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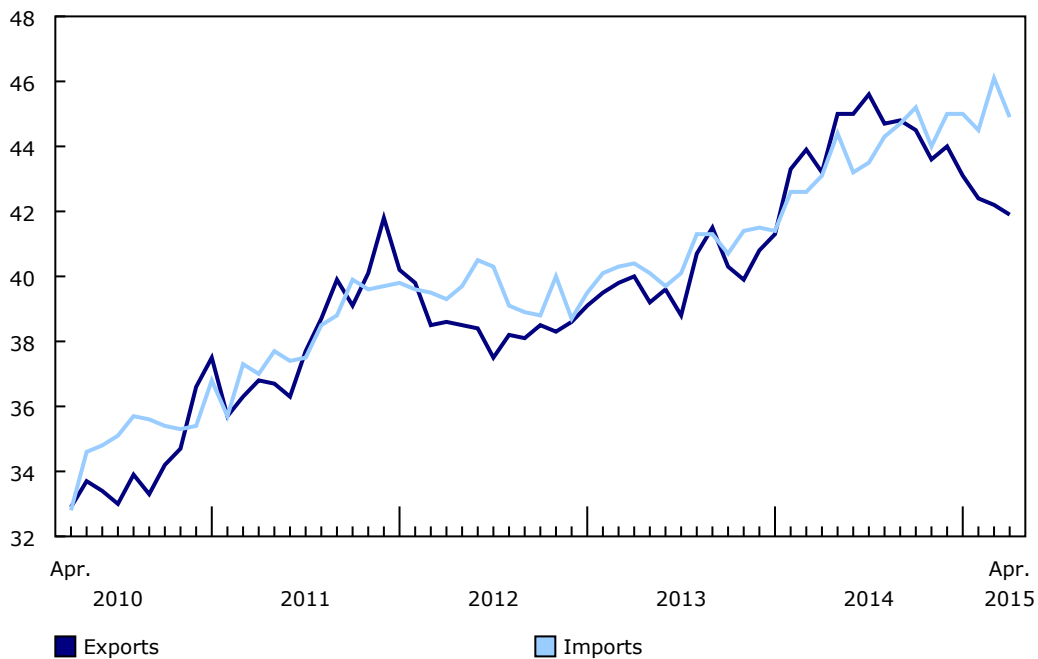
Releases

Canadian international merchandise trade, April 2015

Canada's imports declined 2.5% in April and exports were down 0.7%. Import volumes fell 1.8% and prices were down 0.8%. Meanwhile, export volumes increased 0.5% while prices declined 1.2%. As a result, Canada's merchandise trade deficit with the world narrowed from \$3.9 billion in March to \$3.0 billion in April.

Chart 1 Merchandise exports and imports

billions of dollars



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

Imports from China and the United States decrease

Imports from countries other than the United States were down 5.3% to \$15.5 billion, mainly on lower imports from China (-\$869 million). Imports from the United States fell 1.0% to \$29.4 billion in April.

Exports to countries other than the United States declined 7.2% to \$10.1 billion. There were lower exports to Japan (-\$173 million) and Switzerland (-\$130 million). Exports to the United States increased 1.6% to \$31.8 billion.

As a result, Canada's trade deficit with countries other than the United States narrowed slightly in April. Canada's trade surplus with the United States widened from \$1.6 billion in March to \$2.4 billion in April.

Imports decline on lower volumes

Imports declined to \$44.9 billion in April, as 7 of 11 sections decreased. Lower imports of consumer goods as well as metal and non-metallic mineral products were partially offset by increases in motor vehicles and parts as well as energy products. Year over year, imports were up 4.1%.

Imports of consumer goods fell 6.2% to \$9.4 billion on lower volumes. There were widespread declines throughout the section, led by clothing, footwear and accessories (-15.6%) and miscellaneous goods and supplies (-5.8%).

Metal and non-metallic mineral products decreased 11.3% to \$3.7 billion in April. Lower imports of unwrought precious metals and precious metal alloys, which declined 36.0% to \$583 million, were the main contributor. Overall, volumes fell 7.6% and prices 4.1%.

