

International merchandise trade

20

Overview

If you want to see Canada's international trade in action, a good vantage point is Vancouver's Lions Gate Bridge. Looking east toward the Port of Vancouver, you'll see freighters move toward their berths; looking west, other ships sit moored at the mouth of Howe Sound, waiting their turn to dock.

Vancouver is our busiest port. Most of the commodities passing through it are headed offshore, mainly to Asia. However, Canada's trade travels by many other modes, such as truck, rail, air, pipeline and power line.

Canada exports more than it imports: in 2006, we exported \$458.2 billion in goods, up 1.1% from 2005, and imported \$404.5 billion, up 4.2% from 2005. We've posted a trade surplus every year since 1976.

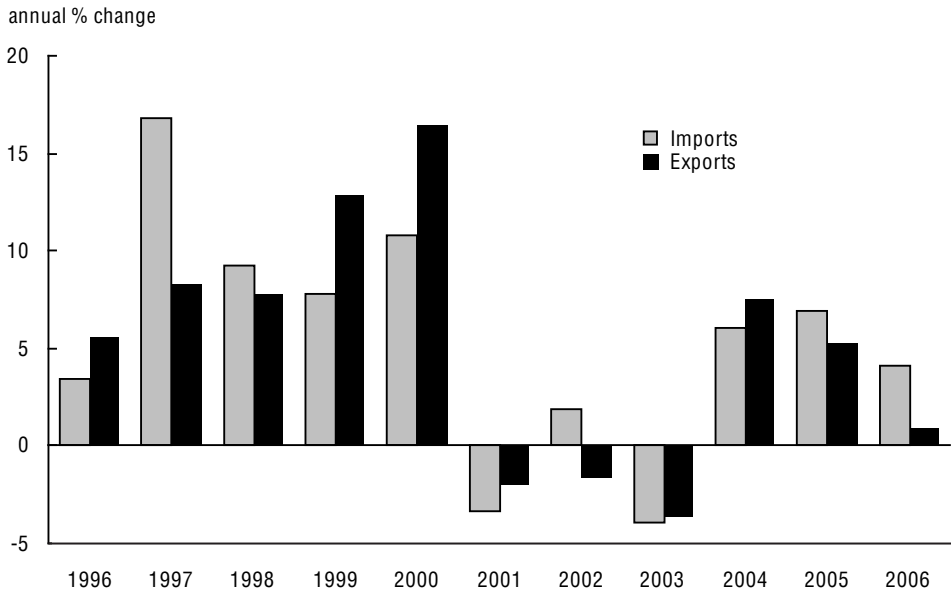
In 2006, the value and volume of both our imports and exports reached record highs. This fits into a larger trend: world trade has

grown as much since 1990 as it did in the prior 100 years, the result of international trade agreements, falling transportation costs, and the free flow of information, ideas and product orders.

The United States remains our foremost trading partner by far, with China as our second largest trading partner. Trade flows to other countries shift over time. China surpassed Japan in 2003.

Our trade with China—Canada's fourth largest export market and second-largest source for imports—has been expanding significantly. China has become a major importer and consumer of our raw materials and an exporting powerhouse. Lately, China's manufacturers have shifted to making higher-value capital goods, such as computers and electronics equipment. Since 2003, Canada has imported more and more of these

Chart 20.1
Merchandise imports and exports



Note: Data are on a balance of payments basis.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 228-0003.

higher-value items from China than lower-value items, such as clothing and shoes.

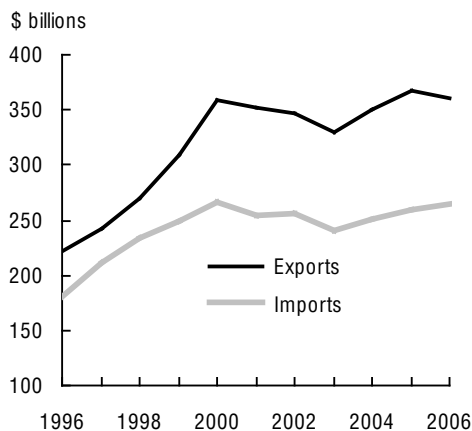
As an exporter, Canada has benefited directly and indirectly from China's industrial revolution. Indirectly, China's demand for all sorts of industrial raw materials, especially energy and metals, has pushed up world prices. As a major raw materials producer, Canada has enjoyed these higher prices, whether we sell those commodities to China or to another nation.

In 2006, the United Kingdom edged out Japan as Canada's second largest export market. Growth in exports to Japan remained subdued, but climbing metal prices—a trend in recent years—pushed up the value of exports of **gold, uranium and nickel** to the United Kingdom.

What goes out: Commodities are still key

Before there was a Canada, there was the fur and timber trade. Britain's Royal Navy used Canadian timber for the masts of the ships it built to fight Napoleon in the early 1800s. Until the start of the Second World War in

Chart 20.2
Merchandise trade with the United States



Note: Data are on a balance of payments basis.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 228-0003.

Table 20.a
Canada's international trade partners, 2006

	Imports	Exports
	\$ billions	
Total	396.5	440.2
United States	217.6	359.3
China	34.5	7.7
Japan	15.3	9.4
Mexico	16.0	4.4
United Kingdom	10.8	10.1
Other European Union countries	38.1	18.7
Other countries	64.2	42.7

Note: Data are on a customs basis.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 228-0003 and catalogue no. 65-208-XIE.

1939, two-thirds of Canada's exports were grain and lumber.

Resources are still critical to our trade. Agricultural, fish and forestry products, energy, metals, chemicals and fertilizers accounted for about half our exports in 2006. Companies engaged in natural resources extraction flourished last year, save for those in lumber, an industry dogged by a slump in U.S. housing.

In Western Canada, higher export receipts for crude petroleum and metal products yielded unprecedented prosperity; in Quebec and Ontario, strong metal exports offset losses in the forestry and automotive sectors. Newfoundland and Labrador's exports rose because of higher iron ore and energy products shipments.

