BRITISH COLUMBIA

BC STATS
Ministry of Management Services

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Exports ◆ April 2001

- BC exports continue to climb in 2001 on the strength of unprecedented growth in exports of energy products. Year-to-date to April, exports are up 20.1% compared to the same period in 2000.

- The value of exports of energy products in the first four months of 2001 are over three times higher than the value accrued in the same period in 2000. Electricity exports continue to lead the way, increasing in value twelve times over the same period last year. The value of natural gas exports is four times that of the January to April period of last year. Price inflation is the main reason for the phenomenal growth in this sector.

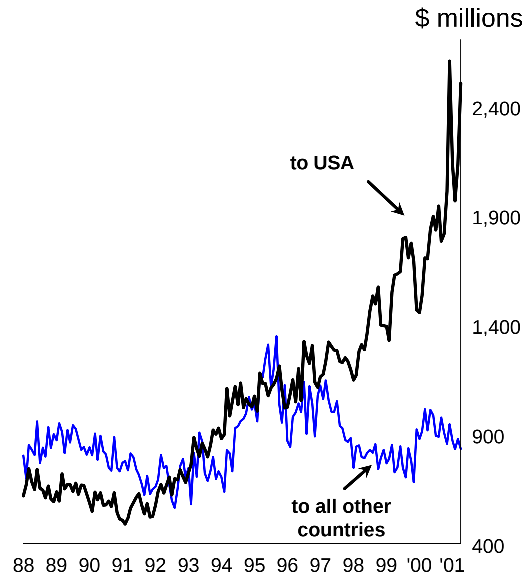
- Exports in the forest sector continue to lag behind last year's performance. Solid wood product exports are significantly lower compared to the first four months of 2000, down over 12%. Exports of pulp and paper products dropped 6%.

- Softwood lumber exports to the United States are the single largest component contributing to the decline in solid wood exports. Much of the decline is due to a sharp drop in price. The Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) for British Columbia softwood lumber fell from 152.6 (1992=100) in April 2000 to 130.2 in April 2001. However, prices are starting to rebound. According to Madison's Lumber Reporter, prices for Western Spruce Pine Fir (WSPF) lumber were higher in May than at any time in 2000. This may signal a turnaround in the value of lumber exports in the months to come, although the uncertainty regarding possible retroactive duties imposed by the Americans could continue to curtail exports.

- Energy exports to the United States have been the driving force for the dramatic rise in the value of exports to that country year-to-date compared to the same period last year.

  In contrast, exports to the Pacific Rim (including Japan) continue to lag behind last year's pace, down 14% in the first four months of 2001 compared to the same period last year.

Growth in total exports is being driven by energy exports to the United States



Attack of the Canadian Tomatoes

The trade dispute between Canada and the United States over softwood lumber exports has been well documented, but is only one of several thorny issues facing Canadian exporters. Another battleground in Canada/US trade is the greenhouse tomato industry. American greenhouse tomato growers are making claims that their Canadian counterparts are **dumping** under-priced tomatoes on the American market. A coalition of greenhouse tomato growers in the US has petitioned the US Department of Commerce to impose a duty on Canadian exports of greenhouse tomatoes. The American industry alleges that Canadian greenhouse tomato producers are selling their wares in the US at prices below production cost and that this is inflicting material injury upon the US industry.

Dumping – sale of goods in a foreign market at prices less than received in domestic markets, or below the cost of producing the goods

The US International Trade Commission has ruled that there is a reasonable indication that imports of Canadian greenhouse tomatoes are causing material injury to the American greenhouse tomato industry. As a result, the US Department of Commerce will initiate a formal antidumping investigation.

The title of this article aside, this potential trade action is no joke to Canadian tomato producers. Spurred on by consumer demand, the greenhouse tomato industry has expanded rapidly, particularly in British Columbia and Ontario and has become a multi-million dollar industry.

When is a tomato not just a tomato?

One sticking point in the dispute is whether tomatoes grown in a greenhouse should be grouped together with field tomatoes. Canadian tomato growers have argued to the US Department of Commerce that the merchandise subject to investigation should include all tomatoes, fresh and chilled, regardless of whether they were grown in a greenhouse or outside in a field. They suggest that greenhouse tomatoes must compete alongside those grown in a field and therefore pricing of field tomatoes affects that of the greenhouse variety.

The American greenhouse tomato growers have made a compelling argument that tomatoes are all not made the same and cannot simply be compared regardless of how they are grown. They say that there are differences not only in production, cost, pricing and marketing, but also physically. Basically, they argue that the higher cost of production, and consequently higher price of the product, have to be justified in order to market the greenhouse variety of tomato. In essence, the tomatoes sell despite their higher price because they are better tasting and are grown using fewer (if any) pesticides and other noxious chemicals. This, in effect, differentiates them sufficiently from field-grown tomatoes such that they should be classified separately.

