

Gains in precious metals and stones were led by gold (up almost \$2.0 billion) and silver (up \$1.1 billion), with coins and precious metals waste and scrap contributing to most of the remaining gains.

Merchandise exports to the **United Kingdom**, which continued to be Canada's second-largest destination, increased to \$16.4 billion in 2010, or 4.1 percent of all exports. Exports were up by 35.7 percent (or \$4.3 billion). Precious metals and stones led the gains, up \$3.5 billion, with gold (up \$3.0 billion) accounting for the lion's share of the advance. Nickel (up \$0.7 billion) and aircraft (up \$0.4 billion) also registered notable gains.

**China** retained third place among Canada's largest export destinations, accounting for 3.3 percent of all merchandise exports. Exports to China advanced \$2.1 billion to \$13.2 billion. Pulp, fats and oils, wood, and mineral fuels and oils accounted for much of the gains, advancing \$0.7 billion, \$0.6 billion, \$0.5 billion and \$0.4 billion, respectively. However, exports of oil seeds posted a sizeable loss (\$0.7 billion), due entirely to reductions in canola seed shipments. Over the five-year period 2006-2010, China's share of Canadian exports has risen from 1.8 percent to 3.3 percent.

**Japan** was Canada's fourth-largest export destination in 2010. Exports to Japan were valued at \$9.2 billion, up \$0.9 billion (or 10.6 percent) over 2009. Mineral ores accounted for the largest increase, at \$331 million, followed by wood, at \$164 million. Japan was the destination for 2.3 percent of all Canadian shipments abroad in 2010.

**Mexico** was in fifth spot for Canadian exports. Exports to Mexico grew the slowest among the top ten destinations, as they expanded by only 4.2 percent (up \$204 million) to just over \$5.0 billion. Strong gains in oil seeds (up \$188 million) and aluminum (up \$104 million) were offset by losses in mechanical machinery and appliances

(down \$201 million) and electrical machinery and equipment (down \$154 million). Smaller gains in other categories, led by iron and steel, meat, and motor vehicles, accounted for the overall increase in exports.

**Germany** ranked sixth in 2010. Exports to Germany were up \$201 million (5.4 percent) to \$3.9 billion. Strong gains in mineral ores (up \$314 million) and inorganic chemicals (up \$122 million) were largely offset by a \$379-million reduction in exports of aircraft and parts.

Exports to seventh-ranked **Korea** advanced \$182 million (5.2 percent) to \$3.7 billion. A \$160-million gain in cereal exports was largely offset by a \$134 million decline in machinery and appliances. Lesser gains were registered for pulp (up \$82 million), mineral fuels and oils (up \$60 million), and wood (up \$46 million), which contributed to the overall increase.

The **Netherlands** ranked eighth in 2010, the same as in 2009. Exports to the Netherlands were up \$490 million (17.8 percent) to \$3.2 billion. Strong gains in aluminum (up \$226 million), oil seeds (up \$215 million), nickel (up \$153 million) and inorganic chemicals (up \$115 million) were partially offset by a \$228-million decline in exports of mineral fuels and oils.

**Brazil** broke into the top ten Canadian export markets for the first time in 2010, placing 9th—a considerable jump from 14th place in 2009. Exports vaulted 60.4 percent, or \$967 million, to nearly \$2.6 billion. Three products accounted for the bulk of the increase: fertilizers, up \$301 million (180.9 percent); pharmaceutical products, up \$281 million (3,158.6 percent); and mineral fuels and oils, up \$192 million (94.7 percent). For the most part, Canada recouped all of its exports to Brazil lost during the global recession of 2009.