Metal and metal ore exports led the gain in exports in 2006, climbing to \$45 billion. Prices for copper, zinc, gold, aluminum, nickel, potash and uranium all advanced in 2006. The United Kingdom was the largest market for Canadian metals outside of the United States, followed by China, Japan, Norway, South Korea and the Netherlands.

Crude petroleum exports were also up in 2006, reaching a new record of \$39 billion, no small feat given the spike in prices in the fourth quarter of 2005 following the hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico. In contrast,

exports of forestry products fell in 2006 for the second consecutive year, to \$33.5 billion. This was down from \$40 billion in 2004, a year in which lumber prices skyrocketed.

Exports of automotive products have also dipped in recent years while auto imports from overseas have been rising. In 1999, the auto sector's trade surplus was second only to that of forestry products at \$21 billion; by 2006, the auto sector's surplus was \$3 billion.

What comes in: Capital goods and consumer goods

The boom in the Western provinces made headlines as oilsands construction expanded and people flooded in to capitalize on the higher wages brought about by a tight labour market. Higher profits for businesses and incomes for individuals brought about a rapid expansion in investment and consumer purchases. This heightened demand pushed up imports of machinery, electronics, cars and trucks, home furnishings and clothing.

Imports of industrial machinery poured into the Western provinces in 2006, contributing

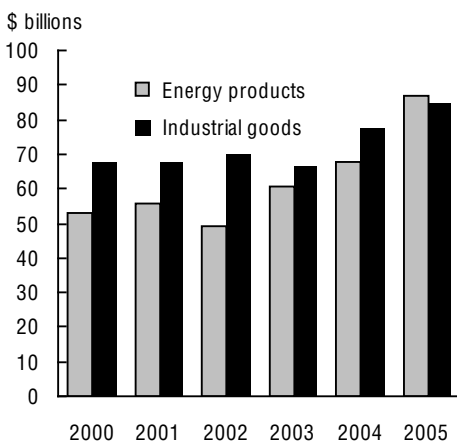
to the 3% gain to \$114.7 billion in machinery and equipment imports. The stronger dollar, which translated into lower import prices, combined with high crude oil and metal prices, drove business profits up and encouraged this inflow of capital goods.

The rise in household incomes stimulated consumer spending in 2006, with Alberta in particular driving auto sales to their highest level ever. The increase in sales was concentrated in Japanese and German models manufactured outside of North America, raising automotive import values.

The renovation and design industry has become big business, and the imports tell the tale. In 2006, Canadians imported a record high value of home furnishings, totalling nearly \$8.0 billion. In addition to redecorating with fabric and furniture, high definition televisions were in brisk demand. Over \$1.3 billion worth of them, imported primarily from Mexico but also from China, made their way into Canadian electronics stores in 2006.

In addition to dressing the home, clothing imports have been on the rise in recent years, a result of the lifting of import limits. In 2006, imports were up 6.5% to \$8.3 billion in spite of falling clothing prices. In real terms, i.e., adjusting for the price drop, clothing imports were up 11% to \$9.6 billion. Demand was also higher for personal electronics equipment, mostly originating in China, South Korea and Malaysia—in particular, cellular phones and personal digital assistants, which are devices that make music, photos, e-mail and the internet available at our fingertips.

Chart 20.3
Exports of energy products and industrial goods



Note: Data are on a balance of payments basis.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 65-208-XIE.

Ships as far as the eye can see

Most of the ship traffic passing under Vancouver's Lions Gate Bridge is picking up coal, grain and other Canadian commodities for shipment to Asia.

In 2004, Japan, China, South Korea, the United States and the Netherlands were the top five destinations for outbound Vancouver traffic as measured in metric tonnage. The leading points of origin for inbound traffic were China, the United States, South Korea, Hong Kong and Mexico.

The total amount of cargo handled at the port of Vancouver in 2004 was 75.0 million tonnes—65.9 million tonnes of cargo were loaded and 9.1 million tonnes were unloaded. Coal was the principal commodity moving through Vancouver.

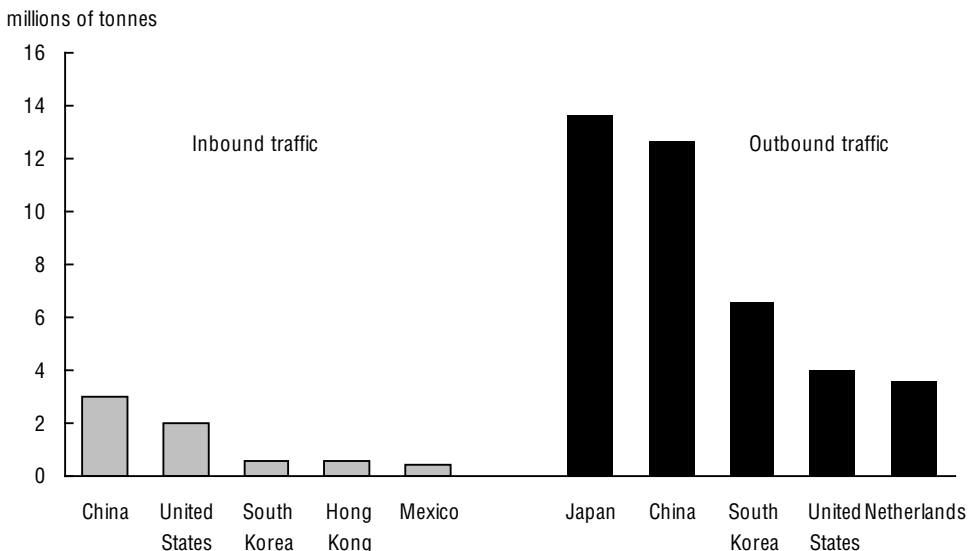
Coal shipments out of Vancouver outpaced grains, the number two commodity exported from the port, by a ratio of almost 3 to 1 by

weight. Sulphur, potash and wood pulp were handled in significant quantities at the port. These goods are typically shipped in bulk.

Manufactured goods are usually shipped in containers, which can be in turn transferred onto freight trains. In 2004, Vancouver handled 45% of Canada's container traffic as well.