However, while it may be true that greenhouse tomatoes and field tomatoes are different, it does not necessarily follow that the quantity and price of field-grown tomatoes do not affect those grown in a greenhouse. If high quantities of field tomatoes flood the market driving prices down, it is not only possible, but also highly likely that some substitution effects will occur. In other words, the price differential between field tomatoes and greenhouse tomatoes will lead some consumers to decide that the merits of the greenhouse variety do not justify the added cost and those consumers will choose instead to buy the field type. As a result, the reduced demand for greenhouse tomatoes will inevitably drive down the price. This, in essence, is the claim of Canadian tomato growers who charge that the Americans are growing tomatoes in such large volumes that it has driven the price down. In fact, Canadian producers have suggested that perhaps Canada should investigate the American field tomato industry for dumping their products on Canadian markets.

Substitution effects mean that despite their differences, field and greenhouse tomatoes still have to compete in the marketplace

Just what is so different about a greenhouse tomato?

In British Columbia, the largest organised group of greenhouse vegetable growers (and in fact, the largest in North America) is the BC Hot House Growers' Association, which has over 55 members.[1] Members of this association market their products under the BC Hot House brand label.

Hot House tomatoes are grown in glass-covered structures of aluminum and steel in which every aspect of the plant's growth is controlled, from the amount of heat and light to which it is exposed, to the amount of nutrients it gets. One of the selling points for consumers is that these tomatoes are grown without using herbicides and minimal use of pesticides. Herbicides are not necessary because the plants are not grown in dirt, but rather use hydroponics, and therefore weeds are not a problem. Pesticides are used very rarely because most pests are taken care of using natural predators like ladybugs and wasps.

While this method of growing tomatoes tends to produce a better crop yield and, according to many consumers, tastier tomatoes, it is also a more intensive process, and therefore more expensive, which is why greenhouse tomatoes are generally priced significantly higher than field tomatoes.

Greenhouse tomatoes are a growing industry

In 2000, in British Columbia, the total value of greenhouse tomato production was $73.6 million.[2] For Canada as a whole, the value was $287.7 million. This industry has undergone rapid growth in the last several years and exports have followed this trend.

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[1] BC Hot House Growers' Association web site (http://www.bchhga.bc.ca).

[2] Statistics Canada, *Greenhouse, Sod and Nursery Industries*, catalogue 22-202.

Exports of Tomatoes to the U.S.

Year	British Columbia Quantity (Millions KG)	British Columbia Value Cdn $Millions	Canada Quantity (Millions KG)	Canada Value Cdn $Millions
1988	2.1	$2.7	3.3	$4.3
1989	1.0	$1.3	1.1	$1.3
1990	1.5	$1.6	3.1	$3.9
1991	1.2	$2.2	2.7	$5.2
1992	3.2	$4.0	5.2	$6.8
1993	2.7	$4.9	4.7	$8.3
1994	3.7	$7.5	7.7	$14.4
1995	3.9	$9.2	11.7	$24.6
1996	6.2	$17.9	21.8	$53.0
1997	10.2	$25.5	37.5	$84.6
1998	19.6	$53.2	61.7	$153.0
1999	29.4	$70.6	79.6	$180.1
2000	38.8	$98.2	101.4	$244.0

Source: Statistics Canada

An expanding greenhouse industry combined with soaring demand in the US for greenhouse tomatoes has led to substantial growth in tomato exports to the US

Exports of tomatoes to the United States from BC have skyrocketed from less than 2 million kilograms (kg) in the early nineties, to just under 39 million kg in 2000. The growth of exports from Canada as a whole is even more phenomenal, from around 3 million kg to 101 million in 2000. Although export data specifically related to tomatoes grown in greenhouses is not available, the majority of the tomatoes exported, particularly from BC, are greenhouse grown. There were 37.7 million kg of greenhouse tomatoes produced in BC in 2000, compared to only 1.1 million kg of field tomatoes.[3] The comparable Canadian figures are 182.4 million kg of greenhouse tomatoes and 519.2 million kg of the field variety, of which almost 99 percent were grown in Ontario. Ontario was also responsible for 72 percent of Canadian greenhouse tomato production.

Note that data on tomato production is based on surveys whereas export data comes from administrative sources. This is likely the reason why total BC tomato exports in 2000 exceed total production. In reality there was certainly domestic consumption of BC-grown tomatoes, but it was apparently a small portion of total production.

Despite the tremendous growth in tomato exports to the US, the amount of tomatoes imported into Canada from the US is still significantly higher. Over the last decade, annual imports of American tomatoes to BC have averaged around 20 million kilograms. The Canadian figure is approximately 130 million kilograms. In the last three years BC exports of tomatoes have exceeded imports giving BC a trade surplus with the US in tomatoes for the first time. Canada as a whole has always had a significant trade deficit with the US when it comes to tomatoes, at least in terms of quantity. This deficit has diminished rapidly in the last 10 years, from a peak of 134 million kg in 1992 to only just under 40 million kg in 2000.

