0	0	0	0.01	0.01	0.03	400.06
0803 BANANAS, PLANTAINS	0	0	0	0.03	0.01	0.00	-74.58
0814 PEEL, CITRUS/MELON	0	0	0	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00



World Trade Atlas  
07 VEGETABLES - Canada - Imports

07 - VEGETABLES

January - December

Millions of Canadian Dollars

Rank	Country	Millions of Canadian Dollars			% Share		% Change	
		1997	1998	1999	1997	1996	1999	
	-- The World ---	1,279	1,424	1,448	100.00	100.00	100.00	1.67
1	United States	1,042	1,145	1,176	81.49	80.36	81.18	2.72
2	Mexico	113	127	108	8.80	8.92	7.49	-14.68
3	Spain	25	33	30	1.97	2.33	2.07	-9.84
4	China	23	24	28	1.82	1.68	1.91	15.47
5	Netherlands	12	17	19	0.91	1.22	1.32	9.81
6	Jamaica	6	6	7	0.43	0.45	0.46	4.33
7	Belgium	3	6	6	0.23	0.45	0.38	-12.18
8	Morocco	5	6	7	0.42	0.43	0.47	10.93
9	India	5	5	7	0.42	0.37	0.50	35.52
10	Israel	5	5	5	0.38	0.37	0.32	-13.19
11	Chile	2	4	8	0.15	0.27	0.55	106.56
12	Guatemala	3	4	3	0.20	0.25	0.23	-8.19
13	Greece	2	3	4	0.16	0.24	0.29	19.67
14	Italy	2	3	3	0.18	0.23	0.21	-5.51
15	France	2	3	3	0.17	0.21	0.22	8.93
16	Costa Rica	2	3	2	0.17	0.18	0.13	-26.92
17	Hong Kong	3	2	2	0.23	0.17	0.12	-31.55
18	Peru	2	2	5	0.19	0.17	0.36	111.66
19	Dominican Republic	2	2	3	0.16	0.16	0.19	12.79
20	Germany	2	2	2	0.14	0.16	0.14	-12.62
21	Australia	2	2	1	0.18	0.13	0.08	-35.41
22	Turkey	2	2	2	0.17	0.12	0.17	39.08
23	Thailand	2	2	2	0.12	0.12	0.16	41.80
24	Switzerland	1	1	1	0.07	0.09	0.07	-27.33
25	Argentina	1	1	2	0.09	0.09	0.13	49.21
26	Japan	1	1	1	0.07	0.07	0.08	6.79
27	Taiwan	1	1	1	0.09	0.07	0.08	16.79
28	New Zealand	0	1	0	0.02	0.07	0.02	-69.58
29	United Kingdom	0	1	1	0.04	0.05	0.04	-8.08
30	Egypt	1	1	0	0.04	0.04	0.03	-19.46
31	Philippines	0	1	1	0.02	0.04	0.04	2.20
32	Trinidad & Tobago	1	0	1	0.04	0.03	0.04	10.07
33	Hungary	0	0	0	0.02	0.03	0.02	-21.07
34	Poland	0	0	1	0.01	0.02	0.06	147.95
35	Portugal	0	0	0	0.02	0.02	0.02	-10.59
36	Brazil	0	0	0	0.02	0.02	0.02	-4.07





37 Vietnam	0	0	1	0.04	0.02	0.06	176.57
38 Ghana	0	0	0	0.02	0.02	0.03	34.99
39 Korea, South	0	0	0	0.01	0.02	0.01	-40.09
40 Denmark	0	0	0	0.01	0.02	0.02	-13.65
41 Sweden	0	0	0	0.00	0.02	0.00	-99.98
42 Sri Lanka	0	0	0	0.02	0.02	0.03	57.03
43 Colombia	0	0	0	0.01	0.02	0.01	-19.97
44 Ireland	0	0	0	0.03	0.02	0.00	-72.36
45 Canada	0	0	1	0.02	0.02	0.05	210.70
46 Ecuador	0	0	0	0.03	0.01	0.02	3.25
47 St. Lucia	0	0	0	0.00	0.01	0.01	-60.54
48 Azerbaijan	0	0	0	0.00	0.01	0.01	-11.60
49 Malawi	0	0	0	0.01	0.01	0.00	-80.12
50 Honduras	0	0	0	0.01	0.01	0.01	-35.17
51 Pakistan	0	0	0	0.01	0.01	0.01	30.30
52 Fiji	0	0	0	0.01	0.01	0.00	-25.60
53 Iran	0	0	0	0.01	0.01	0.01	46.41
54 Macau	0	0	0	0.01	0.01	0.00	-34.25
55 Indonesia	0	0	0	0.00	0.01	0.01	16.84
56 Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0.00	0.01	0.01	64.34
57 Guyana	0	0	0	0.00	0.01	0.01	40.64
58 Kenya	0	0	0	0.00	0.01	0.01	53.16
59 Tokelau	0	0	0	0.01	0.01	0.00	-93.03
60 Lebanon	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	-32.44
61 South Africa	0	0	0	0.01	0.00	0.01	29.65
62 Cuba	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.01	123.27
63 Bangladesh	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.01	73.15
64 Iceland	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	-99.15
65 Barbados	0	0	0	0.01	0.00	0.00	-49.48
66 El Salvador	0	0	0	0.01	0.00	0.01	34.47
67 Gabon	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	-59.93
68 Laos	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
69 Panama	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	45.74
70 Tunisia	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	-50.16
71 Grenada	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.01	212.26
72 New Caledonia	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	-17.30
73 Ukraine	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
74 Former Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
75 Malaysia	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	158.92
76 Austria	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	169.59
77 Jordan	0	0	0	0.01	0.00	0.01	791.72
78 Sudan	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	156.45
79 Mozambique	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	102.99
80 Uruguay	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	238.70
81 Singapore	0	0	0	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.23
82 Togo	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	-92.90
83 Belize	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	155.68
84 Slovakia	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00



World Trade Atlas  
Canada - Imports from -- The World ---

January - December

Millions of Canadian Dollars

HS Description				% Share		% Change	
	1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999	99/98
-- The World --	272,924	298,382	320,159	100.00	100.00	100.00	7.30
07 VEGETABLES	1,279	1,424	1,448	0.47	0.48	0.45	1.67
0709 OT VEGETABLE, FRSH/CH	292	314	335	22.83	22.08	23.11	6.46
0705 LETTUCE+CHICORY, FR/CH	177	196	191	13.83	13.77	13.20	-2.58
0702 TOMATOES, FRESH/CHLLD	183	201	179	14.32	14.08	12.38	-10.63
0704 CABBAGES, CAULIFLO ETC	131	144	135	10.21	10.10	9.31	-6.27
0706 CARROT, TURNIP, O ROOTS	71	85	99	5.55	5.95	6.84	16.80
0703 ONION, SHALLOT, GAR, ETC	78	97	91	6.09	6.80	6.29	-6.22
0701 POTATO, N SWEET, FR/CHL	88	98	88	6.86	6.85	6.10	-9.56
0713 LEGUM VEG, DRIED, SHELD	38	44	78	2.99	3.05	5.38	79.25
0712 VEGET, DRIED, WHOLE, CUT	62	72	72	4.88	5.04	4.97	0.21
0710 FROZEN VEGETABLES	46	51	54	3.59	3.58	3.72	5.49
0708 LEGUMINOUS VEGETABLES	38	44	44	2.98	3.11	3.02	-1.14
0707 CUCUMBER+GHERKI, F/C	34	36	32	2.64	2.52	2.22	-10.55
0711 VEG, TEMPORARY PRESVRD	18	20	26	1.44	1.40	1.78	30.04
0714 CASSAVA, ARROWROOT, ETC	23	24	25	1.76	1.67	1.70	3.58

2018年12月31日

World Trade Atlas  
07 VEGETABLES - Canada - Exports

07 - VEGETABLES

January - December

Millions of Canadian Dollars

Rank	Country	Millions of Canadian Dollars			% Share			% Change
		1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999	99/98
	-- The World ---	1,030	1,324	1,458	100.00	100.00	100.00	10.16
1	United States	427	613	673	41.40	46.31	46.13	9.73
2	Spain	85	92	94	8.21	6.94	6.47	2.74
3	Cuba	43	71	85	4.20	5.37	5.86	20.29
4	India	37	83	57	3.58	6.29	3.90	-31.70
5	United Kingdom	27	31	41	2.65	2.37	2.82	30.94
6	Colombia	42	31	40	4.09	2.36	2.72	26.74
7	Bangladesh	4	28	37	0.40	2.09	2.55	34.45
8	Algeria	13	32	35	1.30	2.40	2.37	8.96
9	Venezuela	32	39	29	3.07	2.91	1.97	-25.41
10	Turkey	10	10	29	0.94	0.74	1.96	192.79
11	Italy	24	24	28	2.33	1.80	1.89	15.80
12	Japan	44	28	24	4.24	2.11	1.62	-15.30
13	Belgium	42	17	19	4.04	1.31	1.28	7.77
14	France	9	11	16	0.85	0.81	1.12	51.35
15	Morocco	3	7	16	0.27	0.53	1.07	122.92
16	Australia	1	0	14	0.08	0.03	0.97	###.##
17	Germany	15	17	14	1.42	1.27	0.96	-16.77
18	Egypt	7	10	12	0.64	0.74	0.84	24.97
19	Brazil	10	16	12	0.94	1.20	0.93	-23.28
20	Pakistan	1	6	11	0.08	0.44	0.78	97.11
21	Mexico	7	12	11	0.67	0.94	0.73	-14.61
22	Greece	7	8	10	0.65	0.63	0.69	20.81
23	Netherlands	7	10	9	0.64	0.72	0.61	-6.86
24	Chile	8	9	9	0.79	0.65	0.60	0.73
25	Trinidad & Tobago	6	8	8	0.58	0.57	0.54	4.97
26	Portugal	4	7	7	0.36	0.54	0.50	2.30
27	Singapore	0	0	7	0.00	0.00	0.49	###.##
28	Peru	8	11	7	0.74	0.83	0.48	-35.67
29	Dominican Republic	4	6	6	0.34	0.46	0.44	6.43
30	Ecuador	9	7	6	0.85	0.54	0.44	-9.38
31	United Arab Emirates	4	5	6	0.36	0.36	0.41	27.47
32	China	24	8	6	2.33	0.60	0.40	-27.08
33	Malaysia	1	2	5	0.07	0.14	0.32	147.49
34	Panama	2	3	4	0.23	0.26	0.31	30.78
35	Ireland	5	6	4	0.53	0.44	0.30	-25.63
36	Norway	2	1	4	0.22	0.04	0.27	626.03