Meanwhile, imports of motor vehicles and parts were up 2.7% to a record \$8.2 billion. Higher imports of passenger cars and light trucks led the increase, rising 10.5% to \$3.9 billion, also a record. This was partially offset by a decline in medium and heavy trucks, buses and other motor vehicles, down 11.9% to \$828 million.

Imports of energy products rose 7.4% to \$2.9 billion in April. Imports of crude oil and crude bitumen increased 22.4% to \$1.6 billion, as prices rose 15.4% and volumes 6.1%.

Exports down in most sections

Exports declined to \$41.9 billion in April. This was the seventh decline since July 2014, when exports reached a record \$45.6 billion. In April, the decreases in consumer goods as well as forestry products and building and packaging materials were mostly offset by an increase in energy products. Excluding energy products, exports fell 2.0% in April compared with a 0.7% decline in total exports.

Exports of consumer goods decreased 6.0% to \$5.0 billion, as volumes were down 6.2%. Lower exports of pharmaceutical and medicinal products were the main contributor, falling 28.0% to \$578 million.

Exports of forestry products and building and packaging materials declined 5.0% to \$3.2 billion in April. There were widespread decreases throughout the section, led by lumber and other sawmill and millwork products, down 8.2% to \$1.1 billion. Overall, volumes declined 3.3% and prices 1.7%.

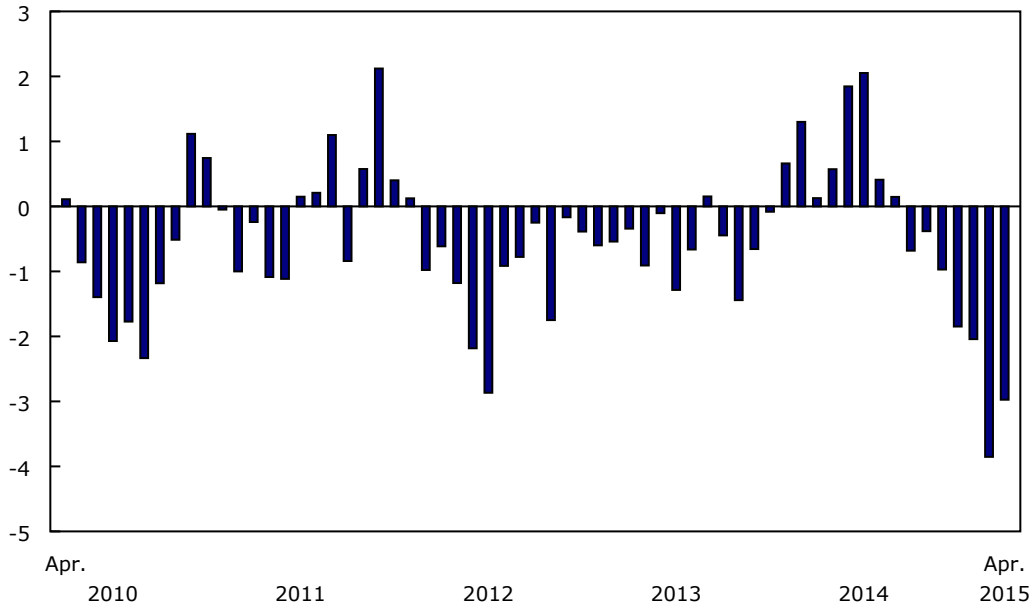
Mostly offsetting these decreases, exports of energy products increased 5.9% to \$7.3 billion. Overall, volumes were up 8.3% while prices declined 2.2%. Exports of crude oil and crude bitumen rose 10.8% to \$4.9 billion, primarily on the strength of volumes, while exports in most of the other commodity groupings within this section declined.