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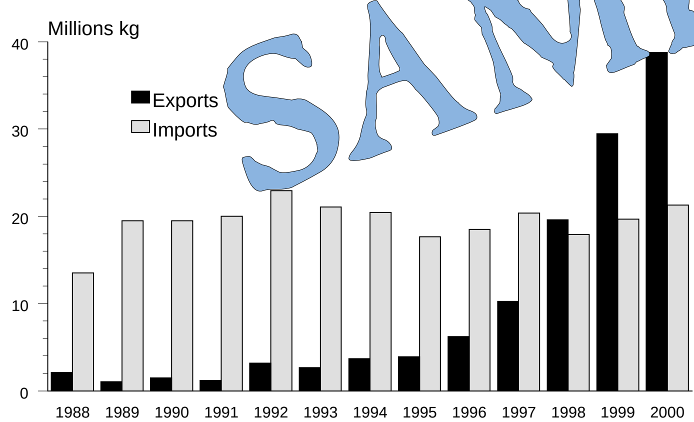
[3] Statistics Canada, *Greenhouse, Sod and Nursery Industries*, catalogue 22-202, and *Fruit and Vegetable Production, February 2001*, catalogue 22-003.

Imports of Tomatoes from the U.S.

Year	British Columbia Quantity (Millions KG)	British Columbia Value Cdn $Millions	Canada Quantity (Millions KG)	Canada Value Cdn $Millions
1988	13.5	$12.0	110.9	$97.4
1989	19.5	$13.7	130.5	$107.1
1990	19.5	$11.3	119.4	$82.3
1991	20.0	$14.7	122.0	$105.6
1992	22.9	$21.2	139.2	$141.2
1993	21.1	$18.2	135.6	$128.7
1994	20.4	$18.2	129.1	$128.2
1995	17.6	$14.6	123.6	$121.7
1996	18.5	$14.4	124.1	$112.4
1997	20.4	$19.3	128.7	$136.3
1998	17.9	$22.9	115.8	$143.2
1999	19.7	$20.0	133.2	$138.4
2000	21.3	$25.1	141.0	$163.3

Source: Statistics Canada

BC tomato exports to the US have grown exponentially and now exceed imports



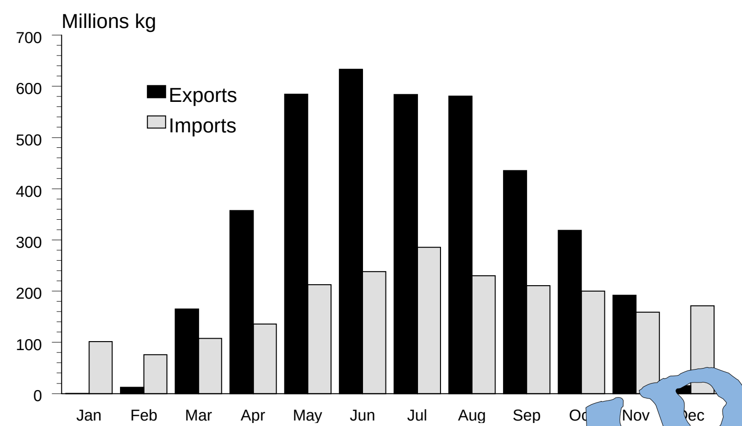
However, since Canadian tomato exports are mostly greenhouse-grown tomatoes, which are priced significantly higher than field-grown tomatoes, the balance of trade in tomatoes has been in Canada's favour for the last three years in value terms. Similarly, BC has had a trade surplus with the US in terms of the value of tomatoes traded for the last five years. The price difference is quite obvious if the value of exports and imports are divided by the respective quantities. In 2000, the unit cost (per kg) of BC exports to the US was $2.53, compared to $1.18 for imports from the US. Some of this difference is due to slight measurement differences in the value of exports versus imports (e.g., which transportation costs are or are not included), but, for the most part, the difference is due to the variation in quality.

Due to the price difference between greenhouse and field-grown tomatoes, Canada has a trade surplus in tomatoes with the US despite shipping fewer tomatoes south than are being shipped north

Tomato trade follows a seasonal pattern

The growing season for greenhouse tomatoes in BC is more or less yearlong, but the prime harvest months are in the summer. This fact is reflected in the seasonality of BC tomato exports to the United States. Imports from the US also follow a seasonal pattern, but to a much lesser extent. This is because most of BC imports come from California and Florida where the growing season is more evenly distributed throughout the year due to the warmer climate.

BC tomato trade with the United States is very seasonal



Trade in tomatoes follows the seasonal pattern of the tomato harvest

Tomato trade is restricted to a select group of states

British Columbia exports tomatoes all over the United States, but over 90 percent of these go to just five states: California, Washington, Connecticut, Texas and Florida. The distribution of states from which BC imports tomatoes is even narrower, with over 98 percent of imports to BC originating in either California or Florida. In fact, just under twice the quantity of tomatoes (by weight) were imported from Florida as all citrus fruit (for which Florida is famous) combined.