Other major ports have also seen traffic growth, both in bulk commodities and container traffic. In 2004, Canada's ports handled a record 452.3 million tonnes of cargo, up 2% from 2003—the third consecutive year that port activity surpassed 400 million tonnes. International cargo rose 3% to a record 314.6 million tonnes. Domestic cargo remained virtually unchanged at 137.8 million tonnes.

Chart 20.4
Tonnage shipped at the port of Vancouver, by principal trading economies, 2004



Source: Vancouver Port Authority.

Where's this made?

Our clothing, like other commodities we buy regularly, comes to us from an ever-shifting array of countries. Since 2002, China and Bangladesh have surged ahead as our number one and two sources of imported clothing.

It wasn't always this way. During the 1960s, most Canadians wore clothing manufactured in Canada and very little was imported. Although countries such as Taiwan, South Korea and Hong Kong were emerging as manufacturing powers, Canada and other Western countries negotiated a series of agreements that restricted clothing imports in the 1970s and 1980s.

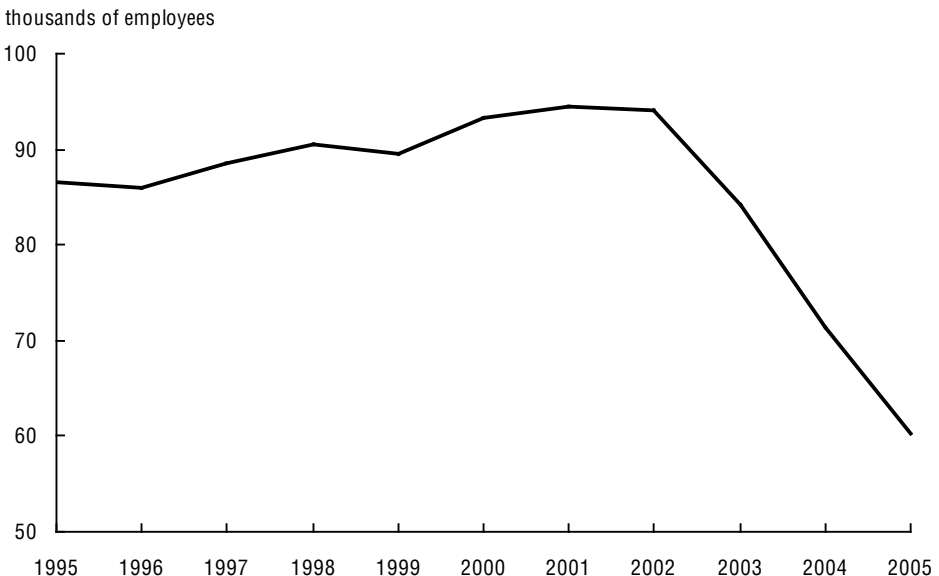
A major shift came when Canada signed the Free Trade Agreement with the United States in 1989. As recently as 1998, that nation was our primary foreign clothing supplier: a surge in exports to the United States in those years revitalized our domestic industry.

Another shift began in 1995, when the World Trade Organization's Agreement on Textiles and Clothing led to a gradual lifting of quotas on clothing imports. Taiwan, South Korea, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Thailand, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, the Philippines and Macau were the first big beneficiaries of trade liberalization. Bangladesh started shipping into Canada tariff-free in 2003. China followed in 2004.

Canadian clothing manufacturers have by no means vanished: they supplied 32% of the domestic market in 2005. However, the industry is shrinking. From 2002 to 2005, employment in the clothing industry dropped from 94,000 to 60,000.

Consumers have also seen the impact of foreign competition. After rising steadily through the 1980s and 1990s, clothing prices began to fall. In 2005, consumer prices for clothing were 6% lower than in 2001.

Chart 20.5
Employment in clothing manufacturing



Note: Data are annual and unadjusted for seasonal variation.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 281-0024.

Diamonds in the ice

A century after the Klondike gold rush, the land of the midnight sun is yielding a different precious mineral: diamonds. Canada has quickly risen to third place in production on the list of diamond-producing countries, after Botswana and Russia.

A handful of adventurous mining companies are leading the exploration and mine development. The opening of diamond mines has been as dramatic for the economy of the North as the Klondike gold rush, particularly for the Northwest Territories.

From 1999—the first year of production—to 2005, per-capita gross domestic product in the Northwest Territories climbed at an average annual rate of 12.5%, compared with 1.7% before 1999. That 12.5% is about three times the rate for Canada as a whole.

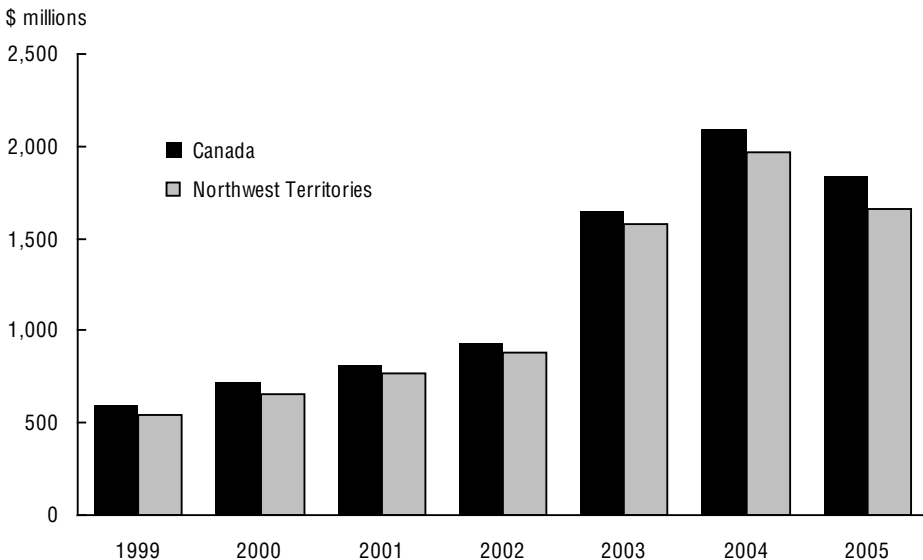
In 2006, three mines were operating in the Northwest Territories, clustered northeast of

Yellowknife. A fourth mine is located just over the territorial boundary in Nunavut.