37	Uruguay	7	2	4	0.65	0.14	0.26	111.53
38	Saudi Arabia	2	4	3	0.24	0.29	0.23	-13.33
39	Haiti	2	1	3	0.24	0.11	0.20	93.59
40	Barbados	2	3	3	0.19	0.19	0.20	14.03
41	Taiwan	3	4	3	0.24	0.31	0.20	-31.49
42	Israel	3	1	3	0.27	0.11	0.19	99.36
43	Switzerland	1	2	3	0.07	0.18	0.18	7.46
44	Korea, South	3	2	2	0.25	0.15	0.17	22.12
45	Sri Lanka	3	1	2	0.29	0.10	0.15	73.49
46	Lebanon	2	3	2	0.22	0.22	0.16	-20.97
47	South Africa	4	3	2	0.40	0.21	0.14	-26.83
48	Ethiopia	0	0	2	0.02	0.01	0.13	977.82
49	Philippines	4	1	2	0.35	0.07	0.13	119.05
50	Angola	0	1	2	0.04	0.06	0.12	122.65
51	Guyana	1	2	2	0.09	0.12	0.11	1.80
52	Costa Rica	3	3	2	0.29	0.21	0.11	-45.19
53	Bulgaria	0	1	2	0.05	0.06	0.10	85.47
54	Thailand	0	0	1	0.03	0.03	0.10	254.79
55	Hong Kong	1	1	1	0.14	0.06	0.10	90.05
56	Jamaica	1	1	1	0.11	0.09	0.09	9.11
57	Kenya	1	1	1	0.07	0.10	0.09	4.04
58	Slovenia	1	1	1	0.08	0.04	0.07	98.01
59	Tanzania	1	2	1	0.05	0.15	0.06	-54.58
60	Nicaragua	0	0	1	0.02	0.01	0.06	503.93
61	Argentina	3	1	1	0.25	0.10	0.06	-31.62
62	Sweden	1	1	1	0.05	0.04	0.06	57.22
63	Jordan	0	0	1	0.05	0.02	0.06	189.01
64	Czech Republic	1	1	1	0.07	0.05	0.05	2.79
65	Luxembourg	1	2	1	0.07	0.18	0.05	-71.56
66	Russia	0	0	1	0.00	0.00	0.04	###.##
67	Guinea	0	0	1	0.01	0.03	0.04	53.66
68	Former Yugoslavia	0	0	1	0.02	0.00	0.04	###.##
69	Malta	0	0	1	0.02	0.02	0.04	133.97
70	Uganda	0	0	1	0.00	0.00	0.03	###.##
71	Reunion	0	1	0	0.04	0.04	0.03	-13.86
72	Liberia	0	0	0	0.01	0.03	0.03	40.38
73	Malawi	0	1	0	0.02	0.06	0.03	-44.42
74	Honduras	0	0	0	0.00	0.02	0.03	68.47
75	Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0.01	0.02	0.03	54.91
76	Cyprus	0	0	0	0.04	0.03	0.03	14.36
77	Mauritius	1	1	0	0.09	0.05	0.03	-37.39
78	St. Lucia	0	0	0	0.02	0.02	0.02	9.55
79	Georgia	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.02	###.##
80	Iraq	0	1	0	0.03	0.06	0.02	-66.46
81	Poland	0	0	0	0.02	0.02	0.02	-14.23
82	Congo, Dem. Rep. of	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.02	900.83
83	Croatia	0	0	0	0.03	0.00	0.02	265.59
84	Kuwait	0	0	0	0.04	0.03	0.02	-07.56





World Trade Atlas  
Canada - Exports to -- The World ---

January - December

Millions of Canadian Dollars

HS Description					% Share		% Change
	1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999	99/98
-- The World --	298,071	318,384	354,894	100.00	100.00	100.00	11.47
07 VEGETABLES	1,030	1,324	1,458	0.35	0.42	0.41	10.16
0713 LEGUM VEG, DRIED, SHELLED	582	677	766	56.45	51.17	52.55	13.13
0702 TOMATOES, FRESH/CHILLED	87	155	182	8.45	11.71	12.47	17.35
0701 POTATO, NON SWEET, FRESH/CHILLED	126	191	171	12.23	14.41	11.75	-10.20
0709 OTHER VEGETABLE, FRESH/CHILLED	66	96	120	6.45	7.27	8.20	24.26
0710 FROZEN VEGETABLES	73	83	99	7.12	6.31	6.82	19.12
0706 CARROT, TURNIP, OTHER ROOTS	27	33	32	2.64	2.48	2.20	-2.21
0707 CUCUMBER+GHERKIN, FRESH/CUT	14	20	24	1.35	1.48	1.65	22.65
0704 CABBAGES, CAULIFLOWER ETC	22	27	21	2.13	2.01	1.45	-20.41
0703 ONION, SHALLOT, GARLIC, ETC	14	28	21	1.33	2.11	1.44	-24.78
0705 LETTUCE+CHICORY, FRESH/CHILLED	14	9	12	1.33	0.67	0.83	36.47
0712 VEGETABLE, DRIED, WHOLE, CUT	3	2	5	0.26	0.18	0.36	114.52
0708 LEGUMINOUS VEGETABLES	2	2	3	0.16	0.15	0.24	73.73
0711 VEGETABLE, TEMPORARILY PRESERVED	0	1	1	0.04	0.05	0.04	-2.35
0714 CASSAVA, ARROWROOT, ETC	0	0	0	0.01	0.00	0.00	30.58



FISHERIES AND OCEANS CANADA / PECHES ET OCEANS CANADA  
 DOMESTIC IMPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES  
 TOTAL IMPORTS BY MAJOR MARKET AND COUNTRY  
 QUANTITY IN TONNES, PRODUCT WEIGHT / VALUE IN THOUSAND DOLLARS  
 DECEMBER 1999

DESCRIPTION	JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1999			JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1998		
	QUANTITY	VALUE	(\$/KG)	QUANTITY	VALUE	(\$/KG)
<b>MAJOR MARKET : UNITED STATES</b>						
UNITED STATES	197,048	873,009	4.43	190,910	701,539	3.67
CONTROL 1 TOTAL :	197,048	873,009	4.43	190,910	701,539	3.67
<b>MAJOR MARKET : EUROPEAN UNION</b>						
UNITED KINGDOM	2,010	15,194	7.56	2,000	12,450	6.23
IRELAND	82	220	2.67	73	246	3.37
AUSTRIA	23	162	7.04	1	5	8.46
BELGIUM	35	535	15.14	12	25	2.19
DENMARK	12,329	65,993	5.35	12,540	63,467	5.06
FINLAND	68	209	3.08	68	240	3.54
FRANCE	650	1,849	2.84	364	1,290	3.54
GERMANY	539	1,625	3.01	338	1,260	3.73
GREECE	108	406	3.77	110	398	3.61
ITALY	562	2,451	4.36	647	2,794	4.31
LUXEMBOURG	176	1,056	6.00	1	8	7.41
NETHERLANDS	762	4,897	6.43	1,051	6,469	6.16
PORTUGAL	1,759	6,005	3.41	1,955	6,915	3.54
SPAIN	814	2,869	3.52	568	3,332	5.87
SWEDEN	658	2,646	4.02	1,429	5,309	3.72
CONTROL 1 TOTAL :	20,576	106,119	5.16	21,156	104,208	4.93
<b>MAJOR MARKET : OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES</b>						
GREENLAND	181	1,495	8.25	818	3,627	4.43
ST. PIERRE-MIQUELON	429	388	0.90	82	49	0.60
ICELAND	33,398	71,166	2.13	29,681	73,122	2.51
NORWAY	16,596	65,581	3.95	23,213	76,331	* 3.28
SWITZERLAND	10	52	5.32	266	1,209	4.54
BULGARIA	0	0	**.**	11	85	8.05
CZECH REPUBLIC	0	10	**.**	0	15	**.**
SLOVAKIA	0	0	**.**	2	8	5.52



POLAND	643	2.898	4.51	260	838	3.22
ROMANIA	17	59	3.50	1	5	3.47
AZERBAIJAN	0	0	***	0	0	**
ESTONIA	8.753	47.439	5.42	4.081	16.874	4.13
LATVIA	395	1.221	3.09	278	963	3.46
LITHUANIA	5.239	26.882	5.13	1.273	5.209	4.09
UKRAINE	82	167	2.03	24	5	0.19
CROATIA	11	37	3.42	43	120	2.76
KAZAKHSTAN	0	10	***	0	14	**
RUSSIA	24.351	91.310	3.75	35.966	123.229	3.43
CONTROL TOTAL :	90.105	308.715	3.43	95.440	301.701	* 3.16
MAJOR MARKET : CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA						
GUYANA	258	1.089	4.22	347	1.167	3.37
FALKLAND ISLANDS (MALVINAS)	0	0	***	15	151	9.87
ARGENTINA	1.532	6.595	4.31	1.419	6.573	4.63
BOLIVIA	0	0	**	13	97	7.48
BRAZIL	324	1.802	5.75	262	2.293	8.75
CHILE	19.606	31.805	1.62	23.822	39.658	1.66
COLOMBIA	24	72	2.97	2	5	2.85
ECUADOR	3.307	27.830	8.42	3.464	37.438	10.81
PERU	48.470	32.725	0.68	15.796	17.697	1.12
SURINAM	156	1.148	7.34	179	796	4.44
URUGUAY	2.218	4.966	2.24	2.042	3.185	1.56
VENEZUELA	133	615	4.63	67	217	3.22
BAHAMAS	216	6.900	31.98	162	3.834	23.69
BELIZE	1	23	45.44	36	1.175	32.40
BARBADOS	6	43	7.20	3	17	5.14
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	28	208	7.40	0	6	**
JAMAICA	55	597	10.78	75	592	7.92
CAYMAN ISLANDS	0	0	***	179	809	4.53
TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS	0	0	***	0	2	**
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	833	3.924	4.71	590	2.825	4.79
MONTSERRAT	0	1	**	0	0	**
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	4	31	8.70	18	141	7.96
SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	1	5	8.72	2	10	4.69
COSTA RICA	296	1.320	4.46	282	1.015	3.60