Top 5 US destinations for BC tomato exports, 2000

State	Quantity (Millions KG)	Value Cdn $Millions
California	15.0	$38.6
Washington	9.4	$27.8
Connecticut	6.9	$16.7
Texas	2.4	$4.6
Florida	1.3	$2.6

Source: Statistics Canada

Over 90% of BC tomato exports to the US go to just five states

Top 5 US origins for BC tomato imports, 2000

State	Quantity (Millions KG)	Value Cdn $Millions
California	13.7	$15.9
Florida	7.2	$8.5
Arizona	0.3	$0.4
Washington	0.1	$0.1
Oregon	0.02	$0.04

Source: Statistics Canada

Over 98% of BC tomato imports from the US come from either Florida or California

The US receives the bulk of Canadian tomato exports

Internationally, in 2000, Canada exported tomatoes to only four countries: the United States, Hong Kong, Japan and Cuba. BC exported only to the first three of those, and was the lone Canadian supplier to Hong Kong and Japan. BC was responsible for 38 percent of Canadian tomato exports to the US. For both BC and Canada as a whole, the United States represented 99.9 percent of the tomato export market, which underlines just how important this trade dispute is to Canadian tomato growers.

The United States is the destination of 99.9% of Canadian tomato exports

Canada is an important market for American tomato producers as well, as approximately 80 percent of all US tomatoes exported in 2000 headed to Canada.[4] Tomatoes exported to Canada amounted to approximately 10 percent of all American tomato production.[5]

BC tomato growers depend on the US market

For British Columbia tomato growers the American market is particularly crucial. The large majority of tomatoes produced in BC are exported to the US. If the American allegations were true and BC greenhouse tomato growers were dumping their produce in the US market at prices below the cost of production, this would mean that BC tomato growers would be losing money on virtually every tomato they sold.

Most greenhouse tomatoes produced in BC are exported to the US

A more likely scenario is that greenhouse operators in BC have had a head start on their competitors south of the border and over time have developed efficiencies in their operations such that they have lower production costs than those relatively new to the industry. Also, the climate in BC, while mostly unsuitable for growing field tomatoes, is perfectly suited to growing tomatoes in greenhouses, which means BC growers achieve good crop yields at lower costs for environmental control. As a result of these lower production costs, BC growers have a competitive advantage and can afford to sell their produce at prices lower than their competitors.

Lower production costs give BC growers a competitive advantage

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[4] US Department of Commerce.
[5] Based on production data from the US Department of Agriculture National Agricultural Statistics Service.

American greenhouse tomato growers point to declining market shares, falling prices, and reduced profits as indications that the Canadian industry has been dumping its product in the US market and is inflicting material injury on the US industry. The Canadian industry claims that they are taking advantage of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), using their competitive advantage to gain market share in the US. As for falling prices, the Canadians suggest that the abundance of field tomatoes grown in the US has driven prices down for tomatoes in general, including those grown in greenhouses.

While it is beyond the scope of this paper to determine whether or not Canadian greenhouse tomatoes are being dumped in the US market, common sense suggests that the industry could not survive if it was selling its product in its main marketplace at below the cost of production. Unfortunately, even if the US Department of Commerce finds that Canadian tomato growers are not dumping their produce in the US, the Canadian industry can not recoup its legal costs incurred in fighting this battle. This means that no matter what the final decision, Canadian greenhouse tomato growers will incur a financial loss. In the end, as is the case with most trade disputes, it will likely be the consumer that pays as costs endured by the producers are passed on in the form of higher prices.

Recent Feature Articles In British Columbia Origin Exports Release
Listed By Statistical Reference Date of Issue

01-03 *The Softwood Lumber Dispute (released May 2001)*

01-02 *(no article)*

01-01 *(no article)*

00-12 *(no article)*

00-11 *After Much Economic Diversification, B.C. Exports Are Still Mainly Resource Based (released Jan. 00)*

00-10 *Ambitious Western Hemisphere Trade Agreement Could Help Shape Canadian Trade In the New Decade (released Dec. 00)*

00-09 *Trade Growth Tied To Transportation Infrastructure (released Dec. 00)*

00-08 *Some Familiar Patterns Developing In Trade Between China and British Columbia (released Nov. 00)*

00-07 *International Trade In Services Produces B.C.'s Only Trade Surplus (released Oct. 00)*

00-06 *Value Added Wood Exports Grow Fast In B.C., But Faster In Rest of Canada (released Aug. 00)*

00-05 *What Has Free Trade Meant For B.C.'s International Trade? (released July 00)*

00-04 *British Columbia Shipping Smaller Portion of Canadian Forestry Products (released June 00)*

00-03 *1990s Brought New Markets and New Products For B.C. Exports (released June 00)*

00-02 *United States Continues Substantial Log Exports In 1999 (released April 00)*

00-01 *B.C. Goods Export Growth Among Lowest In Canada During 1990s (released Mar 00)*

99-12 *British Columbia Trade Becoming More Continental Than Global (released Feb 00)*

99-11 *Growing Cross Border Trade In Agricultural Food Products (released Jan 00)*

99-10 *Trade Imbalances Growing Within NAFTA (released Dec 99)*

99-09 *B.C. Exports Recovering In Some Asian Markets, Still Declining In Others (released Nov 99)*

99-08 *British Columbia Exports to United States Move Increasingly By Truck (released Oct 99)*

99-07 *Export Changes During 1990s Reduce Resource Dependency (released Sep 99)*

99-06 *British Columbia Losing Dominant Position In World Lumber Markets (released Sep 99)*