From 1998 to 2002, companies mined about 13.8 million carats of diamonds in Canada, worth \$2.8 billion. This is roughly equal to 1,825 1.5-kilogram bags of ice, but worth \$1.5 million each. Canadian diamonds are fetching top dollar. Their value averaged \$228 per carat in 2001, third in the world behind Namibian and Angolan diamonds.

The value of diamond exports tripled from 1999 to 2005. Exports from the Northwest Territories were worth \$1.7 billion in 2005. About 95% of Canada's exports, measured by value, are 'rough' diamonds, which have not yet been sorted, cut and polished. More than 90% go to the world's two major diamond-trading centres: London, England and Antwerp, Belgium.

Chart 20.6
Diamond exports, by value, Canada and the Northwest Territories



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 65-507-MWE.

Oil coming and going

Canada is both a major exporter and importer of crude oil. In 2005, we exported about 67% of our domestic oil production—primarily from Alberta to the United States. We imported about 55% of the oil we used that year: that oil flowed from an array of countries into Eastern Canada.

Crude oil exports were worth \$30.2 billion in 2005, up from \$25.0 billion in 2004 and almost four times the value posted in 1995.

However, the increase from 2004 to 2005 was the result of a 30% rise in prices: the volume of oil exports actually fell slightly. Imports equalled \$21.9 billion in 2005.

Ninety-nine percent of Canada's crude oil exports in 2005 were shipped to the United States. Alberta produced 69% of total exports; Saskatchewan, nearly 21%; and the Atlantic provinces, 10%. British Columbia and Manitoba combined for less than 1%.

Alberta produced two-thirds of Canada's oil output in 2005; Saskatchewan provided 18%, and Newfoundland and Labrador's offshore fields, 13%. Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories combined for 3% of production.

In 2005, Canadian refineries processed 102.5 million cubic metres of crude oil, or 645 million barrels. Eastern Canada's refineries use a combination of

