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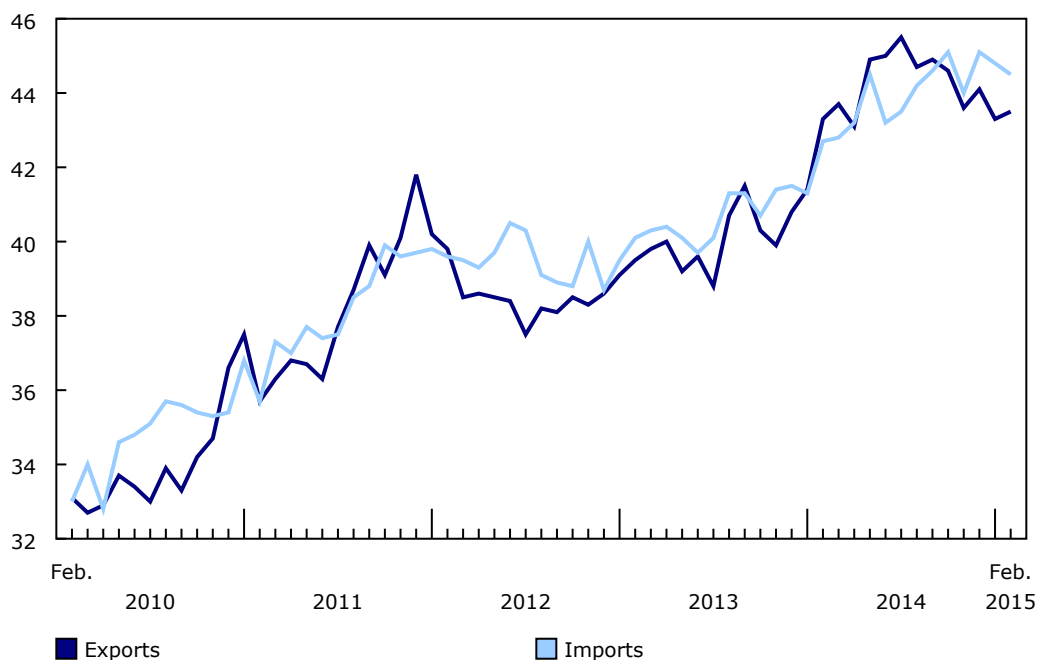
Canadian international merchandise trade, February 2015

Canada's imports declined 0.7% in February while exports were up 0.4%. Import volumes fell 1.7% while prices increased 1.1%. For exports, volumes were down 3.3% while prices rose 3.9%. Consequently, Canada's merchandise trade deficit with the world narrowed from \$1.5 billion in January to \$984 million in February.

January's trade deficit, originally reported as \$2.5 billion in last month's release, was revised to \$1.5 billion as estimates of energy products exports and special transactions trade imports were replaced with administrative and survey data as they became available.

Chart 1 Exports and imports

billions of dollars



Note(s): Data are seasonally adjusted.
Source(s): CANSIM table [228-0069](#).

Imports from the United States decline

Imports from the United States declined 1.2% to \$29.8 billion in February. Imports from countries other than the United States edged up 0.3% to \$14.7 billion, led by Mexico (+\$81 million) and Saudi Arabia (+\$59 million).

Exports to the United States rose 1.1% to \$32.8 billion. Exports to countries other than the United States were down 1.5% to \$10.8 billion, with the United Kingdom (-\$555 million) and Japan (-\$198 million) contributing the most to the decline.

As a result, Canada's trade surplus with the United States widened from \$2.2 billion in January to \$2.9 billion in February. Canada's trade deficit with countries other than the United States widened from \$3.7 billion in January to \$3.9 billion in February.

Imports decline on lower volumes

Imports were down to \$44.5 billion in February, as 7 of 11 sections declined. Year over year, imports increased 4.3%.

Imports of motor vehicles and parts declined 4.7% to \$7.5 billion. Passenger cars and light trucks (-5.4%) and motor vehicle engines and motor vehicle parts (-5.5%) contributed to the overall decrease in the section.

After reaching a record high in January, imports of industrial machinery, equipment and parts were down 4.3% to \$4.5 billion in February. Other industry-specific machinery (-18.2%) and other general-purpose machinery and equipment (-4.0%) were the main contributors to the decline in the section. Overall, volumes were down 7.4% while prices were up 3.3%.