99-05 *September Team Canada Mission To Visit Japan and Australia (released Jul 99)*

99-04 *New Export Industries Depend Heavily On Air Freight Services (released Jul 99)*

99-03 *United States Log Exports (released May 99)*

99-02 *British Columbia Losing Ground In United States Lumber Market (released Apr 99)*

99-01 *British Columbia Export Reliance On U.S. Market Highest Since Early 1960s (released Mar 99)*

98-12 *(no article)*

98-11 *Diversification of Export Mix Accelerates In 1998 (released Jan 99)*

98-10 *Offsetting Export Losses In Asia With Gains In the United States Market (released Dec 98)*

98-09 *Half A Century of B.C. Exports, From British Empire to the U.S. & Asia (released Nov 98)*

98-08 *Asian Fallout Has British Columbia Exporters Relying Heavily On U.S. Market (released Oct 98)*

98-07 *No Ignoring Chinese Presence On World Trading Scene (released Sep 98)*

NOTES

Countries Included Within World Regions:

(1) Western Europe: United Kingdom, Ireland, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.
(2) Eastern Europe: other Europe, including all of Russia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, etc.
(3) South East Asia: Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Myanmar, Kampuchea, Laos, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam.
(4) Africa: continental Africa, excluding Ethiopia, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Egypt.
(5) South America: continental South America from Colombia and Venezuela south to Chile and Argentina, including offshore islands, but not Caribbean.
(6) Central America and Caribbean: from Guatamala and Belize to Panama, plus Caribbean Islands.
(7) Pacific Rim (including Japan): Japan, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Laos, Mongolia, China, Indonesia, North Korea, South Korea, Philippines, Macau, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam, Australia, Fiji, New Zealand.
(8) Pacific Rim: as above, but excluding Japan.
(9) Middle East: from Turkey and Iran south through the Arabian Peninsula. Excluding Afghanistan and Pakistan, but including Cyprus, Ethiopia, Egypt, Somalia, Sudan and Libya.

‘Selected Value-added Wood Products’ category includes prefabricated houses, doors, windows, furniture, moulding, siding etc. It does not include panel products, shakes, shingles or any pulp and paper products.

Service Offered for Detailed Trade Statistics
For B.C. government statistics users requiring more detailed information on exports or imports, a special report service is offered through the address below:

Dan Schrier - Trade Statistics
BC STATS
553 Superior Street, Victoria, B.C. V8V 1X4
(250) 387-0376

This service is provided through the Trade Research and Inquiry Package (TRIP) computer reporting system. TRIP offers user-defined tabulations of export or import statistics for British Columbia, Canada, the United States and other countries. Tabulations can include information on commodities, countries, U.S. states, years, months, mode of transport, etc.

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS

	APRIL	YEAR-TO-DATE			ANNUAL		
	2001	2000	2001	CHANGE 2000-01	1998	1999	2000
	VALUES ($,000)			(%)	VALUES ($,000)		
United Kingdom	31,961	116,788	141,849	21.5%	302,496	286,770	368,186
Germany	42,350	145,383	161,112	10.8%	395,571	298,886	534,086
People's Republic of China	77,201	251,573	225,861	-10.2%	464,759	590,733	737,102
Hong Kong	18,237	101,751	70,382	-30.8%	272,155	255,904	248,877
Taiwan	28,103	134,549	115,526	-14.1%	399,618	363,675	409,562
Japan	343,328	1,531,767	1,421,343	-7.2%	4,548,533	4,326,159	4,711,137
South Korea	47,434	341,515	278,548	-18.4%	677,999	753,907	928,881
India	13,992	42,662	37,851	-11.3%	84,963	57,500	87,139
Australia	8,619	101,216	48,640	-51.9%	226,325	211,366	239,519
Mexico	3,185	15,618	21,462	37.4%	60,700	42,050	58,079
United States	2,500,136	6,385,464	8,727,703	36.7%	16,375,025	19,370,694	22,080,969
other	215,702	1,048,513	880,802	-16.0%	2,236,949	2,180,386	2,837,261
Total International Exports	**3,330,248**	**10,100,012**	**12,131,079**	**20.1%**	**26,045,092**	**28,738,030**	**33,240,796**
1) Western Europe	214,694	831,155	875,280	5.3%	[illegible]	1,919,080	2,597,698
2) Eastern Europe	6,223	6,361	10,935	71.9%	26,687	29,747	36,243
3) South East Asia	21,005	192,142	119,940	[illegible]	[illegible]	393,222	594,915
4) Africa (exc. Egypt & Mid-East)	1,713	19,568	[illegible]	[illegible]	50,699	45,210	56,389
5) South America	20,189	53,795	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	144,528	182,752
6) Cent. Amer. & Caribb. (exc. Mex.)	3,711	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	38,116	28,803	35,468
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6,969,714	6,933,579	7,902,162
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	-23.5%	2,421,181	2,607,420	3,191,026
9) Middle East	16,529	[illegible]	[illegible]	-16.3%	146,941	134,725	158,392
		SHARE OF TOTAL (%)					
United Kingdom	1.0%	1.4%	1.2%		1.2%	1.0%	1.1%
Germany	1.3%	2.5%	1.3%		1.5%	1.0%	1.6%
People's Republic of China	2.3%	1.0%	1.9%		1.8%	2.1%	2.2%
Hong Kong	0.5%	1.0%	0.6%		1.0%	0.9%	0.7%
Taiwan	0.8%	1.3%	1.0%		1.5%	1.3%	1.2%
Japan	10.3%	15.2%	11.7%		17.5%	15.1%	14.2%
South Korea	1.4%	3.4%	2.3%		2.6%	2.6%	2.8%
India	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%		0.3%	0.2%	0.3%
Australia	0.3%	1.0%	0.4%		0.9%	0.7%	0.7%
Mexico	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%		0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
United States	75.1%	63.2%	71.9%		62.9%	67.4%	66.4%
other	6.5%	10.4%	7.3%		8.6%	7.6%	8.5%
Total International Exports	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**		**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
1) Western Europe	6.4%	8.2%	7.2%		7.8%	6.7%	7.8%
2) Eastern Europe	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%		0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
3) South East Asia	0.6%	1.9%	1.0%		1.3%	1.4%	1.8%
4) Africa (exc. Egypt & Mid-East)	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%		0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
5) South America	0.6%	0.5%	0.7%		0.9%	0.5%	0.5%
6) Cent. Amer. & Caribb. (exc. Mex.)	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%		0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	16.4%	26.4%	18.9%		26.8%	24.1%	23.8%
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	6.1%	11.3%	7.2%		9.3%	9.1%	9.6%
9) Middle East	0.5%	0.6%	0.4%		0.6%	0.5%	0.5%