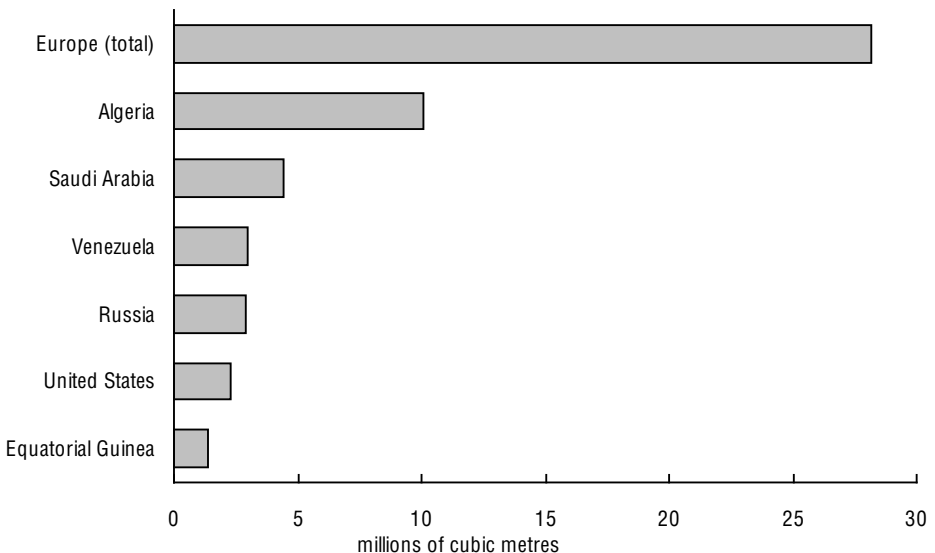


Table 20.1 Merchandise imports, by commodity, 1992 to 2006

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	\$ millions														
Imports, all merchandise	154,429.6	177,123.2	207,872.5	229,936.5	237,688.6	277,726.5	303,398.6	327,026.0	362,336.7	350,071.2	356,727.1	342,691.9	363,638.5	388,210.3	404,535.0
Live animals	150.8	174.0	215.4	188.3	171.1	183.8	235.0	302.7	410.2	398.0	236.7	174.3	137.7	144.2	165.2
Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	8,976.7	10,114.3	11,597.4	12,222.4	12,954.6	14,363.5	15,858.3	16,249.3	16,978.4	18,687.0	20,195.2	19,946.2	19,823.0	20,680.5	22,050.0
Meat and meat preparations	875.8	992.2	1,137.4	1,133.7	1,033.7	1,200.0	1,251.4	1,279.8	1,404.0	1,635.9	1,681.4	1,596.6	1,311.0	1,456.3	1,653.9
Fish and marine animals	776.6	996.1	1,126.4	1,286.5	1,469.6	1,434.0	1,635.8	1,869.7	1,928.8	1,945.3	1,935.4	1,812.2	1,803.6	1,822.4	1,815.1
Fresh fruits and berries	1,192.6	1,283.9	1,303.4	1,387.5	1,418.3	1,503.0	1,581.3	1,645.8	1,679.4	1,815.3	2,020.1	2,013.5	2,070.8	2,207.6	2,317.3
Dried fruits, fruits and fruit preparations	673.3	648.0	693.4	745.6	861.1	900.8	935.3	1,020.3	1,003.8	992.1	1,075.6	1,061.8	1,102.2	1,137.7	1,235.9
Fresh vegetables	827.3	944.7	949.6	1,054.4	971.7	1,112.5	1,233.8	1,213.6	1,386.6	1,502.3	1,700.3	1,638.7	1,633.1	1,718.5	1,785.9
Other vegetables and vegetable preparations	556.0	643.9	700.3	718.3	761.1	838.2	963.5	1,050.0	1,048.8	1,133.4	1,275.1	1,211.3	1,239.7	1,336.5	1,360.4
Cocoa, coffee, tea and other food preparations	1,229.3	1,452.9	2,089.3	2,056.9	2,131.7	2,589.7	2,948.9	2,865.0	2,817.4	2,948.7	3,340.3	3,427.2	3,590.5	3,696.0	3,920.3
Dairy produce, eggs and honey	212.5	245.2	265.5	276.1	352.0	355.0	409.7	437.8	487.6	581.4	583.3	567.3	638.9	617.2	540.2
Corn (maize), shelled	144.9	157.6	158.5	216.9	251.0	250.3	283.6	228.1	300.0	555.3	733.0	599.9	366.4	342.4	322.6
Other cereals and cereal preparations	568.7	632.9	750.1	805.1	891.1	998.0	1,136.6	1,164.1	1,243.6	1,380.1	1,484.5	1,416.5	1,453.6	1,489.3	1,559.5
Sugar and sugar preparations	677.0	759.7	866.5	879.4	970.7	1,035.6	1,100.9	991.6	1,034.0	1,218.1	1,179.2	1,221.6	1,140.7	1,241.0	1,409.0
Fodder and feed, except unmilled cereals	462.1	551.1	613.7	628.4	728.6	809.9	796.4	734.0	825.3	981.0	1,041.2	967.9	1,007.1	892.0	982.7
Beverages	720.3	746.2	872.8	959.4	1,015.3	1,214.7	1,455.8	1,669.2	1,735.1	1,910.2	2,035.3	2,294.9	2,357.1	2,602.5	2,885.9
Tobacco	60.4	60.0	70.4	74.2	98.6	121.6	125.2	80.3	84.1	88.0	110.6	116.9	108.4	121.0	261.0
Crude materials, inedible	8,180.0	9,143.2	9,898.0	11,531.4	13,048.1	14,171.5	12,476.7	14,316.0	21,462.6	20,936.6	20,405.7	22,813.5	27,988.2	34,418.7	36,033.4
Metals in ores, concentrates and scrap	1,676.2	1,983.6	2,326.2	2,989.1	2,863.0	2,950.2	2,788.4	2,747.4	3,067.1	2,991.7	2,980.1	3,029.1	4,110.7	4,373.2	6,084.6
Coal and other related products	661.2	476.9	548.0	591.6	751.4	910.3	1,116.3	1,098.1	1,270.2	1,430.5	1,932.9	2,838.8	3,714.3	5,084.0	3,886.3
Crude petroleum	4,174.9	4,687.9	4,609.3	4,833.2	6,707.8	7,189.4	5,227.4	7,160.3	13,436.6	12,814.3	11,722.3	13,301.0	16,468.3	21,581.9	22,768.4
Crude animal products	136.4	163.9	221.8	239.1	248.0	293.2	256.2	242.1	272.9	300.3	317.6	302.7	285.6	257.0	265.8
Crude vegetable products	528.7	638.4	663.1	815.2	843.9	949.6	939.3	965.5	995.8	1,119.2	1,214.3	1,229.4	1,257.2	1,151.1	1,175.3
Crude wood products	252.6	293.3	406.8	560.4	435.7	544.1	618.8	626.9	695.2	703.6	686.0	619.2	632.4	609.6	561.4
Cotton	80.2	86.8	101.6	149.2	168.3	154.0	221.3	138.0	172.4	168.5	133.7	159.1	142.4	78.6	56.6
Wool and man-made fibres	144.3	204.8	260.0	296.5	279.9	328.5	343.7	348.6	389.8	380.2	370.7	361.4	343.3	326.2	288.6
Crude non-metallic minerals	525.5	607.5	761.2	1,057.1	750.0	852.1	965.4	989.1	1,162.4	1,028.4	1,048.0	972.9	1,034.0	957.1	946.3
Fabricated materials, inedible	27,572.4	32,279.3	38,823.1	44,277.2	45,967.5	54,508.4	60,113.0	62,411.8	69,870.4	69,411.3	69,538.7	66,669.5	74,902.5	82,164.1	87,093.0
End products, inedible	99,297.1	114,407.5	136,993.1	151,331.7	153,330.6	181,930.0	202,489.8	221,180.5	240,462.0	227,417.2	233,889.6	221,440.3	229,091.6	238,708.1	246,500.3
Special transactions, trade	4,061.2	4,349.2	4,877.0	5,441.4	7,075.9	6,954.9	6,339.2	6,343.1	6,653.7	6,851.6	5,973.8	5,310.4	4,932.7	4,557.6	4,631.3
Other balance of payments adjustments	6,191.4	6,655.7	5,468.5	4,944.0	5,140.8	5,614.5	5,886.5	6,222.5	6,499.5	6,369.5	6,487.3	6,337.7	6,762.7	7,537.0	8,061.8

Note: On a balance of payments basis.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 228-0003.