Energy products decreased 7.0% to \$2.5 billion, the third consecutive monthly decline. Imports of crude oil and crude bitumen fell 19.7% to \$1.1 billion, on lower volumes. Since November 2014, imports of crude oil and crude bitumen have declined 44.9%, with prices falling 27.0% and volumes 24.6%.

Imports of basic and industrial chemical, plastic and rubber products decreased 4.6% to \$3.6 billion. Overall, prices declined 3.1% and volumes 1.5%. There were widespread declines in the section, led by lubricants and other petroleum refinery products, down 17.1% to \$462 million.

Meanwhile, imports of metal ores and non-metallic minerals increased 16.3% to \$918 million in February. Other metal ores and concentrates (+36.2%) were the main contributor to the increase. Overall, volumes increased 15.2%.

Energy products lead gain in exports

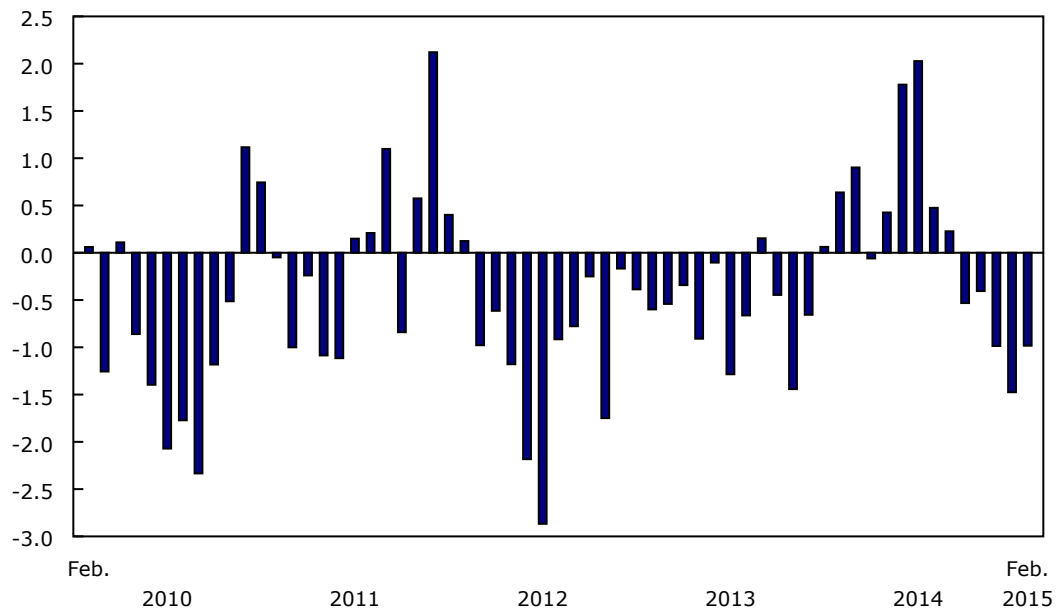
Exports rose to \$43.5 billion in February, as 5 of 11 sections increased. Year over year, exports were up 0.5%.

Exports of energy products rose 14.9% to \$8.8 billion. There were widespread increases in the section, led by crude oil and crude bitumen (+9.3%), natural gas (+45.1%) and refined petroleum energy products (+22.2%). Overall, prices increased 17.5% while volumes were down 2.3%.

Offsetting this increase, exports of motor vehicles and parts declined 15.1% to \$5.9 billion. Lower exports of passenger cars and light trucks were the main contributor, down 24.1% to \$3.7 billion, the lowest value since January 2014.

Chart 2
Trade balance

billions of dollars



Note(s): Data are seasonally adjusted.
Source(s): CANSIM table [228-0069](#).

Note to readers

Merchandise trade is one component of Canada's international balance of payments (BOP), which also includes trade in services, investment income, current transfers as well as capital and financial flows.

International trade data by commodity are available on both a BOP and a customs basis. International trade data by country are available on a customs basis for all countries, and on a BOP basis for Canada's 27 principal trading partners (PTPs). The list of PTPs is based on their annual share of total merchandise trade—imports and exports—with Canada in 2012. BOP data are derived from customs data by making adjustments for factors such as valuation, coverage, timing and residency. These adjustments are made to conform to the concepts and definitions of the Canadian System of National Accounts.

For a BOP versus customs-based data conceptual analysis, see "Balance of Payments trade in goods at Statistics Canada: Expanding geographic detail to 27 principal trading partners."