See attached NOTES for countries within listed regions.

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to ALL COUNTRIES
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	APRIL	YEAR-TO-DATE				
				CHANGE	SHARE	
	2001 ($,000)	2000 ($,000)	2001 ($,000)	2000-01 (%)	2000 (%)	2001 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**897,171**	**3,400,900**	**2,981,493**	**-12.3%**	**33.7%**	**24.6%**
Lumber (softwood)	679,182	2,455,575	2,139,703	-12.9%	24.3%	17.6%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	25,979	83,781	82,752	-1.2%	0.8%	0.7%
Plywood (softwood)	15,121	86,915	65,391	-24.8%	0.9%	0.5%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	79,201	345,761	320,961	-7.2%	3.4%	2.6%
other	97,688	428,869	372,686	-13.1%	4.2%	3.1%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**482,674**	**2,181,547**	**2,050,373**	**-6.0%**	**21.6%**	**16.9%**
Pulp	301,031	1,479,742	1,288,810	-12.9%	14.7%	10.6%
Newsprint	64,161	231,948	266,239	14.8%	2.3%	2.2%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	106,588	425,962	451,907	6.1%	4.2%	3.7%
other	10,894	43,895	43,417	-1.1%	0.4%	0.4%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**128,541**	**432,366**	**407,[illegible]7**	**-5.9%**	**4.3%**	**3.4%**
Fruit and Nuts	4,259	23,551	22,[illegible]3	-4.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Vegetables	35,460	[illegible],229	70,8[illegible]	41.0%	0.5%	0.6%
other	88,822	358,[illegible]37	313,64[illegible]	-12.5%	3.6%	2.6%
FISH PRODUCTS	**[illegible],137**	**[illegible]28,259**	**[illegible]56,274**	**12.3%**	**2.3%**	**2.1%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	15,[illegible]5	[illegible]7,891	36,516	-3.6%	0.4%	0.3%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Froz[illegible]n	25,415	80,960	92,112	13.8%	0.8%	0.8%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	[illegible]763	17,241	19,465	12.9%	0.2%	0.2%
other	39,114	92,167	108,181	17.4%	0.9%	0.9%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**120,889**	**552,509**	**515,555**	**-6.7%**	**5.5%**	**4.2%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	41,419	84,461	136,042	61.1%	0.8%	1.1%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	3,718	12,185	14,945	22.6%	0.1%	0.1%
Unwrought Aluminum	46,206	208,766	195,269	-6.5%	2.1%	1.6%
Unwrought Zinc	20,254	158,177	98,314	-37.8%	1.6%	0.8%
other	9,292	88,920	70,985	-20.2%	0.9%	0.6%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**1,028,170**	**1,054,550**	**3,494,456**	**231.4%**	**10.4%**	**28.8%**
Natural Gas	493,003	425,629	1,807,715	324.7%	4.2%	14.9%
Coal	128,047	428,122	459,436	7.3%	4.2%	3.8%
Electricity	395,251	93,898	1,172,973	1149.2%	0.9%	9.7%
other	11,868	106,901	54,333	-49.2%	1.1%	0.4%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**303,910**	**1,184,608**	**1,228,203**	**3.7%**	**11.7%**	**10.1%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	60,740	311,050	226,955	-27.0%	3.1%	1.9%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	56,704	191,536	225,978	18.0%	1.9%	1.9%
other	186,466	682,022	775,270	13.7%	6.8%	6.4%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**35,807**	**136,477**	**132,365**	**-3.0%**	**1.4%**	**1.1%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**17,407**	**93,469**	**75,366**	**-19.4%**	**0.9%**	**0.6%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**230,543**	**835,326**	**989,968**	**18.5%**	**8.3%**	**8.2%**
GRAND TOTAL	**3,330,248**	**10,100,012**	**12,131,079**	**20.1%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to the U.S.A.
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	APRIL 2001 ($,000)	YEAR-TO-DATE 2000 ($,000)	YEAR-TO-DATE 2001 ($,000)	CHANGE 2000-01 (%)	SHARE 2000 (%)	SHARE 2001 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**705,727**	**2,397,076**	**2,152,301**	**-10.2%**	**37.5%**	**24.7%**
Lumber (softwood)	529,289	1,648,583	1,475,961	-10.5%	25.8%	16.9%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	25,215	81,602	80,659	-1.2%	1.3%	0.9%
Plywood (softwood)	9,313	28,096	34,420	22.5%	0.4%	0.4%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	66,938	296,174	269,790	-8.9%	4.6%	3.1%
other	74,973	342,621	291,472	-14.9%	5.4%	3.3%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**207,106**	**791,527**	**892,457**	**12.8%**	**12.4%**	**10.2%**