Table 20.2 Merchandise exports, by commodity, 1992 to 2006

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	\$ millions														
Exports, all merchandise	163,463.5	190,213.1	228,167.1	265,333.9	280,079.3	303,378.2	327,161.5	369,034.9	429,372.2	420,730.4	414,038.5	398,953.9	429,120.9	453,060.1	458,166.9
Live animals	1,285.2	1,393.5	1,338.3	1,517.7	1,888.4	1,905.3	1,975.8	1,567.8	1,742.7	2,394.3	2,506.9	1,318.7	873.3	1,542.8	2,015.7
Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	12,873.1	13,233.3	14,890.6	17,014.1	18,884.6	20,380.4	19,814.5	21,312.6	23,268.6	25,911.5	25,843.1	25,056.3	26,906.1	25,823.5	26,111.5
Fish, fresh, frozen, preserved and canned	2,735.7	2,867.5	3,258.5	3,496.2	3,444.1	3,497.8	3,664.5	4,260.8	4,560.6	4,722.3	5,239.5	4,987.1	4,870.0	4,699.6	4,525.7
Barley	444.1	460.7	590.5	564.5	847.8	683.0	340.3	256.9	377.9	383.9	194.1	172.1	323.6	361.5	257.5
Wheat	3,835.8	2,952.4	3,547.3	4,325.2	4,658.6	5,051.5	3,642.3	3,356.2	3,608.9	3,807.2	3,052.6	2,809.2	3,493.1	2,698.7	3,619.8
Wheat flour	32.6	24.8	46.2	50.6	33.8	39.7	35.3	54.8	60.1	64.0	91.4	81.3	85.3	79.8	84.1
Other cereals, unmilled	186.1	220.3	250.9	318.6	432.5	489.8	348.4	400.3	263.5	279.8	288.5	299.2	312.4	312.7	410.5
Other cereal preparations	459.1	567.7	678.5	798.5	1,017.1	1,115.2	1,290.5	1,449.8	1,593.3	1,830.6	2,048.0	2,138.7	2,214.0	2,248.5	2,321.0
Meat and meat preparations	1,213.7	1,456.8	1,603.0	1,845.2	2,161.0	2,641.8	2,669.5	3,247.8	4,005.1	4,885.6	4,840.8	4,203.5	4,985.4	5,099.2	4,306.6
Alcoholic beverages	782.9	853.0	1,026.2	980.0	1,071.0	1,166.7	1,217.5	1,366.4	1,310.6	1,357.6	1,185.4	1,300.2	1,230.5	1,044.3	1,014.0
Other food, feed, beverages and tobacco	3,183.1	3,830.2	3,889.4	4,635.4	5,218.7	5,695.0	6,606.1	6,919.8	7,488.5	8,580.5	8,902.9	9,065.1	9,391.6	9,279.0	9,572.3
Crude materials, inedible	19,405.4	20,880.4	23,584.9	26,469.0	30,266.3	31,655.2	29,854.0	34,562.6	53,398.2	54,713.5	50,980.7	61,228.2	69,460.0	85,927.4	88,641.5
Rapeseed	573.7	735.1	1,571.5	1,265.3	1,158.0	1,126.1	1,638.5	1,332.8	1,147.5	1,275.8	921.1	1,298.0	1,419.8	1,297.6	1,764.1
Other crude vegetable products	606.7	790.3	1,013.2	1,169.0	1,236.7	1,362.1	1,610.9	1,399.1	1,441.7	1,496.4	1,601.7	1,570.3	1,545.3	1,553.7	1,634.5
Iron ores, concentrates and scrap	952.4	998.5	1,272.0	1,386.0	1,440.2	1,841.5	1,830.9	1,493.3	1,532.1	1,381.2	1,634.5	1,743.5	2,048.5	2,722.0	3,337.0
Copper in ores, concentrates and scrap	919.5	822.5	774.0	1,196.3	872.0	928.5	614.4	452.1	792.6	661.9	577.2	592.3	845.5	1,346.0	2,307.6
Nickel in ores, concentrates and scrap	666.3	618.0	592.9	981.5	1,117.7	907.3	917.4	807.1	1,071.9	1,010.6	1,139.1	1,143.9	1,829.4	1,700.1	2,435.5
Zinc in ores, concentrates and scrap	551.5	324.6	349.1	486.8	536.6	695.4	509.2	479.0	481.2	436.7	388.4	228.4	234.6	217.4	330.0
Other ores, concentrates and scrap	1,268.9	1,127.9	1,346.8	1,812.5	1,949.3	1,534.2	1,499.0	1,917.0	2,073.8	2,177.7	2,147.6	2,081.5	2,400.2	2,924.1	3,130.6
Crude petroleum	5,885.3	6,222.5	6,507.1	8,263.5	10,497.2	10,366.3	7,829.8	11,017.1	19,165.9	15,370.2	18,550.8	20,644.3	25,512.8	30,388.3	38,604.6
Natural gas	4,730.1	5,903.4	6,427.8	5,649.1	7,432.8	8,625.6	8,967.1	10,951.4	20,536.8	25,595.1	18,372.0	26,083.4	27,382.1	35,988.6	27,488.5
Coal and other crude bituminous substances	1,116.5	1,194.8	1,298.5	1,384.7	1,433.7	1,515.1	1,343.7	1,228.7	1,194.4	1,217.5	1,212.1	1,160.9	1,190.4	2,661.1	2,699.0
Unmanufactured asbestos	299.5	265.2	303.3	323.3	343.3	226.7	172.5	164.7	149.4	122.9	100.7	70.6	72.4	67.3	62.5
Other crude animal products	423.3	474.8	523.0	579.2	610.8	664.7	677.2	652.6	711.0	784.9	802.2	720.5	735.6	816.2	891.1
Other crude wood products	374.0	394.0	322.6	347.9	346.2	432.6	523.0	671.4	846.1	848.5	1,027.9	902.9	839.6	947.2	931.9
Other crude non-metallic minerals	500.2	484.5	625.9	714.1	694.5	652.9	847.4	1,496.7	1,707.0	1,842.9	2,014.3	2,493.8	2,833.9	2,720.9	2,489.1
Other crude materials, inedible	537.5	524.3	657.1	909.7	597.3	776.1	873.1	499.9	546.8	491.2	491.1	493.9	569.8	577.0	535.5
Fabricated materials, inedible	49,624.2	56,994.3	69,826.7	84,003.2	85,042.6	89,749.4	91,817.6	97,976.8	113,102.1	111,908.3	108,291.9	103,448.5	118,599.8	125,095.8	129,479.1
End products, inedible	74,463.3	91,064.8	110,410.1	127,264.6	134,806.7	149,130.3	171,731.0	199,953.3	223,135.3	211,387.0	211,446.2	193,250.7	198,899.0	200,124.8	196,940.0
Special transactions, trade	1,835.7	2,164.9	2,564.1	2,865.1	3,154.5	4,074.5	5,563.4	7,348.2	7,980.0	8,168.1	8,232.5	7,689.1	7,984.8	8,289.1	8,733.0
Other balance of payments adjustments	3,976.6	4,481.9	5,552.5	6,200.3	6,036.2	6,483.1	6,405.3	6,313.7	6,745.3	6,247.7	6,737.2	6,962.4	6,397.9	6,256.8	6,246.3

Note: On a balance of payments basis.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 228-0003.