CUBA	486	9.092	18.72	1.134	15.068	13.29
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	24	295	12.41	0	0	** **
EL SALVADOR	1	33	31.76	6	186	32.77
GU'ADELOUPE	0	0	** **	0	0	** **
GUATEMALA	14	155	11.07	0	0	** **
HAITI	53	626	11.63	17	290	17.30
HONDURAS	73	1.110	15.13	139	1.831	13.16
MEXICO	505	5.383	10.66	1.037	6.603	6.37
NICARAGUA	75	1.193	15.94	63	826	13.18
PANAMA	357	2.862	8.02	1.216	2.885	2.37
CONTROL   TOTAL :	79.054	142.562	1.80	52.385	147.383	2.81
MAJOR MARKET : JAPAN						
JAPAN	4.133	22.059	5.34	4.109	19.722	4.80
CONTROL   TOTAL :	4.133	22.059	5.34	4.109	19.722	4.80
MAJOR MARKET : OTHER COUNTRIES						
CANADA	825	5.477	6.64	702	4.248	6.05
BAHRAIN	2	20	9.95	0	0	** **
CYPRUS	189	114	0.66	45	127	2.62
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	323	2.213	6.86	150	1.223	8.13
ETHIOPIA	0	0	** **	3	10	3.57
IRAN	7	312	44.85	57	230	4.05
ISRAEL	42	104	2.47	0	3	** **
LEBANON	6	0	** **	36	82	2.27
OMAN	1	65	47.19	0	0	** **
SAUDI ARABIA	4	6	1.49	31	60	1.93
SUDAN	0	0	** **	0	0	** **
SYRIAN ARAB REP.	2	15	7.63	0	0	** **
TURKEY	321	2.293	7.14	179	1.495	8.36
EGYPT	0	3	** **	0	0	** **
YEMAN	4	20	5.34	3	23	7.02
GAMBIA	0	0	** **	9	31	3.29
GHANA	24	211	8.82	23	192	8.27
KENYA	22	81	3.69	0	0	** **
MAURITIUS	271	1.057	3.90	255	1.472	5.77
NIGERIA	0	3	** **	1	15	12.34





SOUTH AFRICA	318	4,933	15.53	182	1,191	6.54
NAMIBIA	103	841	8.14	80	533	6.67
SIERRA LEONE	3	20	7.40	2	19	8.98
TANZANIA, UNITED REP. OF	2	13	6.20	1	4	4.81
ZAMBIA	0	0	***	0	4	***
BOTSWANA	0	0	***	0	0	***
ANGOLA	0	0	***	22	26	1.19
CAMEROON	5	15	3.23	19	39	2.03
BURUNDI	15	216	14.29	0	0	***
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	0	0	***	0	0	***
CHAD	0	0	***	0	0	***
CONGO	0	0	***	0	1	***
NIGER	0	0	***	0	0	***
RWANDA	0	0	***	1	22	15.25
DJIBOUTI	3	46	13.93	1	9	11.95
COMOROS	0	2	***	0	0	***
GABON	0	0	***	13	43	3.44
GUTNEA	0	0	***	0	0	***
IVORY COAST	84	522	6.20	1	10	11.73
MADAGASCAR	15	125	8.41	0	0	***
MAURITANIA	24	103	4.24	12	44	3.65
MOROCCO	362	1,728	4.77	276	1,131	4.09
SENEGAL	28	162	5.85	35	278	8.03
TOGO	1	2	3.60	0	0	***
TUNISIA	162	795	4.91	129	695	5.38
BANGLADESH	608	7,544	12.40	495	6,007	12.15
SRI LANKA	46	342	7.44	17	180	10.87
MALDIVES	0	0	***	3	12	4.10
HONG KONG	1,219	12,361	10.14	1,981	13,861	7.00
INDIA	3,734	24,698	6.61	2,914	20,829	7.15
MALAYSIA	389	2,081	5.35	286	1,736	6.08
PAKISTAN	28	149	5.26	20	80	4.07
SINGAPORE	218	2,100	9.65	371	3,583	9.66
AFGHANISTAN	0	4	***	0	0	***
MYANMAR	654	7,605	11.62	923	11,837	12.82
CAMBODIA	19	142	7.41	16	157	9.89



LAOS, PEOPLES DEM. REP.	0	0	***	0	1	***
CHINA, PEOPLES REPUBLIC	17,557	79,612	4.53	14,090	67,327	4.78
INDONESIA	2,415	18,557	7.68	2,580	15,873	6.15
KOREA, REP. OF	3,280	16,254	4.95	2,115	11,635	5.50
NEPAL	3	34	11.08	0	0	***
PHILIPPINES	6,973	26,718	3.83	7,848	31,986	4.08
MACAU	42	554	13.30	75	680	9.00
TAIWAN	7,499	22,027	2.94	4,746	16,894	3.56
THAILAND	44,111	278,769	6.32	38,935	273,773	7.03
VIETNAM	1,682	15,064	8.95	1,498	14,627	9.77
NALRU	3	22	7.14	0	0	***
AUSTRALIA	667	2,853	4.28	534	1,838	3.44
FIJI	673	2,620	3.89	387	2,100	5.43
NIUE	0	0	***	2	21	8.85
COOK ISLANDS	0	0	***	0	0	***
NEW ZEALAND	3,116	14,029	4.50	2,807	11,190	3.90
SOLOMON ISLANDS	1	2	1.84	0	1	***
TONGA	0	14	***	0	0	***
WESTERN SAMOA	1	5	4.72	0	0	***
VANUATU	45	136	3.06	105	386	3.66
NEW CALEDONIA	0	1	***	0	0	***
GUAM	0	0	***	1	2	2.91
U.S. MINOR OUTLYING ISLANDS	0	2	***	1	0	***
CONTROL TOTAL:	98,148	555,815	5.66	85,079	519,877	6.11
GRAND TOTAL:	489,064	2,008,219	4.11	449,078	1,794,431	* 4.00

\* Unit Price inflated due to unreported quantities for certain codes, and seal skins which are reported in numbers  
Note: Quantity and values are rounded.

Source: Statistics Canada - International Trade Division



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FISHERIES AND OCEANS CANADA / PECHES ET OCEANS CANADA  
 DOMESTIC IMPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES  
 TOTAL IMPORTS BY PRODUCT GROUP  
 QUANTITY IN TONNES, PRODUCT WEIGHT VALUE IN THOUSAND DOLLARS  
 DECEMBER 1999

DESCRIPTION	JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1999			JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1998		
	QUANTITY	VALUE	(\$/KG)	QUANTITY	VALUE	(\$/KG)
FISH, WHOLE/DRESSED-FRESH	45,896	200,795	4.51	36,825	168,902	4.59
FISH, WHOLE/DRESSED-FROZEN	61,079	236,639	3.87	77,003	251,858	3.27
FISH FILLETS, FRESH	3,274	23,957	7.32	1,587	11,076	6.98
FISH FILLETS, FROZEN	22,002	117,533	5.34	18,203	93,799	5.15
FISH BLOCKS, FROZEN	13,199	49,337	3.74	11,063	42,261	3.82
FISH MEAT, FRESH/FROZEN: MINCED OR NOT	3,930	17,496	4.45	3,991	17,385	4.36
FISH, SMOKED	601	6,193	10.31	513	5,331	10.39
FISH, SALTED AND/OR DRIED	13,715	61,866	4.51	15,424	71,766	4.65
FISH, PICKLED CURED	532	2,642	4.97	671	4,330	6.45
FISH, CANNED	49,729	219,386	4.41	44,453	201,005	4.52
SHELLFISH, FRESH/FROZEN	104,727	865,106	8.26	82,759	706,545	8.54
SHELLFISH, CANNED	3,289	26,680	8.11	3,050	23,474	7.70
MISCELLANEOUS FISHERY PRODUCTS	167,091	174,591	1.04	153,538	196,697	* 1.28
GRAND TOTAL :	489,064	2,008,219	4.11	449,078	1,794,431	* 4.00

\* Unit: Price inflated due to unreported quantities for certain codes, and seal seams which are reported in numbers.

Note: Quantity and values are rounded.

Source: Statistics Canada - International Trade Division



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FISHERIES AND OCEANS CANADA / PECHES ET OCEANS CANADA  
 DOMESTIC EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES  
 TOTAL EXPORTS BY MAJOR MARKET AND COUNTRY  
 QUANTITY IN TONNES, PRODUCT WEIGHT / VALUE IN THOUSAND DOLLARS  
 DECEMBER 1999

DESCRIPTION	JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1999			JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1998		
	QUANTITY	VALUE	(\$/KG)	QUANTITY	VALUE	(\$/KG)
MAJOR MARKET : UNITED STATES						
UNITED STATES	338,446	2,581,440	7.63	327,811	2,135,454	6.51
CONTROL 1 TOTAL :	338,446	2,581,440	7.63	327,811	2,135,454	6.51
MAJOR MARKET : EUROPEAN UNION						
UNITED KINGDOM	10,701	98,014	9.16	8,340	85,759	10.28
IRELAND	138	692	5.02	71	144	2.04
AUSTRIA	26	281	10.92	14	171	11.81
BELGIUM	3,035	34,756	11.45	3,473	34,416	9.91
DENMARK	14,131	60,947	4.31	13,259	56,127	* 4.23
FINLAND	1,043	3,691	3.54	1,175	3,694	3.15
FRANCE	5,734	42,501	7.41	6,404	45,297	7.07
GERMANY	12,365	50,810	4.11	12,757	39,521	3.10
GREECE	1,000	2,746	2.74	817	2,087	2.56
ITALY	2,101	14,111	6.72	2,167	15,066	6.95
NETHERLANDS	1,387	13,013	9.38	1,698	13,846	8.16
PORTUGAL	1,454	9,248	6.36	1,233	8,348	6.77
SPAIN	1,665	7,419	4.46	1,560	5,494	3.52
SWEDEN	2,574	22,035	8.56	1,597	12,980	8.13
CONTROL 1 TOTAL :	57,353	360,262	6.28	54,564	322,950	* 5.92
MAJOR MARKET : OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES						
GREENLAND	1	15	14.26	0	0	**..
ST. PIERRE-MIQUELON	18	72	4.00	29	146	5.07
MALTA	4	55	14.72	4	47	12.89
ICELAND	1,100	5,457	4.96	216	1,093	5.05
NORWAY	3,202	12,424	3.88	1,086	12,347	* 11.37
SWITZERLAND	765	8,927	11.67	1,312	11,079	8.45
BULGARIA	1	10	14.12	24	14	0.60
CZECH REPUBLIC	109	126	1.15	284	401	1.41
HUNGARY	3	58	21.58	3	41	15.94