Revisions to March imports and exports

March's imports, originally reported as \$45.5 billion in last month's release, were revised to \$46.1 billion. Exports, originally reported as \$42.5 billion for March, were revised to \$42.2 billion. Revisions reflect initial estimates being updated or replaced with administrative and survey data as they became available, as well as corrections made for late documentation of high-value transactions.

Chart 2
International merchandise 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

	April 2014 ^r	March 2015 ^r	April 2015	March to April 2015	April 2014 to April 2015
	millions of dollars			% change	
Total exports	43,246	42,198	41,912	-0.7	-3.1
United States	33,265	31,333	31,835	1.6	-4.3
China	1,799	1,727	1,951	13.0	8.5
Mexico	562	646	584	-9.6	4.0
United Kingdom	743	1,370	1,298	-5.3	74.7
Japan	956	893	720	-19.4	-24.7
Germany	326	302	273	-9.6	-16.3
South Korea	379	328	464	41.5	22.5
Hong Kong	256	402	306	-23.9	19.3
Netherlands	316	342	311	-9.1	-1.7
France	273	264	249	-5.6	-8.8
Total imports	43,119	46,051	44,886	-2.5	4.1
United States	28,568	29,709	29,416	-1.0	3.0
China	3,007	3,953	3,084	-22.0	2.6
Mexico	1,325	1,530	1,561	2.1	17.8
United Kingdom	634	844	557	-34.0	-12.1
Japan	740	1,004	1,035	3.1	39.8
Germany	1,169	1,068	1,205	12.9	3.0
South Korea	489	492	409	-16.7	-16.2
Hong Kong	357	437	385	-11.9	7.9
Netherlands	374	332	328	-1.1	-12.3
France	353	482	346	-28.2	-1.9
Trade balance	127	-3,853	-2,974	...	...
United States	4,697	1,623	2,419	...	...
China	-1,208	-2,227	-1,133	...	...
Mexico	-763	-883	-977	...	...
United Kingdom	110	526	741	...	...
Japan	216	-111	-315	...	...
Germany	-843	-766	-932	...	...
South Korea	-110	-164	55	...	...
Hong Kong	-101	-35	-80	...	...
Netherlands	-58	10	-17	...	...
France	-79	-218	-97	...	...

^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

	April 2014 ^r	March 2015 ^r	April 2015	March to April 2015	April 2014 to April 2015
	millions of dollars			% change	
Total exports	43,246	42,198	41,912	-0.7	-3.1
Farm, fishing and intermediate food products	2,576	2,493	2,535	1.7	-1.6
Energy products	10,668	6,891	7,298	5.9	-31.6
Metal ores and non-metallic minerals	1,627	1,691	1,594	-5.8	-2.0
Metal and non-metallic mineral products	4,407	4,940	4,869	-1.4	10.5
Basic and industrial chemical, plastic and rubber products	2,829	3,012	2,935	-2.6	3.8
Forestry products and building and packaging materials	3,144	3,343	3,177	-5.0	1.0
Industrial machinery, equipment and parts	2,475	2,659	2,658	0.0	7.4
Electronic and electrical equipment and parts	2,061	2,286	2,297	0.5	11.4
Motor vehicles and parts	6,037	6,622	6,680	0.9	10.7
Aircraft and other transportation equipment and parts	1,763	1,960	1,896	-3.2	7.5
Consumer goods	4,719	5,296	4,980	-6.0	5.5
Special transactions trade ²	187	178	161	-9.5	-14.1
Other balance of payments adjustments	754	826	832	0.8	10.4
Total imports	43,119	46,051	44,886	-2.5	4.1
Farm, fishing and intermediate food products	1,301	1,404	1,285	-8.5	-1.2
Energy products	3,426	2,684	2,883	7.4	-15.9
Metal ores and non-metallic minerals	707	866	981	13.2	38.7
Metal and non-metallic mineral products	3,718	4,120	3,655	-11.3	-1.7
Basic and industrial chemical, plastic and rubber products	3,906	3,700	3,523	-4.8	-9.8
Forestry products and building and packaging materials	1,912	2,097	2,009	-4.2	5.1
Industrial machinery, equipment and parts	4,151	4,615	4,505	-2.4	8.5
Electronic and electrical equipment and parts	4,941	5,315	5,210	-2.0	5.4
Motor vehicles and parts	7,361	7,968	8,180	2.7	11.1
Aircraft and other transportation equipment and parts	1,244	1,754	1,822	3.9	46.4
Consumer goods	8,989	10,039	9,414	-6.2	4.7
Special transactions trade ²	585	601	546	-9.1	-6.6
Other balance of payments adjustments	879	887	874	-1.5	-0.6

