

- Exports of goods and services to the U.S. increased more quickly than total Canadian exports over the 1990s (11.9 per cent vs. 10.3 per cent) and the importance of the United States in Canadian exports consequently rose from 71.2 per cent to 81.7 per cent. Since the year 2000, exports of goods and services to the U.S. have fallen slightly more rapidly than overall exports (-1.51 per cent vs. -1.48 per cent), but not enough to have dramatically affected the share of exports to the U.S. in overall Canadian exports
  - Imports of goods and services from the U.S. also increased more rapidly than total imports of goods and services over the 1990s (10.4 per cent against 9.3 per cent), as the share of imports from the U.S. in total imports increased from 68.1 per cent in 1990 to 72.1 per cent in 2000. Since the year 2000, imports of goods and services from the U.S. have fallen faster than overall Canadian imports (-2.2 per cent compared to -0.7 per cent), and the share of imports from the U.S. in total imports has slipped 2.1 percentage points to 69.9 per cent over the past two years.
  - With exports growing more quickly than imports over the 1990s, Canada's trade balance moved from deficits in the early 1990s to surpluses over the latter part of the decade; however, with total exports falling faster than imports since the year 2000, the trade surplus has begun to narrow.
  - Similarly, with exports to the U.S. growing faster than imports from that country, the bilateral trade surplus expanded from \$1.1 billion in 1991 to \$85.7 billion in 2000. However, with a larger amount of exports falling at a slower rate than a smaller amount of imports in the post-2000 period, the bilateral trade surplus in 2002 remained near its historical high — only \$2.0 billion below the peak \$89.2 billion recorded in 2001.
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