POLAND	742	883	1.19	662	1,038	1.57
ROMANIA	1	14	14.12	3	73	21.65
LATVIA	13	29	2.18	3,574	2,541	0.71
LITHUANIA	73	116	1.60	1,601	1,041	0.65
UKRAINE	83	521	6.26	41	260	6.31
FORMER YUGOSLAVIA	100	199	1.99	0	0	**.**
SLOVENIA	0	6	**.**	0	0	**.**
CROATIA	0	0	**.**	22	24	1.13
KYRGYZSTAN	10	50	5.24	0	0	**.**
RUSSIA	168	785	4.68	1,700	1,653	0.97
CONTROL TOTAL :	6,393	29,746	4.65	10,559	31,799	* 3.01
MAJOR MARKET : CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA						
GUYANA	37	108	2.89	1	4	5.36
ARGENTINA	9	103	11.32	2	21	14.13
BRAZIL	297	3,130	10.54	178	1,811	10.15
CHILE	50	154	3.09	0	109	**.**
COLOMBIA	24	52	2.11	27	336	12.50
ECUADOR	0	0	**.**	58	42	0.72
PARAGUAY	0	0	**.**	25	157	6.17
SURINAM	55	71	1.30	74	126	1.70
VENEZUELA	41	122	2.93	92	357	3.89
BAHAMAS	11	52	4.57	19	97	5.06
BERMUDA	0	3	**.**	15	131	8.73
BARBADOS	314	1,381	4.40	361	1,499	4.15
JAMAICA	3,965	19,283	4.86	3,629	17,449	4.81
CAYMAN ISLANDS	0	0	**.**	6	38	6.59
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	2,311	4,118	1.78	873	2,216	2.54
ANGUILLA	0	0	**.**	1	10	8.80
ST. KITTS-NEVIS	88	667	7.56	96	612	6.36
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	43	203	4.70	58	213	3.69
DOMINICA	2	6	2.45	5	18	3.84
GRENADA	57	193	3.38	62	122	1.99
SAINT LUCIA	55	86	1.56	22	82	3.75
SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	5	15	2.93	8	29	3.50
CUBA	85	243	2.86	120	661	5.52
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	8,520	16,850	1.98	9,845	16,597	1.69



GUADELOUPE	9	48	5.49	2	59	32.59
MARTINIQUE	41	167	4.04	12	48	4.03
HAITI	3,636	3,752	1.03	2,535	2,249	0.89
MEXICO	194	1,749	9.02	66	398	5.99
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	4	15	3.83	26	129	4.88
PANAMA	13	64	5.14	45	157	3.50
CONTROL 1 TOTAL :	19,868	52,635	2.65	18,262	45,777	2.51
MAJOR MARKET : JAPAN						
JAPAN	50,795	480,888	9.47	61,128	489,341	8.01
CONTROL 1 TOTAL :	50,795	480,888	9.47	61,128	489,341	8.01
MAJOR MARKET : OTHER COUNTRIES						
BAHRAIN	0	3	** **	0	0	** **
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	9	172	18.99	4	68	18.02
IRAN	12	73	5.97	0	0	** **
ISRAEL	127	683	5.38	219	614	2.80
KUWAIT	2	24	14.98	0	0	** **
SAUDI ARABIA	2	27	12.76	2	34	18.82
TURKEY	11	54	4.89	4	84	22.39
EGYPT	25	26	1.05	2,457	2,066	0.84
GHANA	10	100	10.03	0	0	** **
SOUTH AFRICA	125	406	3.24	76	199	2.61
NAMIBIA	0	0	** **	0	8	** **
ALGERIA	3	7	2.73	0	0	** **
HONG KONG	3,775	64,857	17.18	3,514	57,695	* 16.42
INDIA	6	36	5.92	0	0	** **
MALAYSIA	134	781	5.84	43	601	14.00
SINGAPORE	131	2,055	15.66	157	1,749	11.12
CHINA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC	12,936	93,797	7.25	9,269	67,315	* 7.26
INDONESIA	0	0	** **	36	85	2.37
KOREA, DEM. PEOPLE'S REP. OF	63	222	3.55	0	0	** **
KOREA, REP. OF	2,714	10,853	4.00	1,466	3,927	2.68
PHILIPPINES	51	287	5.59	4	55	12.22
TAIWAN	7,497	23,981	3.20	5,816	26,300	4.52
THAILAND	3,279	24,316	7.42	2,863	17,685	6.18
VIETNAM	168	1,612	9.57	2	16	6.81



AUSTRALIA	1,462	8,203	5.61	1,225	9,743	7.96
TOKELAU'	0	0	***	13	149	11.09
COOK ISLANDS	14	186	13.16	0	0	***
NEW ZEALAND	901	4,552	5.05	977	6,098	6.24
FRENCH POLYNESIA	0	0	***	0	3	***
CONTROL 1 TOTAL :	33,458	237,312	7.09	28,148	194,494	* 6.91
GRAND TOTAL :	506,312	3,742,283	7.39	500,472	3,219,814	* 6.43

\* Unit Price inflated due to unreported quantities for certain codes, and seal skins which are reported in numbers  
 Note: Quantity and values are rounded

Source: Statistics Canada - International Trade Division



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FISHERIES AND OCEANS CANADA / PÊCHES ET OcéANS CANADA  
 DOMESTIC EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES  
 TOTAL EXPORTS BY PRODUCT GROUP  
 QUANTITY IN TONNES, PRODUCT WEIGHT VALUE IN THOUSAND DOLLARS  
 DECEMBER 1999

DESCRIPTION	JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1999			JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1998		
	QUANTITY	VALUE	(\$/KG)	QUANTITY	VALUE	(\$/KG)
SEAFISH, WHOLE/DRESSED/FRESH	92.450	568.010	6.14	98.532	526.105	5.34
FRESHWATER FISH, WHOLE/DRESSED/FRESH	8.103	42.214	5.21	7.751	37.693	4.86
SEAFISH, WHOLE/DRESSED/FROZEN	42.144	134.484	3.19	56.575	157.635	2.79
FRESHWATER FISH, WHOLE/DRESSED/FROZEN	7.516	21.804	2.90	7.237	20.450	2.83
SEAFISH FILLETS, FRESH	6.497	46.675	7.18	5.711	44.452	7.78
FRESHWATER FISH FILLETS, FRESH	3.215	31.088	9.67	3.290	32.848	9.98
SEAFISH FILLETS, FROZEN	31.004	178.361	5.75	33.200	173.179	5.22
FRESHWATER FISH FILLETS, FROZEN	6.265	64.935	10.36	5.684	62.743	11.04
SEAFISH BLOCKS, FROZEN	8.286	22.529	2.72	4.240	9.977	2.35
FRESHWATER FISH BLOCKS, FROZEN	1.718	5.431	3.16	1.664	4.947	2.97
FISH MEAT, FRESH/FROZEN/ MINCED OR NOT	11.264	110.527	9.81	7.809	74.940	9.60
FISH, SMOKED	11.111	28.435	2.56	12.542	28.675	2.29
FISH, SALTED AND/OR DRIED	27.969	159.779	5.71	29.528	159.330	5.40
FISH, PICKLED/CURED	2.798	11.517	4.12	1.654	6.440	3.89
FISH, CANNED	16.992	101.952	6.00	16.140	111.989	6.94
SHELLFISH, FRESH/FROZEN	166.005	1,972.523	11.88	140.743	1,521.215	10.81
SHELLFISH, CANNED	791	8.675	10.96	534	8.359	15.66
FISH ROE	9.680	124.590	12.87	10.353	131.177	12.67
FISH MEAL	8.774	7.024	0.80	8.148	9.198	1.13
FISH OIL	4.703	3.472	0.74	4.116	5.616	1.36
MISCELLANEOUS FISHERY PRODUCTS	38.964	98.261	2.52	45.014	92.847	* 2.06
GRAND TOTAL :	506.312	3,742.283	7.39	500.472	3,219,814	* 6.43

\* Unit Price inflated due to unreported quantities for certain codes, and seal skins which are reported in numbers.

Note: Quantity and values are rounded.