Data in this release are on a BOP basis, seasonally adjusted and in current dollars. Constant dollars are calculated using the Laspeyres volume formula (2007=100).

For more information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonally adjusted data – Frequently asked questions](#).

Revisions

In general, merchandise trade data are revised on an ongoing basis for each month of the current year. Current year revisions are reflected in both the customs and BOP based data.

The previous year's customs data are revised with the release of the January and February reference months as well as on a quarterly basis. The previous two years of customs based data are revised annually and are released in February with the December reference month.

The previous year's BOP based data are revised with the release of the January, February, March and April reference months. To remain consistent with the Canadian System of macroeconomic accounts, revisions to BOP based data for previous years are released annually in December with the October reference month.

Factors influencing revisions include late receipt of import and export documentation, incorrect information on customs forms, replacement of estimates produced for the energy section with actual figures, changes in classification of merchandise based on more current information, and changes to seasonal adjustment factors.

For more information on revisions for crude oil and natural gas, see "Revisions to trade data for crude oil and natural gas."

Revised data are available in the appropriate CANSIM tables.

Table 1
Merchandise trade: Canada's top 10 principal trading partners – Seasonally adjusted, current dollars

	February 2014 ^r	January 2015 ^r	February 2015	January to February 2015	February 2014 to February 2015
	millions of dollars			% change	
Total exports	43,297	43,345	43,521	0.4	0.5
United States	33,207	32,408	32,752	1.1	-1.4
China	1,653	1,668	1,751	5.0	6.0
Mexico	537	591	604	2.2	12.5
United Kingdom	1,216	1,861	1,306	-29.8	7.4
Japan	955	928	730	-21.4	-23.6
Germany	268	258	263	2.0	-2.1
South Korea	317	286	353	23.2	11.3
Hong Kong	463	540	544	0.7	17.5
Netherlands	289	237	277	16.9	-3.9
France	277	263	302	15.1	9.0
Total imports	42,659	44,820	44,505	-0.7	4.3
United States	28,550	30,168	29,803	-1.2	4.4
China	2,867	3,274	3,209	-2.0	11.9
Mexico	1,337	1,566	1,647	5.1	23.2
United Kingdom	483	715	760	6.3	57.2
Japan	753	800	769	-3.9	2.0
Germany	1,065	1,082	1,038	-4.1	-2.6
South Korea	472	513	517	0.8	9.6
Hong Kong	353	345	399	15.6	13.1
Netherlands	289	293	331	12.9	14.6
France	355	340	394	15.9	10.9
Trade balance	638	-1,475	-984	...	...
United States	4,657	2,240	2,949	...	...
China	-1,214	-1,606	-1,458	...	...
Mexico	-800	-975	-1,043	...	...
United Kingdom	733	1,146	546	...	...
Japan	201	128	-39	...	...
Germany	-797	-824	-775	...	...
South Korea	-155	-227	-165	...	...
Hong Kong	110	195	145	...	...
Netherlands	0	-56	-54	...	...
France	-78	-78	-92	...	...

^r revised

... not applicable

Note(s):

Totals do not equal the sum of their components.

Countries listed are the top 10 principal trading partners of Canada based on annual 2013 total merchandise trade data.

Source(s): CANSIM table [228-0069](#).

Table 2
Merchandise trade: North American Product Classification System¹ – Seasonally adjusted, current dollars

