

across products, led by telephone and related equipment, insulated cables and wires, electric generators and rotary converters, and semiconductor devices, to account for two thirds of the gain.

With exports falling by \$1.1 billion and imports expanding by \$4.2 billion in 2010, the trade deficit in electrical and electronic machinery and equipment widened by \$5.3 billion to nearly \$27.5 billion.

*Technical and Scientific Equipment*⁹

Exports of technical and scientific equipment edged down 0.6 percent (\$30.8 million) to \$5.4 billion last year. On a regional basis, losses were widespread, but small for the most part. The largest export decline occurred with Germany, where exports were down by \$15.9 million. On the other hand, exports to the United Kingdom advanced \$34.3 million, while those to Hong Kong and the United States were up by \$21.3 million, and \$20.6 million, respectively. At the same time, imports rose by \$343 million to \$11.6 billion. Gains were led by Japan (up \$102 million), Mexico (up \$77 million) and China (up \$74 million), while imports from the United States were down by \$76 million.

On the export side, gains were led by liquid crystal devices and lasers (up \$57.4 million), followed by miscellaneous machines (up \$32.8 million), while losses were largest for direction finding compasses and navigational instruments (down \$61.0 million) and surveying, meteorological, and geophysical instruments (down \$50.2 million). For imports, gains were most notable for surveying, meteorological, and geophysical instruments (up \$104.6 million) and automatic regulating or control instruments and their parts (up \$82.2 million), but were partially offset by losses in medical/surgical instruments and appliances (down \$64.4 million).

9 HS Chapter 90.

10 HS Chapters 1 through 24.

Again, the combination of falling exports and rising imports set the stage for a deterioration of the trade balance for technical and scientific equipment. Last year, the trade deficit in these products widened by \$374 million, to \$6.1 billion.

*Agricultural and Agri food Products*¹⁰

Canadian exports of agricultural and agri food products edged up \$382 million (1.0 percent) to \$39.2 billion in 2010. Exports to Mexico led the way, up \$213 million, while exports to six other countries (the Netherlands, China, Korea, Pakistan, Russia and the United Arab Emirates) registered gains of between \$100 million and \$200 million for each. At the same time, important losses accrued to Iraq (down \$263 million) and to Saudi Arabia, Morocco, India and Italy, with declines of between \$100 million and \$200 million each. Exports of canola oil posted the largest increase, up \$644 million. Increased exports to China were responsible for over 87 percent of the gain. Soya bean exports also advanced, up \$310 million from 2009, with the Netherlands accounting for nearly 70 percent of the increase. Pork exports expanded by \$212 million, with important gains to the United States and Russia. By contrast, price corrections in cereals and grains contributed to declines in the value of their exports in 2010. For example, wheat prices were down 16.9 percent while barley prices were off by 13.9 percent. The net result was that the value of wheat exports tumbled \$1.4 billion and barley exports declined by \$115 million. Exports of frozen potatoes and other vegetable also fell in 2010, down \$135 million, with two thirds of the decline attributed to fewer sales in the U.S. market.