Source: Statistics Canada - International Trade Division



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# Canada's Agri-food

## Imports from All Countries

HS CODE	VALUE (\$ Can)				QUANTITY (KGM)				
	Various	1997	1998	1999	2000-Jun	1997	1998	1999	2000-Jun
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1,257,158,672</b>	<b>1,324,902,125</b>	<b>1,362,730,971</b>	<b>738,553,866</b>	<b>360,444,835</b>	<b>380,714,707</b>	<b>401,408,148</b>	<b>218,167,349</b>
1 United States		916,328,411	972,499,971	940,629,411	506,852,086	248,721,718	270,298,811	269,667,922	143,208,837
2 New Zealand		159,600,451	163,634,015	142,897,063	66,224,534	51,587,498	55,027,245	44,371,400	18,102,614
3 Australia		113,279,336	126,287,956	133,464,376	62,958,574	42,752,979	44,726,620	50,712,912	19,784,919
4 Argentina		7,264,384	9,407,917	36,268,163	53,144,132	1,218,746	1,437,044	12,074,619	19,676,801
5 Uruguay		21,469,858	3,496,621	38,112,595	36,754,940	8,463,723	1,242,273	15,162,270	14,265,418
6 Denmark		24,233,353	32,827,743	35,381,078	5,249,335	4,151,750	4,564,119	5,437,518	1,079,715
7 Brazil		8,347,013	7,005,438	8,177,207	5,025,940	2,441,697	1,711,720	2,444,627	1,549,774
8 Indonesia		1,643,550	2,878,889	1,532,560	671,301	244,840	448,308	285,805	131,233
9 Italy		870,475	1,542,324	1,573,174	567,168	169,683	315,995	351,900	128,411
10 Finland		645,033	1,721,583	1,590,040	206,773	107,862	296,696	337,978	55,730
11 Malaysia		407,156	712,527	718,988	328,697	61,078	82,603	132,155	74,718
12 Vietnam		1,331,980	639,777	139,209	7,615	187,272	90,747	21,512	1,395
13 Belgium		480,345	554,286	467,882	55,073	107,620	123,745	93,307	14,024
14 Netherlands		115,041	295,327	660,268	968	20,165	81,181	112,483	240
15 France		208,643	248,073	265,411	74,621	24,297	34,352	20,789	6,293
16 China, P. Rep.		44,724	359,972	77,184	141,000	8,136	62,525	21,338	26,390
17 Germany		18,866	72,036	447,946	8,887	2,436	14,988	56,701	3,446
18 Poland		46,730	141,726	136,160	95,848	14,682	53,445	38,770	25,526
19 Japan		2,128	297,868	6,378	4,768	521	33,919	1,807	832
20 India		223,321	0	208	0	27,981	0	75	0
21 Thailand		4,981	50,560	7,881	148,873	957	11,860	1,324	25,621
22 Hong Kong		42,764	106,445	37,614	5,419	17,091	17,127	11,094	1,258
23 Iceland		116,795	9,122	7,705	5,120	16,459	1,198	973	666
24 Norway		81,346	36,000	30	0	3,635	2,271	3	0
25 Ukraine		0	4,350	94,054	995	0	1,877	34,141	231
26 Mexico		62,719	25,207	3,608	2,169	12,868	3,992	544	349
27 Singapore		74,638	0	0	0	9,900	0	0	0
28 Austria		56,334	74	0	206	21,309	18	0	29
29 United Kingdom		35,548	8,234	1,014	7,641	6,828	1,746	157	1,295
30 Taiwan		11,640	8,122	26,451	233	1,300	940	1,983	16
31 American Samoa		42,518	0	0	0	14,360	0	0	0
32 Korea, South		396	19,630	11,295	9,361	173	26,359	1,746	1,184
33 Belize		0	0	39,740	0	0	0	7,414	0
34 Switzerland		35,690	454	201	253	15,512	107	68	60
35 Russia		15,291	0	320	0	3,349	0	40	0
36 Philippines		0	2,301	8,782	0	0	205	1,168	0
37 Sri Lanka		1,607	6,048	400	0	2,679	365	123	0
38 Spain		7,063	0	0	0	1,639	0	0	0
39 Cuba		6,656	0	0	0	1,751	0	0	0
40 Trinidad-Tobago		0	345	3,310	0	0	55	464	0
41 Greenland		0	0	2,059	0	0	0	501	0
42 Nigeria		1,098	76	0	0	138	11	0	0
43 Morocco		0	353	651	0	0	44	122	0
44 Ecuador		0	0	0	648	0	0	0	203
45 Hungary		0	97	146	343	0	28	96	53
46 Bangladesh		0	343	37	0	0	94	9	0
47 Luxembourg		356	0	0	0	170	0	0	0
48 Chile		0	0	0	344	0	0	0	67
49 Ireland		0	0	281	0	0	0	61	0
50 Dominican Rep.		229	18	0	0	32	2	0	0
51 Uganda		0	170	0	0	0	33	0	0
52 Israel		0	0	77	0	0	0	21	0
53 Bulgaria		0	71	0	0	0	30	0	0
54 Bolivia		0	26	0	0	0	9	0	0
55 Sweden		0	0	20	0	0	0	4	0
56 Grenada		5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
57 Costa Rica		0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1



# Canada's Agri-food

## Exports to All Countries

HS CODE	VALUE (\$ Can)				QUANTITY (KGM)				
	Various	1997	1998	1999	2000-Jun	1997	1998	1999	2000-Jun
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2,575,647,532</b>	<b>2,604,078,340</b>	<b>3,161,635,498</b>	<b>1,850,722,580</b>	<b>835,458,879</b>	<b>856,806,858</b>	<b>1,016,227,671</b>	<b>557,329,902</b>
1 United States		1,642,462,088	1,856,394,687	2,314,268,806	1,305,511,581	503,051,932	568,551,868	670,519,666	352,194,450
2 Japan		497,758,402	378,295,666	443,190,398	293,941,239	111,162,871	91,240,419	105,818,159	67,993,419
3 Korea, South		68,561,250	24,246,172	70,915,631	56,856,473	16,783,149	7,520,926	28,899,994	19,546,033
4 Cuba		30,515,044	30,878,121	37,176,389	19,403,807	20,076,363	36,457,030	27,830,741	16,277,994
5 Mexico		8,548,879	12,118,378	58,292,459	56,728,017	6,510,915	6,070,071	31,270,675	26,988,071
6 Hong Kong		42,550,559	39,778,156	22,892,122	10,775,968	34,854,580	35,401,651	22,767,406	10,071,685
7 Russia		60,708,704	33,328,847	7,359,401	2,246,034	33,367,438	23,969,600	8,913,854	2,868,229
8 Australia		27,896,678	17,698,880	36,382,227	20,295,779	7,090,314	5,951,631	13,289,319	6,495,108
9 France		24,533,633	25,556,375	24,087,622	9,486,210	4,778,580	4,861,277	4,120,619	1,692,039
10 New Zealand		15,398,561	17,415,000	17,756,126	10,828,641	4,965,954	7,190,187	7,653,928	4,037,146
11 China, P. Rep		18,030,997	17,666,422	13,351,983	7,963,706	17,087,061	16,906,879	16,227,986	8,714,521
12 Taiwan		9,052,794	11,061,718	22,466,743	7,666,867	2,008,018	5,743,765	14,964,766	4,156,589
13 Switzerland		12,204,211	13,583,201	14,271,708	7,062,862	1,311,284	1,292,509	1,317,078	618,655
14 Poland		13,607,058	11,429,872	9,488,428	3,722,352	8,386,848	16,108,786	6,020,837	2,930,310
15 Italy		12,647,546	9,723,373	9,073,693	3,217,602	2,726,149	2,020,321	1,787,508	641,737
16 Philippines		15,081,205	5,564,057	7,996,146	4,677,476	11,326,964	6,732,188	9,685,461	6,123,995
17 Hungary		10,533,546	16,791,820	1,805,795	0	5,736,142	10,647,041	1,872,404	0
18 Jamaica		6,643,639	5,654,310	4,751,521	3,193,462	4,183,970	5,298,932	4,503,875	2,033,117
19 Belgium		3,406,557	3,968,827	4,796,245	1,693,393	963,725	919,649	791,875	255,595
20 South Africa		2,896,696	3,912,638	4,011,805	2,527,892	2,964,227	3,260,061	4,663,714	3,542,699
21 Peru		4,261,271	4,541,593	2,342,107	1,213,222	3,958,563	4,184,169	2,725,373	1,777,711
22 Haiti		2,475,864	2,970,270	4,150,793	2,405,986	3,598,802	4,334,938	6,317,106	4,006,853
23 Trinidad-Tobago		3,909,585	2,993,020	2,067,261	976,184	2,102,436	1,886,331	1,303,708	544,493
24 Panama		3,059,266	2,585,440	1,728,700	2,348,297	2,687,356	2,692,896	1,315,283	1,807,358
25 Barbados		3,757,798	2,328,291	1,617,563	1,457,616	1,779,886	1,419,095	1,168,434	686,806
26 Chile		1,802,756	1,923,808	3,235,722	1,976,372	1,287,452	1,247,293	2,622,382	1,689,321
27 Brazil		6,383,605	1,813,529	0	0	2,627,159	1,506,222	0	0
28 Colombia		1,640,470	2,022,478	1,908,497	767,179	1,693,306	2,378,639	2,632,677	1,009,866
29 Argentina		196,224	3,712,725	1,516,721	802,047	66,354	2,485,097	943,720	785,220
30 Estonia		2,024,611	1,533,715	1,262,179	86,444	1,557,345	1,768,624	1,212,262	123,381
31 Surinam		2,060,218	1,912,401	130,025	281,857	827,084	866,407	63,054	111,842
32 Czech Republic		1,846,915	2,029,530	404,797	14,012	1,878,337	1,748,621	770,295	11,925
33 Neth. Antilles		1,297,054	1,236,992	623,921	683,219	432,073	474,680	289,409	232,131
34 Netherlands		1,541,961	1,332,549	450,413	322,885	1,334,723	906,431	303,497	202,688
35 Singapore		1,094,847	468,725	1,182,051	751,530	457,733	200,673	568,001	386,149
36 Germany		1,029,083	1,424,618	380,183	48,770	534,131	571,527	138,392	59,504
37 Malaysia		1,736,237	436,540	446,309	257,668	1,033,034	413,278	369,634	236,969
38 Slovakia		1,401,396	1,018,803	412,198	0	702,706	970,151	497,996	0
39 Bahamas		444,194	540,856	977,539	464,595	219,049	245,149	574,651	427,600
40 Egypt		486,684	138,189	1,482,865	219,547	324,136	69,335	1,715,303	223,762
41 United Kingdom		797,116	808,493	389,127	216,711	525,728	730,991	189,028	142,578
42 Dominican Rep		167,416	277,151	1,043,582	652,812	128,193	106,028	569,182	418,784
43 Grenada		732,392	624,278	442,888	203,852	351,871	324,928	231,680	104,665
44 Saint Lucia		765,544	385,777	469,336	321,638	628,475	369,143	514,201	247,128
45 Honduras		92,160	214,988	860,722	765,527	48,000	167,977	516,830	457,181
46 Armenia		81,857	566,859	615,462	529,465	66,204	464,696	687,938	542,529
47 Bulgaria		539,017	929,885	115,126	155,896	654,768	1,019,696	178,550	143,922
48 Venezuela		412,601	355,664	369,110	392,084	139,608	94,620	346,572	338,247
49 Finland		498,457	593,144	324,619	50,965	297,708	252,557	208,030	12,418
50 United Arab Emir.		655,310	495,280	34,203	62,491	431,997	357,258	60,656	53,542
51 Korea, North		113,093	176,753	189,764	785,865	22,963	66,239	114,056	282,376
52 Denmark		148,651	758,717	256,425	27,143	89,751	581,207	113,739	8,328
53 Macedonia		428,705	433,916	152,019	60,590	163,881	309,549	109,166	73,480
54 Antigua-Barbuda		290,153	411,140	159,541	105,612	105,313	189,091	68,378	33,984
55 Albania		115,461	435,491	302,915	61,750	100,000	317,448	4,4608	100,000
56 Latvia		96,435	34,920	654,945	109,457	163,977	48,111	425,274	174,093
57 Spain		10,643	478,038	194,045	172,836	1,215	243,721	111,561	55,913
58 Belize		396,530	309,501	77,194	44,736	174,802	173,718	50,250	16,479
59 Bermuda		334,357	133,527	219,171	71,611	89,343	23,080	63,243	10,193
60 Fr. Polynesia		27,601	175,760	201,477	334,215	14,658	75,654	102,709	129,678
61 Cote-d'Ivoire		111,248	102,767	255,780	203,696	206,777	110,565	383,394	216,048
62 St Pierre-Miq.		105,278	22,372	284,394	259,797	23,661	6,630	48,163	44,498
63 Thailand		0	213,982	373,172	80,497	0	40,140	559,724	186,897
64 Ghana		354,409	102,935	191,733	17,337	487,718	139,948	137,999	27,625
65 St. Vincent Gren.		289,135	221,921	54,563	68,459	267,053	201,971	24,072	45,260
66 Uzbekistan		0	176,199	224,657	174,992	0	165,186	283,176	188,784
67 Uruguay		340,274	79,991	74,954	67,914	244,122	120,989	114,323	66,478
68 Romania		14,045	447,072	11,270	0	23,596	543,926	24,500	0
69 Kyrgyzstan		82,613	81,807	263,958	0	16,147	70,794	43,567	0
70 Macau		132,365	147,829	58,455	51,445	70,296	137,533	70,898	79,180
71 Indonesia		178,048	0	171,861	38,805	189,247	0	86,978	25,823