	February 2014 ^r	January 2015 ^r	February 2015	January to February 2015	February 2014 to February 2015
	millions of dollars			% change	
Total exports	43,297	43,345	43,521	0.4	0.5
Farm, fishing and intermediate food products	2,317	2,705	2,668	-1.4	15.1
Energy products	11,985	7,646	8,783	14.9	-26.7
Metal ores and non-metallic minerals	1,580	1,602	1,585	-1.1	0.3
Metal and non-metallic mineral products	4,283	5,090	4,957	-2.6	15.7
Basic and industrial chemical, plastic and rubber products	3,020	2,935	2,872	-2.1	-4.9
Forestry products and building and packaging materials	2,954	3,283	3,242	-1.2	9.7
Industrial machinery, equipment and parts	2,300	2,651	2,689	1.4	16.9
Electronic and electrical equipment and parts	1,909	2,248	2,350	4.5	23.1
Motor vehicles and parts	5,813	6,947	5,898	-15.1	1.5
Aircraft and other transportation equipment and parts	1,541	2,044	2,211	8.2	43.4
Consumer goods	4,672	5,186	5,275	1.7	12.9
Special transactions trade ²	198	172	164	-4.7	-17.3
Other balance of payments adjustments	724	837	828	-1.0	14.3
Total imports	42,659	44,820	44,505	-0.7	4.3
Farm, fishing and intermediate food products	1,241	1,318	1,322	0.3	6.6
Energy products	3,892	2,738	2,547	-7.0	-34.5
Metal ores and non-metallic minerals	951	789	918	16.3	-3.5
Metal and non-metallic mineral products	3,640	4,228	4,182	-1.1	14.9
Basic and industrial chemical, plastic and rubber products	3,512	3,726	3,556	-4.6	1.3
Forestry products and building and packaging materials	1,868	2,040	2,023	-0.8	8.3
Industrial machinery, equipment and parts	4,244	4,704	4,500	-4.3	6.0
Electronic and electrical equipment and parts	4,867	5,353	5,339	-0.3	9.7
Motor vehicles and parts	7,231	7,908	7,539	-4.7	4.3
Aircraft and other transportation equipment and parts	1,340	1,556	1,679	7.9	25.3
Consumer goods	8,441	9,117	9,199	0.9	9.0
Special transactions trade ²	592	464	820	76.6	38.6
Other balance of payments adjustments	843	880	880	0.0	4.4

^r revised

1. International merchandise trade data are based on the North American Product Classification System 2007.

2. These are mainly low valued transactions, value of repairs to equipment, and goods returned to country of origin.

Note(s): Totals may not equal the sum of their components.

Source(s): CANSIM table [228-0059](#).

Available in CANSIM: tables [228-0059](#) to [228-0069](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers [2201](#), [2202](#) and [2203](#).

Customs based data are now available in the *Canadian International Merchandise Trade Database* ([65F0013X](#)). From the *Browse by key resource* module of our website, choose *Publications*.

The February 2015 issue of *Canadian International Merchandise Trade*, Vol. 69, no. 2 ([65-001-X](#)), is also available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

Data on Canadian international merchandise trade for March will be released on May 5.

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Nita Boushey (613-404-4965), International Accounts and Trade Division.

Canadian international merchandise trade: Annual review, 2014

Annual overview of international trade in 2014

International trade activity advances

Canada's total merchandise trade—exports plus imports—was \$1,053 billion in 2014, up from \$966 billion in 2013. As an indicator of size, the value of total trade flows represented 53% of nominal gross domestic product of \$1,976 billion in 2014.

Exports rose 10.3% in 2014 and imports increased 7.8%. As a result, Canada's annual merchandise trade balance with the world went from a deficit of \$7.2 billion in 2013 to a surplus of \$4.6 billion in 2014. However, the growth in exports in 2014 was strongest in the first three quarters. As a result, the trade surplus was \$6.5 billion in the first three quarters of 2014, followed by a \$1.9 billion deficit in the fourth quarter.

International trade activity contributed to economic growth in 2014, as export volumes advanced 5.3% while import volumes were up 2.2%. At the same time, export prices rose 4.8% compared with import price gains of 5.4%. As a result, Canada's terms of trade with the rest of the world—the price of its exports relative to that of its imports—declined 0.9% in 2014 to 0.98 (reference year 2007).

Trade with the United States increases

Exports to the United States rose 11.6% to \$400.0 billion in 2014. The United States' share of Canada's total exports increased to 75.7% in 2014 from 74.8% in 2013. Meanwhile, imports from the United States increased 12.0% to \$350.7 billion, as the share of imports from the United States reached 66.9% compared with 64.4% in 2013.

Canada averaged a trade surplus of \$13.5 billion with the United States during the first three quarters in 2014, which was reduced to \$8.8 billion in the fourth quarter. The string of three quarterly surpluses in total trade followed by a deficit in the fourth quarter of 2014 was attributable to the decline in trade with the United States in the second half of the year.

Consequently, Canada's trade surplus with the United States widened from \$45.4 billion in 2013 to \$49.3 billion in 2014.

Exports to countries other than the United States advanced 6.6% to \$128.8 billion, led by Italy (+\$2.0 billion), the United Kingdom (+\$1.2 billion) and Belgium (+\$1.0 billion). These increases were moderated by lower exports to China (-\$1.2 billion). Imports from countries other than the United States edged up 0.1% to \$173.5 billion, although there were some fluctuations by country. Among the countries whose imports changed the most in 2014, the \$3.6 billion increase in imports from China was partially offset by the \$2.1 billion decline in imports from Algeria.