^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 228-0067](#) and [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 April 2015 issue of *Canadian International Merchandise Trade*, Vol. 69, no. 4 ([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 May will be released on July 7.

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; nita.boushey@statcan.gc.ca), International Accounts and Trade Division.

Study: Changes in wealth across the income distribution, 1999 to 2012

Between 1999 and 2012, the average wealth (or net worth) of Canadian families rose from \$319,800 to \$554,100, or 73% (in 2012 constant dollars). Average wealth increased faster among higher-income families during this time period.

Although closely related, income and wealth are two distinct and different concepts of economic well-being. Income is a flow, defined in this study as total income earned by the family over the course of a year (before tax). Wealth (or net worth) is a stock figure, defined as the total value of family assets minus outstanding debt.

Among the 20% of family units with the highest incomes, or top income quintile families, average wealth increased by 80% between 1999 and 2012, rising from \$721,900 to \$1,300,100.

At the other end of the income spectrum, the 20% of families with the lowest incomes—or bottom income quintile families—increased their average wealth by 38%, from \$79,500 to \$109,300.

Over the same period, the 20% of families that were in the middle of the income distribution—also called middle income quintile families—increased their average wealth by 73%, from \$261,800 to \$453,300.

Changes in total net worth

Between 1999 and 2012, the cumulative net worth of Canadian families increased by \$4.17 trillion (in constant 2012 dollars). This was the result of a \$4.92 trillion increase in the overall values of assets, combined with a \$0.75 trillion increase in the overall value of debt.

Half of the increase in the overall value of assets was due to real estate, while the other half was due to other types of assets (including employer pension plans). Such results, however, varied by income quintile.

Among top quintile families, net worth increased by \$2.02 trillion—the result of a \$2.33 trillion increase in assets and a \$0.31 trillion rise in debt. About 45% of asset gains were due to real estate and 55% were due to other types of assets.

Among bottom income quintile families, net worth increased by \$0.12 trillion as they combined a \$0.15 trillion increase in assets with a \$0.03 trillion increase in debt. Most asset gains (73%) were related to an appreciation of real estate values.

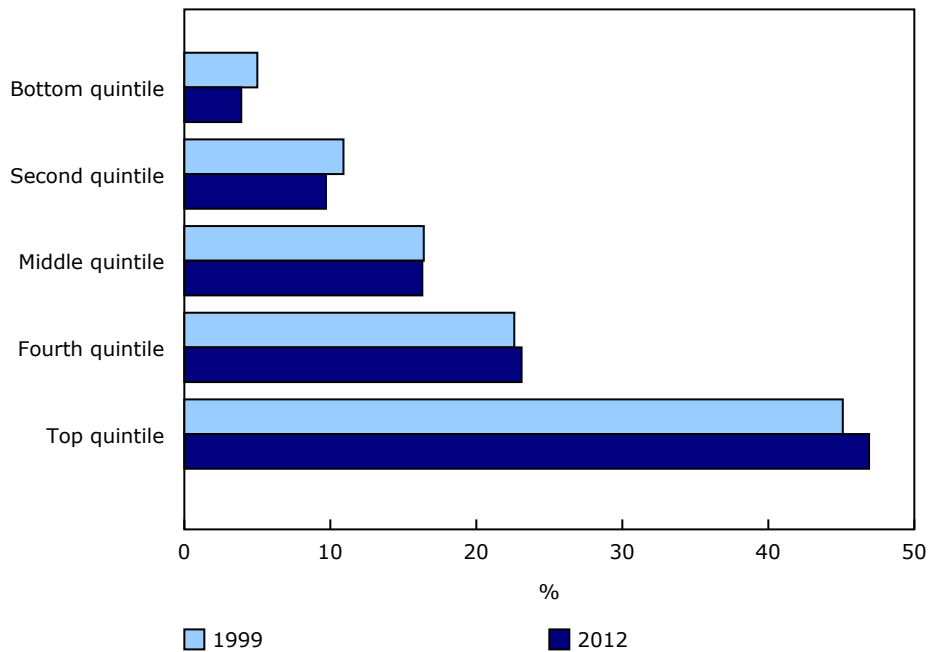
Changes in wealth concentration and financial portfolio

