

### *Saskatchewan*

Reflecting its rich natural resource endowment, Saskatchewan has a mix of exports based on a small number of primary goods and the associated downstream manufacturing. Exports of goods in the 1990s were up 9.5 percent annually on average, a rate similar to the growth in imports. Saskatchewan registered a persistent surplus in merchandise trade (\$4.5 billion in 1999). As the "breadbasket of the world," Saskatchewan led Canada in exports of wheat and other grains. The industrial mix underwent extensive diversification in the 1990s, and recent years saw more significant exports of cattle and calves, and oilseeds, such as canola. Saskatchewan is a leading exporter of potash, fertilizers, energy and uranium (Cameco accounts for one quarter of the global production of uranium). Over the last two years, Saskatchewan's exports were hurt by the downturn in the price of agricultural commodities and potash, and were also affected by the fluctuating price of crude petroleum. Saskatchewan's merchandise imports grew at a rate of almost 10 percent in the 1990s. Accounting for the bulk of imports were the sectors of machinery and equipment, chemical products, and other manufactured goods used as production inputs in agriculture and mining. Over the decade, services represented a growing proportion of total exports of goods and services, but in recent years the sector still accounted for only 6.2 percent of exports, far outstripped by merchandise exports. The trade account was in persistent surplus in the 1990s, despite a deficit in service transactions. The merchandise trade surplus rose somewhat to \$4.5 billion in 1999; the cause was a 9.4 percent drop in imports, with exports essentially unchanged.

### *Yukon*

Yukon's leading exports are metallic ores and concentrates, such as gold, lead and zinc. Tourism is also important in the territory's economy. Both sectors have been stimulated by the fall in value of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar in recent years. Exports of metals were affected by the volatility in commodity prices in the world market. Yukon's imports were dominated by transportation equipment, and electrical and communications equipment. The territory had an overall trade surplus in goods and services in virtually every year in the 1990s.

### *Northwest Territories and Nunavut*

In the 1990s, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut were major exporters of zinc, lead, diamonds and petroleum products. Travel services were also an important export category. Imports were mainly of manufactured goods, such as machinery and equipment, transportation equipment, and electrical and communications products. In most years, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut registered a surplus in merchandise trade, which outweighed the deficit in the services account.