As a result, Canada's trade deficit with countries other than the United States narrowed from \$52.6 billion in 2013 to \$44.8 billion in 2014.

Table 1
Annual merchandise trade: Canada's top 10 principal trading partners – Seasonally adjusted, current dollars

	2013	2014	2013 to 2014	2013 to 2014
	billions of dollars		change in billions of dollars	% change
Total exports	479.3	528.8	49.5	10.3
United States	358.5	400.0	41.5	11.6
China	21.8	20.6	-1.2	-5.4
Mexico	6.8	6.8	0.1	1.0
United Kingdom	14.8	15.9	1.2	7.9
Japan	10.9	11.1	0.1	1.4
Germany	4.1	3.5	-0.6	-15.1
South Korea	3.7	4.4	0.7	19.3
Hong Kong	4.7	4.7	0.0	-0.2
Netherlands	3.7	4.0	0.4	9.9
France	3.3	3.5	0.2	5.4
Total imports	486.5	524.2	37.8	7.8
United States	313.2	350.7	37.6	12.0
China	32.0	35.6	3.6	11.2
Mexico	16.4	17.2	0.9	5.3
United Kingdom	7.5	8.1	0.6	7.9
Japan	9.6	9.2	-0.4	-4.2
Germany	12.6	13.1	0.5	3.8
South Korea	5.6	5.6	0.0	0.3
Hong Kong	4.1	4.2	0.0	0.5
Netherlands	4.0	4.3	0.3	8.6
France	4.0	4.4	0.4	9.7
Trade balance	-7.2	4.6	...	...
United States	45.4	49.3	...	...
China	-10.2	-15.0	...	...
Mexico	-9.6	-10.4	...	...
United Kingdom	7.2	7.8	...	...
Japan	1.4	1.9	...	...
Germany	-8.5	-9.6	...	...
South Korea	-1.9	-1.2	...	...
Hong Kong	0.5	0.5	...	...
Netherlands	-0.3	-0.3	...	...
France	-0.7	-0.9	...	...

... not applicable

Note(s):

Totals may not equal the sum of their components.

Countries listed are the top 10 principal trading partners of Canada based on annual 2013 total merchandise trade data.

Source(s): CANSIM table [228-0069](#).

Energy products lead gain in exports

Canada's exports reached a record \$528.8 billion in 2014, as increases were recorded for all commodity sections. Higher exports of energy products led the gains, followed by consumer goods as well as motor vehicles and parts.

Exports of energy products rose 13.5% to a record \$128.7 billion in 2014, with prices up 9.4% and volumes up 3.8%. Price gains in 2014 were moderated by lower prices for crude oil and crude bitumen in the second half of the year. The main contributors to the increase in exports in 2014 were crude oil and crude bitumen, up 14.4% to \$92.7 billion, and natural gas, up 47.3% to \$16.0 billion.

Exports of consumer goods were up 12.8% to \$58.8 billion, as volumes increased 7.8% and prices 4.7%. This mainly reflected increased exports of pharmaceutical and medicinal products (+35.6%), other food products (+12.3%) and meat products (+21.4%).

Motor vehicles and parts advanced 9.3% to \$74.5 billion. Half of the increase in exports was the result of passenger cars and light trucks, which rose 6.8% to \$49.7 billion. Motor vehicle engines and motor vehicle parts also increased, up 15.3% to \$19.6 billion.

Widespread increases in imports

Imports totalled \$524.2 billion in 2014. There were gains in 9 of 11 sections, led by consumer goods, and metal and non-metallic mineral products.

Imports of consumer goods rose 8.9% to \$106.2 billion. Miscellaneous goods and supplies (+10.2%), pharmaceutical and medicinal products (+12.0%) and clothing, footwear and accessories (+9.5%) were the main contributors to the increase in the section. Overall, prices rose 7.4% and volumes 1.3%.

Imports of metal and non-metallic mineral products were up 15.5% to \$46.2 billion, on a 9.9% increase in volumes. The gain in imports was led by unwrought iron, steel and ferro-alloys, and basic and semi-finished ferrous metal products (+20.5%) as well as unwrought precious metals and precious metal alloys (+23.3%).