Source: Statistics Canada



## Imports from All Countries

*Canada's Agri-food*

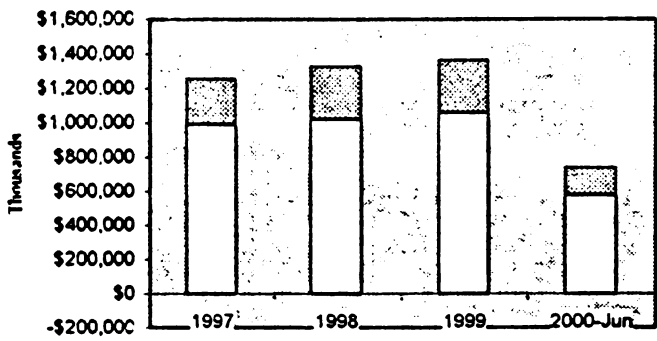
HS	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	In \$Cdn	1997	1998	1999	2000-Jun	4-YR Total
HS 4							
0201	Meat of bovine animals, fresh or chilled		346,738,545	338,491,918	339,103,107	194,285,769	1,218,619,341
0202	Meat of bovine animals, frozen		254,997,378	242,875,809	283,036,847	165,140,774	946,050,808
0203	Meat of swine, fresh, chilled or frozen		128,734,398	129,754,807	124,485,819	56,220,090	439,195,114
0204	Meat of sheep or goats, fresh or chilled or frozen		57,892,107	55,575,836	61,071,487	35,166,951	210,306,381
0205	Meat of horses, asses, mules or hinnies, fresh, chilled or froz		593,594	377,447	146,453	29,741	1,147,235
0206	Edible offal of bovine animals, swine, sheep, goats, horses e		22,297,073	24,122,429	22,841,479	11,169,032	80,430,013
0207	Meat and edible offal, of the poultry, of heading no 01 05 fre		160,605,045	204,268,638	192,776,053	94,712,160	652,361,896
0208	Meat and edible meat offal nes, fresh, chilled or frozen		5,804,759	6,448,109	3,858,384	1,683,688	17,794,940
0209	Pig fat lean meat free & poultry fat unrendered or o/w extract		304,072	37,508	43,790	2,224	387,594
0210	Meat & edible meat offal, cured, edible flours and meals of m		12,629,650	16,671,495	25,896,011	16,437,652	71,634,808
1601	Sausages & sim prod. of meat, meat offal or blood, food pre		58,050,126	65,822,454	71,423,161	35,091,579	229,387,320
1602	Prepared or preserved meat, meat offal or blood, nes		201,848,197	234,989,146	236,075,045	124,977,815	797,890,203
1603	Extracts & juices of meat, fish or crust, molluscs or other aqu		6,720,733	5,564,826	8,539,091	3,750,592	24,575,242

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Imports from All Countries

# Canada's Agri-food

HS	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	In \$Cdn	1997	1998	1999	2000-Jun	4-YR Total
<b>Chapter Totals (2 digit)</b>							
	<i>TOTAL</i>		1,257,215,677	1,325,006,422	1,362,896,729	738,668,067	4,683,780,895
02	Meat and edible meat offal		990,596,621	1,018,623,996	1,053,859,432	574,848,081	3,637,928,130
16	Preparations of meat (*excludes fish)		266,619,056	306,376,426	309,037,297	163,819,986	1,045,852,765
<b>CHANGE IN TOTAL FROM PREVIOUS YEAR:</b>							
			5.4%		2.9%		



Meat and edible meat offal
  Preparations of meat (\*excludes fish)

### Top agri-food products

\$1,362.9 Million in 1999			
24.9%	Meat of bovine animals, fresh or chilled		
20.8%	Meat of bovine animals, frozen		
16.9%	Prepared or preserved meat, meat offal or blood, nes		
14.1%	Meat and edible offal, of the poultry of heading no 01.05 fre		
9.1%	Meat of swine, fresh, chilled or frozen		
5.2%	Sausages & sim prod. of meat, meat offal or blood, food prep		
9.0%	Other products		
\$738.7 Million in 2000-Jun			
26.3%	Meat of bovine animals, fresh or chilled		
22.4%	Meat of bovine animals, frozen		
16.9%	Prepared or preserved meat, meat offal or blood, nes		
12.8%	Meat and edible offal, of the poultry of heading no 01.05 fre		
7.6%	Meat of swine, fresh, chilled or frozen		
4.8%	Meat of sheep or goats, fresh or chilled or frozen		
9.2%	Other products		
% trade that is Meat and edible meat offal			
1997	1998	1999	2000-Jun
79%	77%	77%	78%





72	Ukraine	234,790	146,216	0	0	99,864	97,759	0	0
73	Cayman Islands	35,865	144,453	144,468	40,890	12,705	54,268	49,655	13,258
74	Costa Rica	0	0	219,480	124,135	0	0	125,010	75,949
75	Guyana	85,700	151,059	43,000	63,806	42,648	70,409	23,987	24,720
76	Greece	64,847	272,449	0	0	48,618	175,313	0	0
77	Vietnam	0	316,159	0	0	0	37,721	0	0
78	Guatemala	0	0	113,694	196,514	0	0	61,441	262,339
79	Croatia	308,997	0	0	0	186,536	0	0	0
80	Benin	18,408	50,907	0	225,900	23,600	48,960	0	296,748
81	Guadeloupe	27,865	0	157,080	88,075	46,671	0	22,972	13,925
82	Austria	100,774	62,272	60,110	4,394	47,989	24,889	16,031	12,265
83	Dominica	83,665	97,450	40,870	23,038	57,357	38,133	17,727	9,525
84	Ecuador	82,350	99,751	46,450	0	23,005	60,575	25,693	0
85	Namibia	0	149,653	10,355	63,248	0	48,953	9,800	16,269
86	Angola	0	0	92,545	117,344	0	0	101,030	174,000
87	St. Kitts-Nevis	38,989	52,114	47,330	64,390	13,180	18,887	15,539	34,208
88	Gabon	70,879	0	14,400	90,531	97,942	0	24,000	124,847
89	Former Yugoslavia	144,245	37,261	0	0	96,543	45,854	0	0
90	Georgia	45,261	70,478	55,855	0	49,315	72,408	23,957	0
91	Cameroon	16,303	0	0	153,554	1,854	0	0	130,980
92	India	130,612	16,560	18,740	0	149,779	22,680	24,995	0
93	Algeria	0	0	163,593	0	0	0	78,160	0
94	Azerbaijan	0	0	76,644	71,571	0	0	125,808	78,257
95	Guam	21,206	12,454	80,376	29,125	2,100	676	10,317	1,342
96	New Caledonia	0	0	122,626	7,928	0	0	30,240	1,569
97	Malta	29,597	8,720	34,710	26,861	16,080	5,600	20,366	1,952
98	Kazakhstan	0	27,269	67,408	0	0	23,598	94,392	0
99	Saudi Arabia	0	88,680	0	0	0	40,049	0	0
100	Iceland	73,977	0	0	8,525	16,289	0	0	1,623
101	Turkey	0	0	9,997	67,188	0	0	5,362	49,878
102	Morocco	75,611	0	0	0	21,899	0	0	0
103	Congo	21,140	0	14,400	31,714	24,000	0	24,000	51,990
104	Belarus	0	0	0	64,852	0	0	0	69,128
105	Ethiopia	48,016	15,596	0	0	24,661	23,994	0	0
106	Israel	0	0	38,570	24,152	0	0	26,416	1,433
107	Nicaragua	0	2,795	56,730	0	0	700	5,433	0
108	Anguilla	0	38,959	0	0	0	22,001	0	0
109	El Salvador	0	0	57,671	0	0	0	5,524	0
110	Br. Virgin Is.	20,092	12,903	0	22,297	15,091	6,622	0	770
111	Uganda	40,966	0	14,011	0	49,684	0	23,870	0
112	Guinea	0	49,354	0	0	0	48,500	0	0
113	Papua, N.G.	0	49,344	0	0	0	15,705	0	0
114	Lithuania	0	0	46,900	0	0	0	48,546	0
115	Turks Caicos Is.	0	10,921	0	33,669	0	5,625	0	12,231
116	Sweden	44,769	0	0	0	25,344	0	0	0
117	Martinique	0	0	16,005	27,657	0	0	1,446	3,725
118	Gibraltar	36,053	0	2,862	0	33,351	0	847	0
119	Sri Lanka	21,258	0	12,980	0	19,090	0	22,241	0
120	Cape Verde	32,684	0	0	0	25,500	0	0	0
121	Syrian Arab Rep.	0	28,918	80	0	0	24,000	40	0
122	Norway	27,612	0	0	0	4,338	0	0	0
123	Paraguay	0	0	0	26,454	0	0	0	48,988
124	Turkmenistan	0	0	22,990	0	0	0	19,035	0
125	Mali	21,602	0	0	0	24,680	0	0	0
126	Falkland Islands	20,691	0	0	0	24,447	0	0	0
127	Myanmar	18,828	0	0	0	4,248	0	0	0
128	Kuwait	0	5,063	8,880	0	0	3,669	24,000	0
129	Tokelau	0	13,383	0	0	0	905	0	0
130	Zaire	0	0	12,045	0	0	0	24,000	0
131	Bosnia/Herzegovia	4,744	0	0	6,711	272	0	0	5,711
132	Swaziland	0	0	0	5,125	0	0	0	1,186
133	Ireland	0	6,470	0	0	0	854	0	0

AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

Exports to All Countries

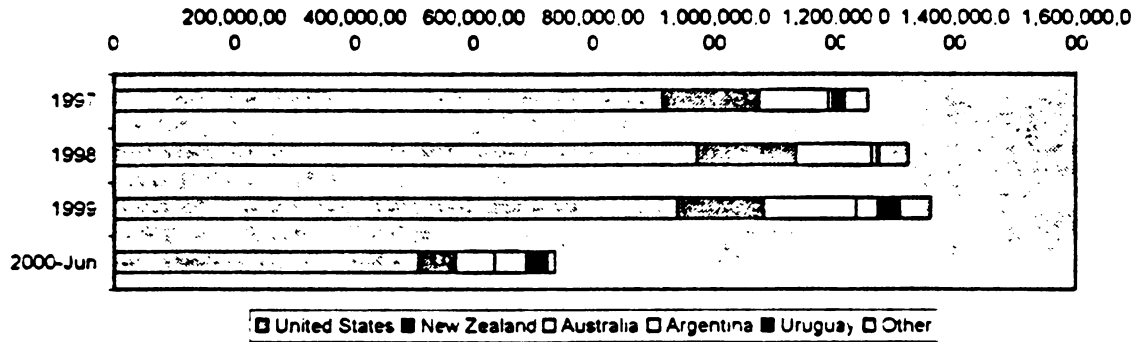
Canada's Agri-food

HS	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	In \$Cdn	1997	1998	1999	2000-Jun	4-YR Total
HS 4							
0201	Meat of bovine animals, fresh or chilled		833,284,947	1,077,800,247	1,400,946,968	735,247,747	4,047,339,909
0202	Meat of bovine animals, frozen		98,686,402	92,462,913	115,122,045	87,539,963	393,811,323
0203	Meat of swine, fresh, chilled or frozen		1,024,481,322	815,426,453	997,122,575	662,354,104	3,499,384,454
0204	Meat of sheep or goats, fresh or chilled or frozen		384,237	853,311	1,149,416	450,355	2,837,319
0205	Meat of horses, asses, mules or hinnies, fresh, chilled or frozen		73,698,484	74,399,749	71,981,582	31,559,505	251,639,320
0206	Edible offal of bovine animals, swine, sheep, goats, horses or asses		162,358,959	168,529,081	178,722,933	99,533,584	609,144,557
0207	Meat and edible offal of the poultry of heading no 01.05 fresh or chilled		78,526,504	90,242,414	68,800,075	38,329,579	275,898,572
0208	Meat and edible meat offal nes, fresh, chilled or frozen		8,239,649	7,257,187	7,703,035	4,562,817	27,762,688
0209	Pig fat lean meat free & poultry fat unrendered or w/ extract		24,193,208	15,828,496	13,369,665	8,341,509	61,732,878
0210	Meat & edible meat offal, cured, edible flours and meals of m		90,323,642	72,214,753	89,465,765	68,866,530	320,870,690
1601	Sausages & sim prod. of meat, meat offal or blood; food pre		34,709,990	33,545,617	26,550,196	11,747,882	106,557,685
1602	Prepared or preserved meat, meat offal or blood, nes		146,419,912	155,038,171	190,542,622	102,126,041	594,126,746
1603	Extracts & juices of meat, fish or crust, molluscs or other aq		340,276	415,548	158,621	62,964	977,809



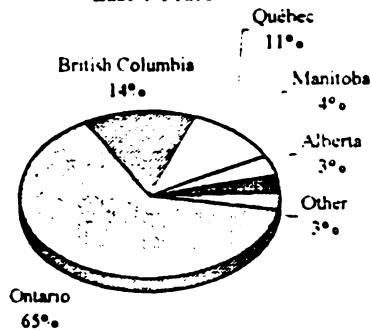
Canada's Agri-food  
Imports from All Countries

Client Countries (\$CDN)

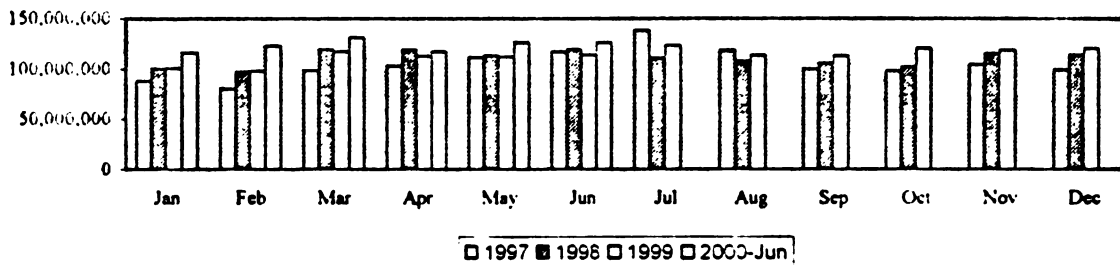


Trading Provinces

Last 4 Years



Monthly Shipments (\$CDN)

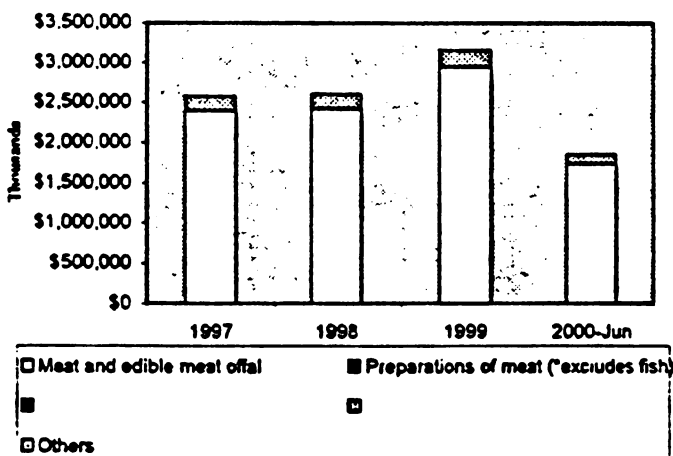




Exports to All Countries

# Canada's Agri-food

HS	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	In \$Cdn	1997	1998	1999	2000-Jun	4-YR Total
<b>Chapter Totals (2 digit)</b>							
	<b>TOTAL</b>		2,575,647,532	2,604,078,340	3,167,635,498	1,850,722,586	10,197,083,950
02	Meat and edible meat offal		2,394,177,354	2,415,074,604	2,944,384,059	1,736,785,693	9,490,421,710
16	Preparations of meat (*excludes fish)		181,470,178	189,003,736	217,251,439	113,936,887	701,662,240
<b>CHANGE IN TOTAL FROM PREVIOUS YEAR:</b>							
			1.1%	21.4%			



### Top agri-food products

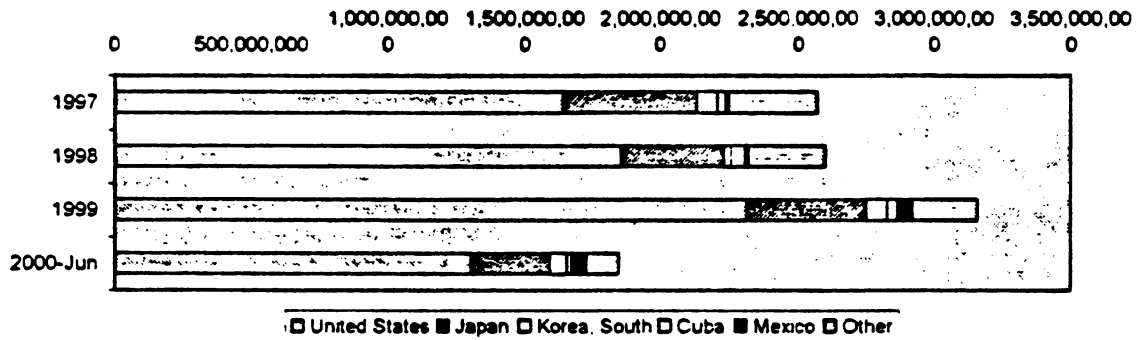
\$3,161.6 Million in	1999		
44.3%	Meat of bovine animals, fresh or chilled		
31.5%	Meat of swine, fresh, chilled or frozen		
6.0%	Prepared or preserved meat, meat offal or blood, nes		
5.7%	Edible offal of bovine animals, swine, sheep, goats, horses et		
3.6%	Meat of bovine animals, frozen		
2.8%	Meat & edible meat offal, cured, edible flours and meals of r		
6.0%	Other products		
\$1,850.7 Million in	2000-Jun		
39.7%	Meat of bovine animals, fresh or chilled		
35.8%	Meat of swine, fresh, chilled or frozen		
5.5%	Prepared or preserved meat, meat offal or blood, nes		
5.4%	Edible offal of bovine animals, swine, sheep, goats, horses et		
4.7%	Meat of bovine animals, frozen		
3.7%	Meat & edible meat offal, cured, edible flours and meals of r		
5.1%	Other products		
% trade that is	Meat and edible meat offal		
1997	1998	1999	2000-Jun
93%	93%	93%	94%



