



Figure 4-2
Imports of Goods and Services by Major Area, 2000-2005

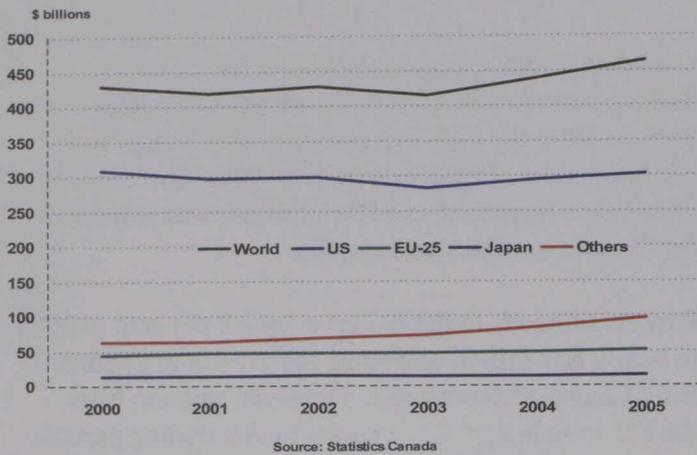
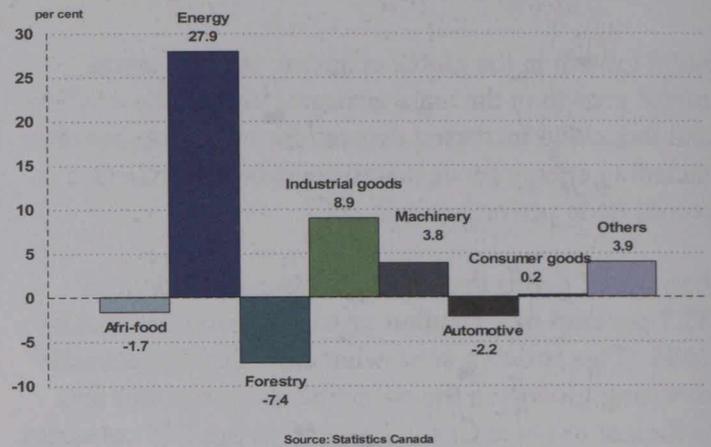


Figure 4-3
Growth in Goods Exports by Major Groups, 2004-2005



Canada's exports to Others¹ expanded by 9.5 per cent to \$29.7 billion while imports of goods from Others accelerated 23.1 per cent to \$54.5 billion. Canada's goods trade deficit with non-US partners thus widened to \$43.9 billion, offsetting the enormous Canadian surplus with the U.S. Among these in the "Others" countries category is China which is accounting for an increasingly large share of Canada's goods deficit with non-US partners.

As shown in Figure 4-3, all major categories of goods exports increased, led by energy products (27.9 per cent). The exceptions were forestry products, automotive products and agricultural and fishing products, which declined by 7.4 per cent, 2.2 per cent and 1.7 per cent, respectively.

The Canadian energy products sector in particular has been booming, thanks to historically high commodity prices and to increased global demand, particularly in the U.S., China and India. However, the rise of energy products in Canadian exports is not a one year surge as illustrated in Figure 4-4.² This graph reveals that the share of energy products has climbed from a low of 7.7 per cent in 1995 to 19.2 per cent in 2005. Figure 4-4 also shows the downward trend of agricultural and fishing as well as forestry products in Canadian goods exports. As displayed in Figure 4-5, machinery and equipment, automotive products, energy products and industrial products accounted for almost 80 per cent of exports in 2005.

Figure 4-4
Composition of Goods Exports, 1975-2005

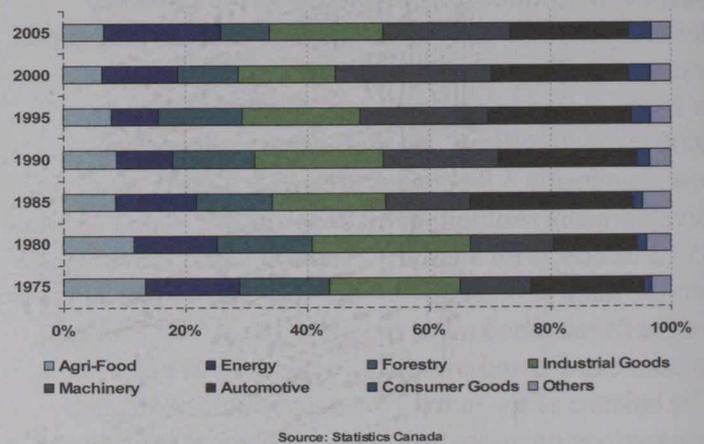
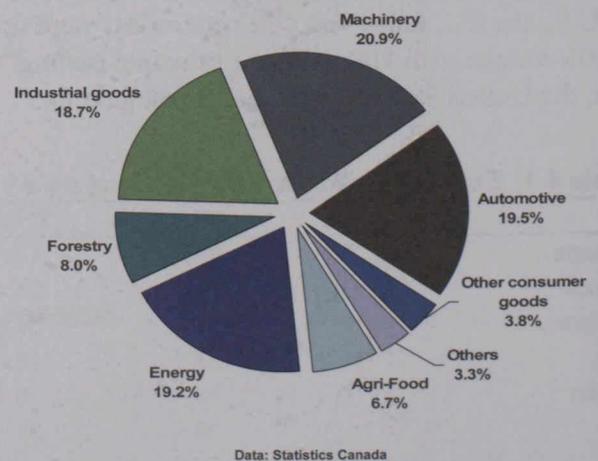


Figure 4-5
Composition of Goods Exports in 2005



¹ Meaning "not the U.S., the EU-25, or Japan."

² Figures 4-1 to 4-7 are on a balance of payments basis.