Table 2

Annual merchandise trade: North American Product Classification System¹ – Seasonally adjusted, current dollars

	2013	2014	2013 to 2014	2013 to 2014
	billions of dollars		change in billions of dollars	
				% change
Total exports	479.3	528.8	49.5	10.3
Farm, fishing and intermediate food products	27.8	31.1	3.2	11.6
Energy products	113.4	128.7	15.3	13.5
Metal ores and non-metallic minerals	17.9	18.6	0.6	3.4
Metal and non-metallic mineral products	53.7	57.6	4.0	7.4
Basic and industrial chemical, plastic and rubber products	35.1	35.8	0.6	1.8
Forestry products and building and packaging materials	33.8	36.9	3.1	9.2
Industrial machinery, equipment and parts	26.8	29.4	2.7	10.0
Electronic and electrical equipment and parts	22.5	24.4	1.9	8.3
Motor vehicles and parts	68.2	74.5	6.3	9.3
Aircraft and other transportation equipment and parts	17.4	21.5	4.2	23.9
Consumer goods	52.1	58.8	6.7	12.8
Total imports	486.5	524.2	37.8	7.8
Farm, fishing and intermediate food products	13.1	15.1	2.0	15.0
Energy products	43.7	43.6	-0.2	-0.3
Metal ores and non-metallic minerals	11.5	10.8	-0.7	-6.0
Metal and non-metallic mineral products	40.0	46.2	6.2	15.5
Basic and industrial chemical, plastic and rubber products	40.8	44.7	3.9	9.5
Forestry products and building and packaging materials	21.0	22.8	1.8	8.6
Industrial machinery, equipment and parts	45.4	51.0	5.6	12.3
Electronic and electrical equipment and parts	56.6	58.7	2.1	3.7
Motor vehicles and parts	85.0	90.5	5.4	6.4
Aircraft and other transportation equipment and parts	14.9	16.9	2.0	13.4
Consumer goods	97.5	106.2	8.7	8.9

1. International merchandise trade data are based on the North American Product Classification System (NAPCS) 2007.

Note(s): Totals do not equal the sum of all NAPCS sections, as special transactions trade and other balance of payments adjustments are not shown in this table.

Source(s): CANSIM table [228-0059](#).

2014 at a glance: Energy products

Total trade of energy products—exports plus imports—reached a record \$172.3 billion in 2014, led by higher exports. Energy products accounted for 24.3% of total exports in 2014, up from 23.7% in 2013. As a result, although crude oil and crude bitumen exports lost some ground in the second half of the year, the value of Canada's trade surplus of energy products widened from \$69.7 billion in 2013 to \$85.2 billion in 2014.

Exports of energy products increase

Exports of energy products increased in 2014, as prices and volumes were up. There were gains in four of the six commodity groupings in the section. Crude oil and crude bitumen exports advanced 14.4% and accounted for 72.0% of the exports in the section. Volumes of crude oil and crude bitumen rose 11.7% and prices increased 2.4%.

Natural gas exports rose 47.3% to \$16.0 billion, entirely on higher prices. The increase in natural gas prices accompanied the intense cold winter months in the northern United States at the beginning of 2014. Exports of natural gas accounted for 12.4% of exports of energy products in 2014, up from 9.6% in 2013.

Table 3

Annual merchandise exports: Energy products¹ – Seasonally adjusted, current dollars

	2013	2014	2013 to 2014	2013 to 2014	2013 to 2014
	billions of dollars		% change	% change in price	% change in volume
Total exports of energy products	113.4	128.7	13.5	9.4	3.8
Crude oil and crude bitumen	81.0	92.7	14.4	2.4	11.7
Natural gas	10.9	16.0	47.3	55.8	-5.4
Natural gas liquids and related products	1.9	2.3	19.9	-1.1	21.2
Refined petroleum energy products	12.8	11.5	-9.8	2.0	-11.5
Electricity	2.4	2.9	20.6	27.1	-5.2
Other energy products	4.4	3.3	-24.9	-3.4	-22.2

1. International merchandise trade data are based on the North American Product Classification System 2007.

Note(s): Totals may not equal the sum of their components.

Source(s): CANSIM tables [228-0059](#) and [228-0065](#).

Imports of energy products decline on lower volumes

Imports of energy products declined 0.3% to \$43.6 billion in 2014, the third consecutive annual decrease. Volumes fell 5.0% while prices rose 4.9%.