Pulp	67,688	277,189	322,119	16.2%	4.3%	3.7%
Newsprint	42,749	155,315	171,612	10.5%	2.4%	2.0%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	87,709	320,201	361,062	12.8%	5.0%	4.1%
other	8,960	38,823	37,664	-3.0%	0.6%	0.4%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**90,004**	**257,991**	**279,881**	**8.5%**	**4.0%**	**3.2%**
Fruit and Nuts	3,410	16,363	[illegible]	2.4%	0.3%	0.2%
Vegetables	27,913	[illegible]	[illegible]	12.8%	0.7%	0.6%
other	58,681	[illegible]	[illegible]	8.0%	3.0%	2.4%
FISH PRODUCTS	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**	**12.9%**	**2.4%**	**2.0%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	[illegible]	[illegible]	23,615	-6.8%	0.4%	0.3%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	[illegible]	[illegible]	81,044	9.9%	1.2%	0.9%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	250	2,077	1,612	-22.4%	0.0%	0.0%
other	[illegible]	53,426	68,252	27.8%	0.8%	0.8%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**38,907**	**216,436**	**146,521**	**-32.3%**	**3.4%**	**1.7%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	493	3,304	2,254	-31.8%	0.1%	0.0%
Unwrought Aluminum	13,407	71,434	34,256	-52.0%	1.1%	0.4%
Unwrought Zinc	16,792	118,714	82,333	-30.6%	1.9%	0.9%
other	8,215	22,985	27,677	20.4%	0.4%	0.3%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**906,571**	**647,808**	**3,063,765**	**372.9%**	**10.1%**	**35.1%**
Natural Gas	493,003	425,629	1,807,715	324.7%	6.7%	20.7%
Coal	6,827	22,721	29,893	31.6%	0.4%	0.3%
Electricity	395,251	93,898	1,172,973	1149.2%	1.5%	13.4%
other	11,489	105,560	53,185	-49.6%	1.7%	0.6%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**250,930**	**1,010,801**	**1,005,869**	**-0.5%**	**15.8%**	**11.5%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	58,031	299,440	215,548	-28.0%	4.7%	2.5%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	41,892	160,780	173,318	7.8%	2.5%	2.0%
other	151,006	550,580	617,003	12.1%	8.6%	7.1%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**34,282**	**129,837**	**125,184**	**-3.6%**	**2.0%**	**1.4%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**16,935**	**90,110**	**72,416**	**-19.6%**	**1.4%**	**0.8%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**195,744**	**689,294**	**814,786**	**18.2%**	**10.8%**	**9.3%**
GRAND TOTAL	**2,500,136**	**6,385,464**	**8,727,703**	**36.7%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to JAPAN
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	APRIL	YEAR-TO-DATE				
				CHANGE	SHARE	
	2001 ($,000)	2000 ($,000)	2001 ($,000)	2000-01 (%)	2000 (%)	2001 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**157,494**	**736,187**	**674,615**	**-8.4%**	**48.1%**	**47.5%**
Lumber (softwood)	120,293	582,266	534,453	-8.2%	38.0%	37.6%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	15	44	65	46.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Plywood (softwood)	5,169	34,253	23,979	-30.0%	2.2%	1.7%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	11,263	42,584	46,214	8.5%	2.8%	3.3%
other	20,754	77,039	69,904	-9.3%	5.0%	4.9%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**53,583**	**265,399**	**238,090**	**-10.3%**	**17.3%**	**16.8%**
Pulp	37,334	224,153	169,292	-24.5%	14.6%	11.9%
Newsprint	13,949	32,784	61,015	86.1%	2.1%	4.3%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	2,186	7,651	7,044	-7.9%	0.5%	0.5%
other	113	811	738	-8.9%	0.1%	0.1%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**10,872**	**78,801**	**43,177**	**-45.2%**	**5.1%**	**3.0%**
Fruit and Nuts	412	4,119	[illegible]	-30.1%	0.3%	0.2%
Vegetables	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	-72.6%	0.1%	0.0%
other	10,453	[illegible]	[illegible]	-45.7%	4.8%	2.8%
FISH PRODUCTS	**[illegible]**	**32,757**	**[illegible]**	**7.0%**	**2.1%**	**2.5%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	[illegible]	10,403	10,242	-1.5%	0.7%	0.7%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	[illegible]	3,090	6,084	96.9%	0.2%	0.4%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	0	1,226	908	-26.0%	0.1%	0.1%
other	11,327	18,039	17,808	-1.3%	1.2%	1.3%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**41,902**	**192,765**	**216,209**	**12.2%**	**12.6%**	**15.2%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	17,936	32,564	72,593	122.9%	2.1%	5.1%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	1,560	5,753	4,945	-14.1%	0.4%	0.3%