Over time, changes in net worth can lead to shifts in wealth concentration and in the financial portfolio of Canadian families.

In 2012, families in the top income quintile held 47% of the total household wealth held by Canadian families. This compared with 45% in 1999. Families in the top quintile also held 41% of the overall debt in 2012 (compared with 40% in 1999).

Conversely, families in the bottom income quintile held 4% of total wealth in 2012, compared with 5% in 1999. In both 1999 and 2012, bottom income quintile families held 5% of the overall debt.

Chart 1
Share of wealth (or net worth) held by each income quintile, 1999 and 2012



Source(s): Survey of Financial Security 2620.

Examining shifts in the composition of assets and debt held by Canadian families is also important—particularly the portion occupied by real estate assets and mortgage debt.

Between 1999 and 2012, real estate assets as a share of overall assets rose in all income quintiles, but particularly among bottom income quintile families.

For example, real estate assets as a proportion of total assets rose from 46% to 57% among families in the bottom income quintile. For the top income quintile families, the share increased from 34% to 40%.

By comparison, the debt composition remained relatively stable over the period, as mortgage debt accounted for approximately three-quarters of overall debt in both 1999 and 2012 in almost all income quintiles.

The exception was among families in the bottom quintile, as mortgage debt accounted for 64% of total debt in 2012 compared with 61% in 1999.

Little change in the proportion of families with low income and no wealth

The study also examined the proportion of family units with "low income and no wealth," which are defined as those whose family income was below 50% of the median, and with a net worth equal or below zero (excluding employer pensions).

In 2012, 3.5% of Canadian family units had low income and no wealth. This proportion was largely unchanged from 1999 (3.3%).

Some types of families were more likely to be in this situation than others.

This was the case among families whose major income earner was aged 15 to 34 (8%), families whose major income earner had less than a high school diploma (5%); unattached individuals (9%), lone-parent families (10%) and families who immigrated recently (8%).

Note to readers

In this study, data from the Survey of Financial Security (SFS) are used to examine the changes in wealth across the income distribution. The study also provides information about the proportion of Canadian families with low income and no wealth. The SFS is a household survey that collected information from Canadian families on assets and debts, and also on a number of other personal and family characteristics – such as age, education, income, marital status, and employment. Prior to 2012, the SFS was conducted in 2005 and in 1999. All values in the study are expressed in 2012 constant dollars, using the all-items Consumer Price Index as a deflator.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2620](#).

The article "Changes in wealth across the income distribution, 1999 to 2012" is now available online in *Insights on Canadian Society* ([75-006-X](#)). From the *Browse by key resource* module of our website choose *Publications*.

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

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For more information on *Insights on Canadian Society*, contact Sébastien LaRochelle-Côté (613-951-0803; sebastien.larochelle-cote@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division.

Residential construction investment, first quarter 2015

The total value of investment in residential construction rose 8.8% to \$25.0 billion in the first quarter compared with the same quarter in 2014. While investment in new housing construction (+4.2% to \$10.6 billion) also increased, acquisition costs for new dwelling units built (+38.0% to \$3.0 billion) and renovation spending (+7.4% to \$11.2 billion) accounted for much of the gain at the national level.