Crude oil and crude bitumen was the lone commodity grouping to record a decrease in 2014. Imports of crude oil and crude bitumen fell 12.7% to \$22.9 billion, on lower volumes (-11.1%) and prices (-1.7%). This was partially offset by higher imports of natural gas (+28.7%) and refined petroleum energy products (+9.1%).

Higher exports of energy products to the United States

On a customs basis, exports of energy products to the United States increased 17.2% to \$126.3 billion in 2014. The main contributor was crude oil and crude bitumen, up 16.7% to \$94.2 billion in 2014. Most of these exports were destined for the Midwest; in particular, 38.3% of crude oil and crude bitumen exports were shipped to Illinois and 9.4% to Minnesota.

Exports of natural gas, all destined for the United States, increased from \$10.9 billion in 2013 to \$16.0 billion in 2014.

Exports of energy products to countries other than the United States also advanced, rising 9.2% to \$8.4 billion in 2014, on a customs basis. There were increased exports of crude oil and crude bitumen to Italy (+\$1,423 million) and Chile (+\$226 million).

Change in the origins of imports of crude oil and crude bitumen

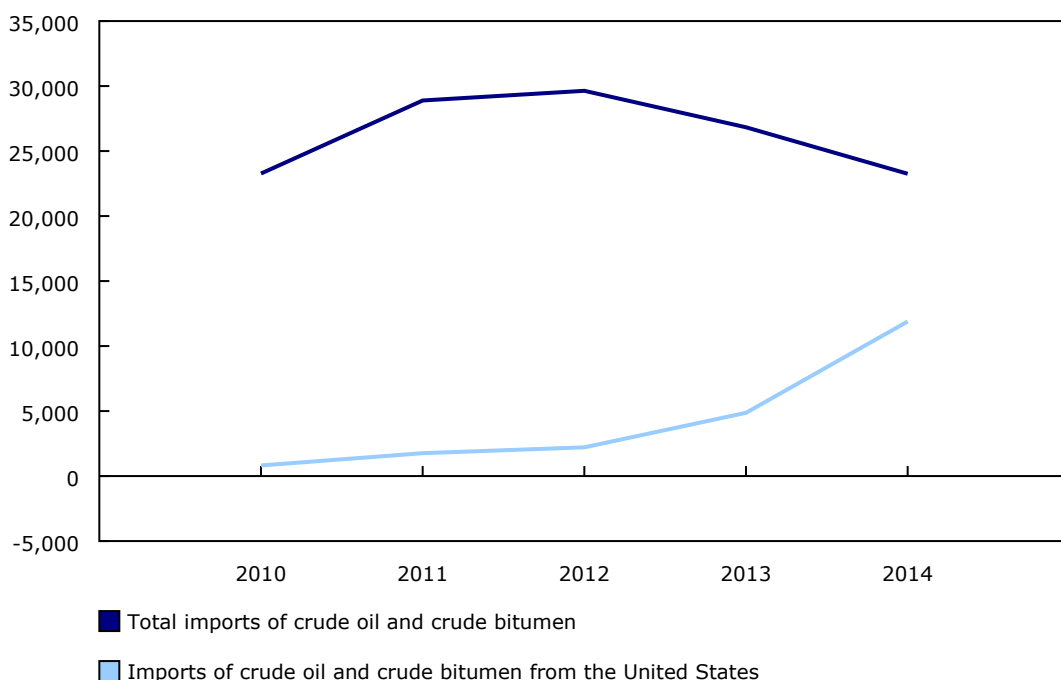
On a customs basis, overall imports of crude oil and crude bitumen declined. However, those from the United States increased 144.4% to \$11.9 billion in 2014. The value of imports of crude oil and crude bitumen from the United States in 2014 was almost seven times higher than in 2011. Additionally, the United States' share of Canada's total imports of crude oil and crude bitumen advanced in each of the past three years, rising from 6.1% in 2011 to 51.1% in 2014.

Most of the imports of crude oil and crude bitumen from the United States came from Texas in 2014, with a 61.5% share in 2014 compared with 35.7% in 2013. Imports from Texas increased 320.7% in 2014. Imports from North Dakota increased by 38.3%, although the state's share fell by almost half to 26.9% in 2014. The majority of the imports from Texas were transported to Canada by water, while most of the imports from North Dakota were transported by rail.

