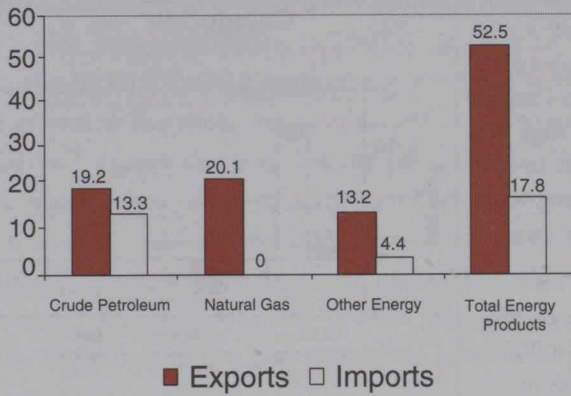


- Energy imports also rose strongly, by 65.8 percent in 2000, led by an 86.2 percent increase in imports of crude petroleum. While Canada is a net energy exporter, most parts of Eastern Canada are net importers. Hence, the trade gain from the rebound in energy prices that was beneficial to Canada as a whole worked to the disadvantage of the non-energy-producing parts of Canada, as well as to all Canadian consumers.



Figure 1: Trade in Energy Products - 2000 Value in \$ Billion



Agriculture and fishing and forestry products:

- In 2000, exports of agriculture (plus fishing) and forestry products rose by 7.9 percent and 5.8 percent, respectively. Imports of these two categories also increased, by 5.2 percent and 11.8 percent.
- The combined surplus in trade in these two sectors reached \$47.3 billion in 2000, up from \$44.3 billion in 1999.

Industrial goods and materials:

- Exports of industrial goods (including intermediate inputs such as metals, chemicals, plastics and fertilizers) rose by 12.5 percent to \$64.6 billion in 2000, reflecting both volume gains and widespread price increases.
- Imports of these products increased at an even more rapid pace of 13.4 percent to \$70.5 billion, reflecting the strength of the Canadian economy.

Machinery and equipment:

- In 2000, M&E exports rose by 22.8 percent, the strongest rate among all major non-energy exports, attaining a level of \$105.6 billion.
- Within this category, exports of “other machinery,” which includes telecommunications equipment, computers and other office machines, rose by 30.6 percent, led by a 59 percent surge in exports of telecommunications equipment.
- M&E imports also increased sharply, by 13.5 percent, to \$122.7 billion. Imports of communications equipment rose most strongly among the various M&E subcategories, by 29.4 percent.

