The rapid growth of M&E import volume was particularly important for Canada in 2000, as it enabled businesses to expand and upgrade their production capacity at a time when the economy was operating at very high rates of capacity use. It also helped businesses to re-engineer the structure of their production facilities.

Industry	Level (\$ billions)			Share of Total in percent			Cumulative percent Growth	Growth percent
	1989	1999	2000	1989	1999	2000	1989-2000	1999-2000
Exports								
Total	147.0.	360.6	417.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	184.1	15.8
Agricultural and fishing	11.6	25.6	27.6	7.9	7.1	6.6	137.9	7.8
Energy	13.7	29.7	52.5	9.3	8.2	12.6	283.2	76.8
Forestry	21.5	39.1	41.4	14.6	10.8	9.9	92.6	5.9
Industrial	32.3	57.4	64.6	22.0	15.9	15.5	100.0	12.5
M&E	24.0	86.0	105.6	16.3	23.8	25.3	340.0	22.8
Automotive	34.0	95.5	96.3	23.1	26.5	23.1	183.2	0.8
Consumer goods	2.6	13.5	14.7	1.8	3.7	3.5	465.4	8.9
Imports								
Total	139.2	326.8	363.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	160.9	11.1
Agricultural and fishing	8.3	17.6	18.6	6.0	5.4	5.1	124.1	5.7
Energy	6.2	10.7	17.8	4.5	3.3	4.9	187.1	66.4
Forestry	1.4	2.7	3.1	1.0	0.8	0.9	121.4	14.8
Industrial	26.9	62.1	70.5	19.3	19.0	19.4	162.1	13.5
M&E	43.3	108.2	122.7	31.1	33.1	33.8	183.4	13.4
Automotive	31.9	75.9	77.4	22.9	23.2	21.3	142.6	2.0
Consumer goods	15.0	37.0	40.1	10.8	11.3	11.0	167.3	8.4
Balance								
Total	7.7	33.8	54.5					
Agricultural and fishing	3.3	8.0	9.0					
Energy	7.5	19.0	34.7					
Forestry	20.1	36.4	38.3					
Industrial	5.3	-4.7	-5.9					
M&E	-19.3	-22.2	-17.1					
Automotive	2.0	19.6	18.9					
Consumer goods	-12.4	-23.5	-25.4					

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian International Merchandise Trade 2000. Catalogue no. 65-001-XPB, December 2000. Note: Sums may not add up to 100 because special transactions, inland freight and other balance of payments adjustments figures, which are part of the merchandise trade account, are not included.