Unwrought Aluminum	21,446	88,788	95,136	7.2%	5.8%	6.7%
Unwrought Zinc	403	3,465	2,072	-40.2%	0.2%	0.1%
other	557	62,195	41,462	-33.3%	4.1%	2.9%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**45,678**	**189,625**	**150,225**	**-20.8%**	**12.4%**	**10.6%**
Natural Gas	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Coal	45,454	188,725	149,492	-20.8%	12.3%	10.5%
Electricity	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
other	224	899	732	-18.6%	0.1%	0.1%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**7,630**	**15,194**	**28,727**	**89.1%**	**1.0%**	**2.0%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	341	1,971	2,583	31.1%	0.1%	0.2%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	6,244	4,670	16,602	255.5%	0.3%	1.2%
other	1,046	8,553	9,542	11.6%	0.6%	0.7%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**1,043**	**726**	**3,646**	**402.1%**	**0.0%**	**0.3%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**342**	**1,057**	**1,522**	**44.0%**	**0.1%**	**0.1%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**9,253**	**19,256**	**30,092**	**56.3%**	**1.3%**	**2.1%**
GRAND TOTAL	**343,328**	**1,531,767**	**1,421,343**	**-7.2%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to the EUROPEAN UNION
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	APRIL	YEAR-TO-DATE				
				CHANGE	SHARE	
	2001 ($,000)	2000 ($,000)	2001 ($,000)	2000-01 (%)	2000 (%)	2001 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**16,475**	**152,054**	**84,989**	**-44.1%**	**18.5%**	**9.8%**
Lumber (softwood)	14,497	122,042	72,273	-40.8%	14.9%	8.4%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	601	1,312	1,608	22.6%	0.2%	0.2%
Plywood (softwood)	637	23,617	6,786	-71.3%	2.9%	0.8%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	634	3,667	2,708	-26.1%	0.4%	0.3%
other	105	1,416	1,613	13.9%	0.2%	0.2%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**117,451**	**466,561**	**498,237**	**6.8%**	**56.9%**	**57.6%**
Pulp	112,325	439,117	471,966	7.5%	53.6%	54.5%
Newsprint	0	1,119	0	-100.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	5,002	25,913	26,075	0.6%	3.2%	3.0%
other	124	412	196	-52.5%	0.1%	0.0%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**2,981**	**7,458**	**14,513**	**94.6%**	**0.9%**	**1.7%**
Fruit and Nuts	96	28	[illegible]	627.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Vegetables	283	[illegible]	[illegible]	3980.6%	0.0%	0.4%
other	2,602	[illegible]	[illegible]	48.6%	0.9%	1.3%
FISH PRODUCTS	**4,535**	**10,674**	**[illegible]**	**29.5%**	**1.3%**	**1.6%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	[illegible]	522	1,072	105.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	[illegible]	253	419	65.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	3,604	9,077	11,448	26.1%	1.1%	1.3%
other	193	822	885	7.7%	0.1%	0.1%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**566**	**3,652**	**4,436**	**21.5%**	**0.4%**	**0.5%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	372	2,907	3,220	10.7%	0.4%	0.4%
Unwrought Aluminum	153	0	536	NA	0.0%	0.1%
Unwrought Zinc	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
other	41	745	681	-8.6%	0.1%	0.1%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**42,002**	**82,001**	**122,666**	**49.6%**	**10.0%**	**14.2%**
Natural Gas	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Coal	42,002	81,998	122,613	49.5%	10.0%	14.2%
Electricity	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
other	0	3	53	1490.0%	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**24,751**	**80,274**	**110,497**	**37.6%**	**9.8%**	**12.8%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	42	1,213	1,071	-11.7%	0.1%	0.1%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	1,878	8,799	10,136	15.2%	1.1%	1.2%
other	22,831	70,262	99,290	41.3%	8.6%	11.5%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**33**	**1,466**	**1,231**	**-16.0%**	**0.2%**	**0.1%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**71**	**1,543**	**718**	**-53.5%**	**0.2%**	**0.1%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**3,431**	**14,196**	**14,266**	**0.5%**	**1.7%**	**1.6%**
GRAND TOTAL	**212,296**	**819,879**	**865,377**	**5.5%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**