Table 20.3 Merchandise imports and exports, by origin and destination, 1992 to 2006

	All merchandise		United States ¹		United Kingdom		Japan		Other Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development countries		Other countries		Other European Economic Community countries	
	\$ millions	% change from previous year	\$ millions	% change from previous year	\$ millions	% change from previous year	\$ millions	% change from previous year	\$ millions	% change from previous year	\$ millions	% change from previous year	\$ millions	% change from previous year
Imports														
1992	154,429.6	9.8	110,378.5	13.1	4,015.4	-7.0	8,913.3	1.9	4,615.8	1.4	16,598.7	8.7	9,907.8	-2.8
1993	177,123.2	14.7	130,244.3	18.0	4,484.0	11.7	8,477.4	-4.9	4,683.9	1.5	19,691.1	18.6	9,542.4	-3.7
1994	207,872.5	17.4	155,661.3	19.5	4,854.4	8.3	8,315.4	-1.9	7,364.7	57.2	20,126.9	2.2	11,549.9	21.0
1995	229,936.5	10.6	172,516.5	10.8	4,899.1	0.9	8,427.6	1.3	7,942.3	7.8	20,761.0	3.2	15,390.0	33.2
1996	237,688.6	3.4	180,010.1	4.3	5,581.1	13.9	7,227.4	-14.2	9,040.6	13.8	20,834.6	0.4	14,994.7	-2.6
1997	277,726.5	16.8	211,450.8	17.5	6,126.5	9.8	8,711.0	20.5	11,376.7	25.8	21,948.7	5.3	18,112.9	20.8
1998	303,398.6	9.2	233,777.6	10.6	6,083.1	-0.7	9,671.8	11.0	11,398.8	0.2	23,326.1	6.3	19,141.2	5.7
1999	327,026.0	7.8	249,485.3	6.7	7,685.4	26.3	10,592.2	9.5	13,257.2	16.3	25,240.1	8.2	20,765.8	8.5
2000	362,336.7	10.8	266,511.1	6.8	12,289.3	59.9	11,729.8	10.7	19,067.6	43.8	31,602.5	25.2	21,136.5	1.8
2001	350,071.2	-3.4	254,330.7	-4.6	11,954.1	-2.7	10,571.9	-9.9	18,649.8	-2.2	31,367.6	-0.7	23,197.1	9.7
2002	356,727.1	1.9	255,232.5	0.4	10,181.3	-14.8	11,732.6	11.0	19,686.6	5.6	34,027.1	8.5	25,867.0	11.5
2003	342,691.9	-3.9	240,340.4	-5.8	9,180.9	-9.8	10,645.1	-9.3	19,695.3	0.0	36,830.7	8.2	25,999.6	0.5
2004	363,638.5	6.1	250,515.6	4.2	9,466.3	3.1	10,096.9	-5.1	22,254.1	13.0	44,293.2	20.3	27,012.3	3.9
2005	388,210.3	6.8	259,783.9	3.7	9,061.6	-4.3	11,214.3	11.1	24,308.8	9.2	54,556.1	23.2	29,285.6	8.4
2006	404,535.0	4.2	264,777.6	1.9	9,685.1	6.9	11,877.1	5.9	23,724.5	-2.4	61,981.4	13.6	32,489.4	10.9
Exports														
1992	163,463.5	10.7	123,376.9	13.6	3,415.0	5.3	8,253.7	8.0	3,178.6	15.8	15,877.8	-1.3	9,361.5	0.2
1993	190,213.1	16.4	149,099.7	20.8	3,211.5	-6.0	9,184.5	11.3	3,361.7	5.8	16,557.6	4.3	8,798.0	-6.0
1994	228,167.1	20.0	181,049.3	21.4	3,677.1	14.5	10,788.5	17.5	4,536.0	34.9	18,753.5	13.3	9,362.7	6.4
1995	265,333.9	16.3	205,690.6	13.6	4,377.0	19.0	13,286.1	23.2	4,563.4	0.6	23,537.6	25.5	13,879.3	48.2
1996	280,079.3	5.6	222,461.3	8.2	4,608.5	5.3	12,423.4	-6.5	5,087.8	11.5	22,702.0	-3.6	12,796.3	-7.8
1997	303,378.2	8.3	242,542.3	9.0	4,689.5	1.8	11,925.5	-4.0	8,849.0	73.9	22,111.6	-2.6	13,260.4	3.6
1998	327,161.5	7.8	269,318.9	11.0	5,323.3	13.5	9,745.8	-18.3	9,120.9	3.1	19,652.2	-11.1	14,000.5	5.6
1999	369,034.9	12.8	309,116.8	14.8	6,002.9	12.8	10,125.9	3.9	9,947.2	9.1	19,458.4	-1.0	14,383.8	2.7
2000	429,372.2	16.4	359,021.2	16.1	7,273.3	21.2	11,297.4	11.6	12,059.0	21.2	22,875.1	17.6	16,846.3	17.1
2001	420,730.4	-2.0	352,165.0	-1.9	6,910.3	-5.0	10,120.8	-10.4	12,172.5	0.9	22,672.9	-0.9	16,688.9	-0.9
2002	414,038.5	-1.6	347,051.8	-1.5	6,161.5	-10.8	10,115.0	-0.1	12,670.7	4.1	21,745.2	-4.1	16,294.3	-2.4
2003	398,953.9	-3.6	329,000.3	-5.2	7,695.8	24.9	9,800.7	-3.1	12,751.1	0.6	23,291.5	7.1	16,414.5	0.7
2004	429,120.9	7.6	350,751.0	6.6	9,425.2	22.5	9,950.6	1.5	14,399.1	12.9	27,243.1	17.0	17,351.9	5.7
2005	453,060.1	5.6	368,577.3	5.1	9,683.2	2.7	10,470.5	5.2	15,245.5	5.9	29,876.9	9.7	19,206.8	10.7
2006	458,166.9	1.1	361,308.7	-2.0	11,838.5	22.3	10,760.8	2.8	18,379.2	20.6	34,160.6	14.3	21,719.0	13.1

Note: On a balance of payments basis.