This increased activity with the United States was more than offset by lower imports from the countries that have traditionally been sources of crude oil and crude bitumen imports for Canada. On a customs basis, there were lower imports from Kazakhstan (-89.5%), Algeria (-60.1%), Norway (-54.4%) and Iraq (-42.3%) in 2014.

Chart 1
Annual merchandise imports: Crude oil and crude bitumen,¹ customs basis

millions of dollars



1. International merchandise trade data are based on the North American Product Classification System 2007.
Source(s): Canadian International Merchandise Trade: Customs Basis (2201).

Note to readers

International trade data by commodity are available on both a BOP and a customs basis. International trade data by country are available on a customs basis for all countries, and on a BOP basis for Canada's 27 principal trading partners (PTPs). The list of PTPs is based on their annual share of total merchandise trade—imports and exports—with Canada in 2012. BOP data are derived from customs data by making adjustments for factors such as valuation, coverage, timing and residency. These adjustments are made to conform to the concepts and definitions of the Canadian System of National Accounts.

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Available in CANSIM: tables [228-0059](#), [228-0060](#), [228-0065](#), [228-0068](#) and [228-0069](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers [2201](#), [2202](#) and [2203](#).

Data on Canadian international merchandise trade for March will be released on May 5.

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Nita Boushey (613-404-4965), International Accounts and Trade Division.

Electric Utility Construction Price Index, 2014

Construction costs for the electric utility distribution systems increased 0.1% in 2014 compared with the 2013 annual index. Higher costs for construction indirects (+4.9%), which include engineering (+5.0%), and administration and overheads (+4.8%), were tempered by lower costs for labour (-2.3%) and construction equipment (-0.9%).

In 2014, construction costs for transmission line systems increased by 2.7%. The transmission lines component rose 1.1%, largely as a result of higher equipment costs (+7.6%). The substations component increased by 3.5%, led by higher costs for power transformers as well as for circuit breakers, circuit reclosers (both up 7.1%).

Note to readers

With each release, data for the previous year may have been revised. The indexes are not seasonally adjusted and are available at the Canada level only.

Following this release of data for reference year 2014, the Electric Utility Construction Price Index will be suspended. The program will be reviewed to ensure the models used in the future take into account current practices in construction. For more information or to participate in user consultations, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

Available in CANSIM: table [327-0011](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2316](#).

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Asphalt roofing, February 2015

Shipments of asphalt shingles reached 5.0 million metric bundles in February, down 5.0% from the previous month. Production of asphalt shingles decreased 25.1% to 3.4 million metric bundles.

In February, asphalt shingles shipments were 11.4% lower than in February 2014, while the production of asphalt shingles was 20.3% lower.

Note to readers

The monthly survey, Asphalt Roofing, measures production, shipments and exports of asphalt roofing products, including the destination of shipments.

Data in this release are subject to revisions and not seasonally adjusted.

Available in CANSIM: table [303-0052](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2123](#).

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Chain Fisher real export and import values, February 2015

The monthly chain Fisher real dollar values (reference year 2007) for Canadian international merchandise trade are now available for February.

Available in CANSIM: tables [228-0061](#) and [228-0062](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers [2201](#), [2202](#) and [2203](#).

The February 2015 issue of *Canadian International Merchandise Trade*, Vol. 69, no. 2 ([65-001-X](#)), is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

Data on Canadian international merchandise trade for March will be released on May 5.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Export and import price indexes, February 2015

Current- and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes (2007=100) on a customs or balance of payments basis are now available based on the North American Product Classification System 2007.

Current- and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes (2007=100) for all countries and the United States on customs basis, by Standard International Trade Classification, are also available.

Available in CANSIM: tables [228-0063](#) to [228-0067](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers [2201](#), [2202](#) and [2203](#).

The February 2015 issue of *Canadian International Merchandise Trade*, Vol. 69, no. 2 ([65-001-X](#)), is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

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New products and studies

New products

Canadian International Merchandise Trade, February 2015, Vol. 69, no. 2
Catalogue number [65-001-X](#) (HTML | PDF)

Canadian International Merchandise Trade Database, February 2015
Catalogue number [65F0013X](#) (Database)

Release dates: April 7 to 10, 2015

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
9	Building permits	February 2015
9	New Housing Price Index	February 2015
10	Labour Force Survey	March 2015

See also the [release dates for major economic indicators](#) for the rest of the year.



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