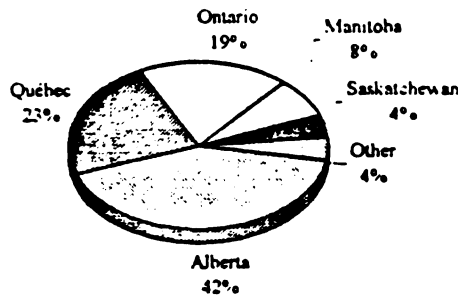


Canada's Agri-food  
Exports to All Countries

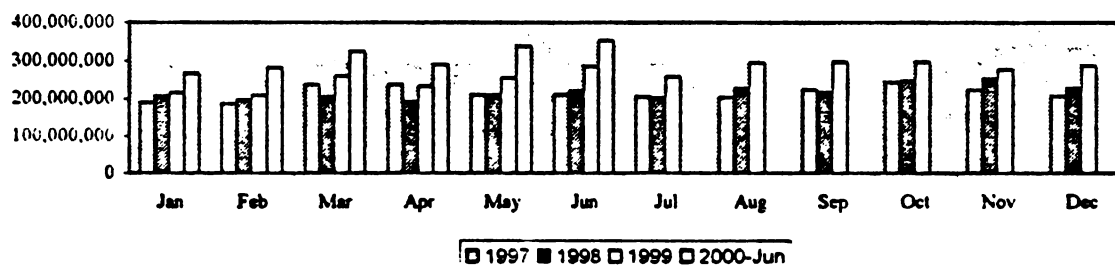
Client Countries (\$CDN)



Trading Provinces  
Last 4 Years



Monthly Shipments (\$CDN)





Chilean

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## TOTAL EXPORTACIONES PECUARIAS POR RUBRO Y PAIS DE DESTINO. AÑO 1988

CHILE

VALOR FOB (US\$)	RUBRO									Total general
País	PORCINOS	AVIARES	LACTEOS	OTROS	OVINOS	BOVINOS	EQUINOS	APICOLAS	CAPRINOS	
JAPON	23,394,023			933,683	313,050	142,877		282,959		28,066,672
ITALIA		1,847,892		3,210,310	4,381,442	8,703,615		108,480		18,031,619
ARGENTINA	5,280,279	3,517,611	1,014,841	1,020,514	1,660,288	2,586,579	122,152		185	16,202,349
EE.UU.	178,981	44,375	2,994,489	5,193,103	16,401	22,815	3,212,407	26,804		11,689,376
VENEZUELA	1,803,304	989,486	8,008,184	226,714				3,244		10,831,932
MEXICO		1,979,238	4,004,829	878,201	2,712,125	320,666	145,300		813	10,046,972
COLOMBIA	1,871,046	515,828	4,145,719	287,131		514,848	755,000			7,889,672
BOLIVIA	233,884	869,722	5,950,478	157,057	384	1,784		1,998		7,216,287
ALEMANIA		2,558,206		2,438,292	641,909			1,432,378		7,070,786
CHINA, REP. POPULAR	713,275	3,381,974		431,578	2,480,704	87,661		1,200		7,066,399
REINO UNIDO	1,020	4,534,498	8,585	367,295	1,288,477	20,387	27,200	35,020		6,280,486
PERU	85,641	2,622,030	1,864,868	777,500	381,616	285,380	6,700	49,209	16,047	6,068,991
HOLANDA		3,415,151		1,376,528	303,472	23,187	63,000	254,874		6,436,212
BELGICA		2,187,643		898,282	718,011					3,803,936
URUGUAY				672,370	1,708,938	1,354,178				3,735,486
ESPAÑA		13,566	40	1,703,053	1,256,099	286,501		17,850		3,277,109
ECUADOR	799,520	812,423	529,990	561,742	13,398		2,500	4,020		2,723,693
FRANCIA		14,345		467,071	1,188,943		211,300			1,881,689
REP. DOMINICANA		1,432,153	317,903	33,631						1,783,687
BRASIL		7,303	1,623,136	39,215	89,516		1,500			1,760,679
SUIZA		1,478,107		32,148				137,319		1,647,574
POLINESIA FRANCESA		1,359,730		8,168		327				1,368,228
COSTA RICA	54,282	59,462				807,939				921,683
IRAN					858,190					858,190
GUATEMALA	49,867	9,373	522,429	8,527		390				590,586
COREA DEL SUR	2,826	1,787	40	29,400	254,507	5,090		83		293,733
CUBA	19,414	179,515	20,933	29,128		16,710				285,700
PARAGUAY		18,831	41,127			201,708		3,770		285,436
TERR. BRITA. EN AMERIC	12,386	63,045	120,219	4,006	299	25,022	8,800	343		234,120
LIBANO				206,031	10,116					216,147
PANAMA		13,225					191,623			204,848
EGIPTO				121,928						121,928
PORTUGAL				21,815	50,418	31,315				103,548
CANADA			174	80,571	4			88		80,837
ARGELIA				77,707						77,707
TERR. HOLAN. EN AMERIC			62,230					3,589		65,819
HAITI	52,609									52,609
FINLANDIA				50,000						50,000
HONG-KONG				39,477					3,773	43,250
TURQUIA		60	182			41,656		106		42,004
AUSTRALIA	57			34,030				940		35,027
PAKISTAN		34,878								34,878
THAILANDIA (SIAM)				10,490		20,503				30,993
IRLANDA					29,607					29,607
GAMBIA			17,517							17,517
AUSTRIA				16,835						16,835
UCRANIA	2,054	1,437	4,390	763	114	3,409		345		12,512
ARABIA SAUDITA		8,418								8,418
ZIMBAWE (RHOD. DEL SUR)				7,585						7,585
SURINAM								6,364		6,364
RUSIA	2,101		782	1,842						4,725
NIGERIA			4,155							4,155
NICARAGUA			411	3,733						4,144
PAIS SIN ESPECIFICAR			325		2,392					2,717
INDIA				2,341						2,341
LETONIA				1,106						1,106
GUYANA (EX GUY. BRIT.)			564							564
HONDURAS			319							319
REPUBLICA CHECA				95						95
SUECIA				50						50
<b>Total general</b>	<b>34,166,669</b>	<b>33,761,110</b>	<b>31,267,439</b>	<b>22,461,024</b>	<b>20,300,398</b>	<b>15,504,547</b>	<b>4,747,482</b>	<b>2,370,963</b>	<b>20,818</b>	<b>164,670,360</b>

## TOTAL IMPORTACIONES PECUARIAS POR RUBRO Y PAIS DE ORIGEN. AÑO 1988



VALOR CIF (US\$)	RUBRO									Total general
País	BOVINOS	LACTEOS	OTROS	PORCINOS	OVINOS	AVIARES	CAPRINOS	EQUINOS	APICOLAS	
ARGENTINA	83,926,724	4,409,722	8,979,067	5,769	3,953,189	137,278	37,828	99,802		101,549,379
PARAGUAY	35,477,630		652,044							36,129,674
BRASIL	32,213,344	68,411	1,377,914	635,574		944,909		9,464		36,249,616
URUGUAY	12,608,089	1,571,326	804,209		1,205,390			11,097		16,000,111
NUEVA ZELANDIA	1,332,430	7,895,818	168,576	585	237					9,397,646
EE.UU.	1,666,535	2,829,365	1,400,350	1,152,282	89,695	1,281,504		429,195	27,472	8,876,398
CANADA	759,934	145,963	1,233,544	4,035,254		358,807	63,636			6,697,138
DINAMARCA	19,143	3,174,774	185,840	120		63,348				3,443,226
ESPAÑA	45,761	301,717	1,131,958	1,441,204	38,699	50,884	80,858		60,349	3,181,430
REINO UNIDO		934,391	409		251,491	1,467,750		24,059		2,678,100
ALEMANIA	79,911	2,081,435	56,648	1,568	36,682	247,759			3,611	2,607,614
PERU	169,397	849,415	941,906				138,589	11,371		2,110,678
POLONIA		1,643,716								1,643,716
TAIWAN (FORMOSA)		451	26,473	1,572,123	3,720					1,602,767
HOLANDA	79,445	1,303,105	13,209			4,559		120,364		1,520,682
REPUBLICA CHECA		1,033,811								1,033,811
BOLIVIA	308,451		399,760		113,477	32,607	58,403			812,698
FRANCIA	39,725	516,841	79,835	191,582	3,350	16,859	24,500	15,573	3,820	692,086
AUSTRALIA	588,925	217,251			71,707					877,883
INDONESIA		726,440							66	726,506
IRLANDA	20,076	700,803								720,879
MEXICO	98		672,475		2,292	32,460				707,325
CHINA, REP. POPULAR	51	24	407,436	64,861		88,675				561,047
ITALIA	16,387	66,791	90,654	298,365	24,809					497,006
PAKISTAN							482,112			482,112
FINLANDIA		389,053								389,053
BELGICA	1,982	294,200	36,386					15,931		348,499
BANGLADESH			107,948							107,948
SUDAFRICA			72,309							72,309
COSTA RICA	38,236		11,166							49,402
ISRAEL			41,594							41,594
COLOMBIA	30,360	155								30,515
INDIA		87	13,063		4,318		8,919			26,407
VENEZUELA		17,481				121				17,602
CUBA	12,449		4,812							17,261
SINGAPUR					16,135					16,136
GRECIA			15,030							15,030
NICARAGUA			14,316							14,316
SUECIA	5,133	6,060								11,193
ORIGEN O DESTINO NO PRECISADO		8,300	231		361					8,892
SUIZA		5,697								5,697
ECUADOR		356	3,875		36					4,267
LIBANO		4,067								4,067
JAPON	889	51	31			29				1,000
ZIMBAWE(RHOD DEL SUR)			729							729
THAILANDIA (SIAM)						133				133
CHILE			50							50
COREA DEL SUR		29								29
JAMAICA				29						29
<b>Total general</b>	<b>169,441,105</b>	<b>31,197,106</b>	<b>18,743,867</b>	<b>9,399,316</b>	<b>6,815,588</b>	<b>4,727,682</b>	<b>894,845</b>	<b>736,866</b>	<b>96,318</b>	<b>241,051,683</b>



FECHA DE DEVOLUCION


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