

gains came from *metals and alloys* as increases to *steel bars, rods, plates, and sheets* (up \$860 million) and to *precious metals and alloys* (up \$665 million) helped push the overall gains to this sub-component of industrial goods and materials to \$1.9 billion last year. *Chemicals, plastics and fertilizers* made up most of the other gains in industrial goods and materials exports as their exports increased \$490 million from the previous year. Only the *organic chemicals* experienced a small decline in exports (down \$81 million) under this sub-component. Overall, industrial goods and materials accounted for 16.9 per cent of total merchandise exports in 2002.

There are only three sub-components to industrial goods and materials on the import side: *metals and metal ores*; *chemicals and plastics*; and *other industrial goods and materials*. Last year, a \$1.2 billion increase in imports of *metals and metal ores* was completely offset by a \$1.4 billion decrease in imports of *other industrial goods and materials*. With imports of *chemicals and plastics* rising \$521 million, overall imports of industrial goods and materials managed a \$371 million increase for the year. Broadly speaking, import gains were widespread while the decline in imports was largely restricted to "miscellaneous" or *other fabricated materials*, which experienced a \$2.0 billion decline from 2001 levels. In all, industrial goods and materials accounted for 19.3 per cent of total merchandise imports in 2002.

Consumer goods

Consumer goods exports accounted for some 4.2 per cent of total commodity exports in 2002, up from 3.9 per cent in 2001. Underpinning this share increase was a \$1.4 billion increase in exports of consumer goods from 2001 to 2002.

Imports of consumer goods also increased last year, posting a \$3.5 billion gain. Notable increases over 2001 levels were registered for *miscellaneous end products* (up \$2.0 billion), *household furnishings and utensils* (up \$572 million), and *watches and sporting goods* (\$414 million). *Apparel and footwear* accounted for much of the remainder of the advances. Overall, consumer goods accounted for some 13.0 per cent of total goods imports in 2002.

Energy products

Energy products fell in importance as a share of Canadian exports in 2002, declining to 12.3 per cent of total exports from 13.2 per cent a year earlier. Exports of these products declined \$4.3 billion in 2002 as a \$3.6 billion advance in *crude petroleum* exports was not enough to offset the \$6.4 billion decline in *natural gas* exports and the \$1.4 billion decline in *electricity* exports.

Energy products imports also fell last year, declining by almost \$1.3 billion. *Crude petroleum* imports declined by \$1.1 billion when compared to 2001 levels while all *other energy products* combined experienced a \$213 million fall in their level of imports. Lower prices for *natural gas* and *electricity* last year and higher prices for *crude petroleum* contributed to these shifts in exports.

Forestry products

Forestry products exports fell \$2.7 billion in 2002. Nearly half the decline was experienced in *newsprint paper*, where exports declined \$1.3 billion from 2001 levels. Declines in *lumber* exports (down \$642 million), *other paper and paperboard* exports (down \$602 million), and *pulp* exports (down \$473 million) also contributed to the losses. Forestry products accounted for almost one-eighth of merchandise exports, or 12.3 per cent, in 2002.

Canada is not much of an importer of forestry products, as they account for less than one per cent of total commodity imports. However, forestry products imports did increase in 2002, up slightly less than one-quarter of a billion dollars from 2001 levels. The increase came from *wood fabricated materials*.

Agricultural and fishing products

Exports of agricultural and fishing products accounted for 7.4 per cent of total merchandise exports in 2002, unchanged from 2001. Exports of agricultural and fishing products fell \$342 million in 2002 as the decline in *wheat* exports (down \$750 million) outweighed the gains in *other products* (up \$408 million). Performance within the *other agricultural and fishing products*