



Table 10: Canada's Merchandise Imports, 1950-2000

	1950-1959	1960-1969	1970-1979	1980-1989	1990-2000	1998	1999	2000
Share (percent)								
U.S.	71.6	70.8	70.1	70.4	74.5	77.0	76.3	73.7
ROW	28.4	29.2	29.9	29.6	25.5	23.0	23.7	26.3
• EU	n.a.	n.a.	9.5	10.0	8.9	8.3	8.7	9.2
• Japan	n.a.	n.a.	4.2	5.8	3.9	3.2	3.2	3.2
Annual Growth (percent)								
U.S.		10.4	16.1	7.5	9.6	10.6	6.7	7.3
ROW		8.1	15.4	7.4	7.8	5.1	11.3	23.3
• EU		n. a.	n. a.	11.5	7.8	4.2	12.5	18.1
• Japan		n. a.	n. a.	6.6	3.1	10.9	9.7	10.6

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM, Matrix no. 3651: *Merchandise Imports on a Balance of Payments Basis by 63 Major Groups and by 6 Principal Trading Areas Based on the Standard Commodity Classification*. n.a. = not available.

Merchandise Trade by Sector

The salient features in the composition of Canada's exports by sector in 2000 included:

- a sharp rise in the value of energy trade, driven both by an escalation in energy prices and an increase in energy demand;
- widespread increases in exports and imports;
- stellar growth in trade in communications equipment among the various major M&E subsectors;
- a surge in exports of M&E to restore this sector's position as Canada's leading export sector, displacing the role played by exports of automotive products over most of the past quarter century; and
- a continuation in the decline of trade in resources as a percent of the volume of exports and imports.

Energy Products:

- High prices and solid demand led to a 77 percent jump in energy exports in 2000. While imports also increased sharply, Canada's surplus on energy trade rose to \$34.8 billion, which accounted for 64 percent of the overall merchandise trade surplus of \$54.5 billion in 2000. In response to strong demand from the United States, exports of electricity shot up by 110 percent in the year, while exports of natural gas and crude petroleum rose at robust rates of 84 percent and 74 percent, respectively. In all cases, export volume grew strongly in 2000.