1. Includes Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 228-0003.

Table 20.4 International trade in services, 1990 to 2005

	Receipts				Payments				Balance			
	1990	1995	2000	2005	1990	1995	2000	2005	1990	1995	2000	2005
	\$ millions											
Travel	7,398	10,819	15,997	16,460	12,757	14,093	18,444	22,260	-5,359	-3,274	-2,447	-5,800
Business travel	1,549	1,988	2,920	2,793	2,048	3,049	3,921	3,563	-498	-1,061	-1,001	-771
Personal travel	5,849	8,831	13,077	13,667	10,709	11,044	14,524	18,696	-4,860	-2,213	-1,447	-5,029
Transportation	4,920	7,207	11,196	11,632	6,746	10,911	13,916	17,528	-1,826	-3,703	-2,719	-5,897
Water transport	1,524	1,994	2,317	3,278	2,287	4,044	5,101	7,173	-763	-2,050	-2,784	-3,896
Air transport	2,234	2,900	5,184	4,841	3,323	4,673	6,066	7,952	-1,089	-1,773	-882	-3,110
Land and other transport	1,162	2,313	3,695	3,513	1,136	2,193	2,749	2,404	26	120	946	1,109
Commercial services	9,061	16,805	31,101	35,115	12,554	20,260	32,366	37,946	-3,493	-3,455	-1,265	-2,831
Communications services	1,220	1,753	2,046	2,655	1,210	1,745	2,050	2,062	10	8	-4	592
Construction services	52	131	323	167	35	266	119	134	17	-135	204	33
Insurance services	1,957	3,096	2,877	3,716	2,238	3,811	4,215	5,759	-281	-714	-1,338	-2,043
Other financial services	490	866	1,304	2,131	733	1,291	2,290	2,724	-244	-425	-987	-593
Computer and information services	546	1,387	3,604	4,141	344	678	1,335	2,542	202	709	2,269	1,599
Royalties and license fees	173	513	3,353	4,206	1,941	2,584	5,600	8,046	-1,768	-2,070	-2,247	-3,839
Non-financial commissions	306	500	713	906	341	581	711	651	-35	-81	3	254
Equipment rentals	197	224	280	282	308	406	679	788	-111	-182	-398	-506
Management services	849	1,459	3,257	4,855	1,419	2,390	4,783	4,692	-570	-931	-1,526	163
Advertising and related services	124	174	495	449	211	448	536	666	-87	-274	-40	-217
Research and development	700	1,463	4,230	2,910	483	861	1,711	1,105	217	602	2,520	1,805
Architectural, engineering and other technical services	549	2,000	2,654	4,077	439	848	1,546	2,531	110	1,152	1,108	1,545
Miscellaneous services to business	1,392	2,211	3,809	2,614	2,018	2,979	4,341	3,887	-626	-769	-533	-1,274
Audio-visual services	348	877	1,966	1,768	709	1,228	2,283	2,146	-361	-352	-317	-379
Personal, cultural and recreational services	157	150	188	240	123	143	166	211	34	7	23	28

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 376-0031, 376-0032 and 376-0033.

Table 20.5 International trade, by province and territory, 1985 to 2005

	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005
	\$ millions				
Imports to Canada	126,077	174,624	276,618	428,754	467,673
Newfoundland and Labrador	990	1,838	2,505	4,998	6,064
Prince Edward Island	220	267	438	782	973
Nova Scotia	2,868	4,037	5,209	8,502	9,921
New Brunswick	2,801	3,559	5,614	8,917	12,229
Quebec	27,896	39,385	55,139	89,999	95,688
Ontario	63,566	86,785	143,920	215,663	221,134
Manitoba	3,361	4,205	8,004	10,473	11,678
Saskatchewan	3,055	3,326	6,463	9,367	10,510
Alberta	9,722	12,820	19,521	40,419	53,327
British Columbia	10,789	17,297	28,786	38,240	44,290
Yukon	74	113	199	263	351
Northwest Territories (including Nunavut)	234	271	376	..	..
Northwest Territories	..	..	..	581	842
Nunavut	..	..	..	232	283
Outside Canada	501	721	444	318	382
Exports from Canada	137,379	175,513	302,480	490,688	519,680
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,825	2,638	3,069	5,899	8,344
Prince Edward Island	162	277	516	1,035	1,106
Nova Scotia	1,922	2,675	4,100	6,953	7,860
New Brunswick	2,670	3,609	5,385	8,441	11,981
Quebec	24,128	33,429	59,188	97,305	91,945
Ontario	64,657	82,739	148,030	237,395	231,957
Manitoba	3,169	4,485	6,888	10,471	12,487
Saskatchewan	5,141	5,302	9,739	14,684	17,428
Alberta	17,086	17,850	30,009	61,198	86,103
British Columbia	16,155	21,348	34,763	46,028	48,450
Yukon	102	574	240	210	191
Northwest Territories (including Nunavut)	251	443	533	..	..
Northwest Territories	..	..	..	804	1,785
Nunavut	..	..	..	261	42
Outside Canada	111	144	20	3	2

Note: Expenditure-based gross domestic product.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 384-0002.

Abbreviations and symbols



Provinces and territories

Newfoundland and Labrador	N.L.
Prince Edward Island	P.E.I.
Nova Scotia	N.S.
New Brunswick	N.B.
Quebec	Que.
Ontario	Ont.
Manitoba	Man.
Saskatchewan	Sask.
Alberta	Alta.
British Columbia	B.C.
Yukon	Y.T.
Northwest Territories	N.W.T.
Nunavut	Nvt.

Measurements

centimetre	cm
metre	m
kilometre	km
gram	g
kilogram	kg
litre	L
millilitre	mL
hour	h
watt	W
kilowatt	kW
degrees Celsius	°C

The symbols described in this document apply to all data published by Statistics Canada from all origins, including surveys, censuses and administrative sources, as well as straight tabulations and all estimations.

.	not available for any reference period
..	not available for a specific reference period
...	not applicable
0	true zero or a value rounded to zero
0 ^s	value rounded to zero where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
P	preliminary
r	revised
x	suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the <i>Statistics Act</i>
E	use with caution
F	too unreliable to be published

Note: In some tables, figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

When the figure is not accompanied by a data quality symbol, it means that the quality of the data was assessed to be 'acceptable or better' according to the policies and standards of Statistics Canada.

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