Total investment in residential construction increased in eight provinces in the first quarter, with Ontario posting the largest advance, followed by British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Quebec.

Total investment in Ontario rose 14.0% to \$9.6 billion in the first quarter compared with the first quarter of 2014. This was largely the result of increased acquisition costs related to new dwelling units completed and, to a lesser degree, higher spending in renovation work and higher investment in the construction of single-family houses as well as converted dwellings.

In British Columbia, investment increased 6.6% to \$4.1 billion. The advance came mainly from higher investment in renovations of existing residential buildings and single-family house construction.

In Alberta, total spending in residential construction amounted to \$4.4 billion in the first quarter, up 4.4% from the same quarter a year earlier. The increase was mostly attributable to higher investment in new residential buildings, mainly from apartments and apartment-condominium buildings as well as single-family dwellings.

Total investment in Saskatchewan was \$919 million, up 21.6% from the first quarter in 2014. The increase was the result of higher renovation spending, which offset a decline in new housing construction investment.

In Quebec, total spending in residential construction increased 3.2% to \$4.1 billion. The increase was the result of higher renovation spending, which offset the drop in single-family dwelling investment.

Declines were registered in Newfoundland and Labrador and New Brunswick.

In Newfoundland and Labrador, investment totalled \$260 million in the first quarter, down 9.5% from the same quarter in 2014. The decrease stemmed from a 23.6% decline in new residential construction investment to \$119 million, which more than offset the increase in renovation spending.

In New Brunswick, residential construction investment declined 1.8% to \$228 million in the first quarter. Lower spending in every component contributed to the decline, except renovation as well as residential dwelling conversion.

Note to readers

Data on residential construction investment are not seasonally adjusted and all comparisons in this release are between the first quarter of 2014 and the first quarter of 2015. Data are expressed in current dollars and are available at national and provincial levels.

A new revision schedule has been implemented. Annual revisions of the three most recent calendar years will take place during the release of the third quarter data at the beginning of December, rather than in June, as was previously the practice.

With this release, data for the first quarter to the fourth quarter of 2014 have been revised.

Unless otherwise stated, the highlights are ranked in terms of dollar change rather than percentage change.

Table 1
Residential construction investment

	First quarter 2014 ^r	First quarter 2015	First quarter 2014 to first quarter 2015
	millions of dollars		% change
Canada	23,000.8	25,019.5	8.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	287.3	260.1	-9.5
Prince Edward Island	40.2	58.4	45.2
Nova Scotia	492.8	545.3	10.6
New Brunswick	231.9	227.7	-1.8
Quebec	3,995.9	4,123.4	3.2
Ontario	8,381.3	9,558.7	14.0
Manitoba	678.6	746.3	10.0
Saskatchewan	756.0	918.9	21.6
Alberta	4,222.1	4,408.0	4.4
British Columbia	3,869.8	4,123.5	6.6
Yukon	21.8	29.0	32.7
Northwest Territories	8.3	12.9	55.0
Nunavut	14.7	7.3	-50.4

^r revised

Note(s): Data may not add up to totals as a result of rounding.

Source(s): CANSIM table [026-0013](#).

Available in CANSIM: table [026-0013](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [5016](#).

Data on residential construction investment for the second quarter will be released on September 3.

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 Mariane Bien-Aimé (613-951-7520), Investment, Science and Technology Division.

Crop Condition Assessment Program, June 2015

Seeding progress across the Prairies is well ahead of normal according to provincial crop reports, however, cool night temperatures and lack of rain is slowing crop development. Lack of precipitation combined with above-normal temperatures has affected crop development in Ontario. Temperatures have been favourable for Quebec, but drier conditions than normal have delayed crop development.

Below normal crop development is evident across most of the agricultural region of Canada when comparing the May 25 to 31 satellite Normalized Difference Vegetation Index composite with the normal.

The weekly satellite images at the start of the 2015 growing season have been processed and are now available on the Crop Condition Assessment Program (CCAP) website.

In addition, the 2015 mean value of the one-kilometre resolution satellite picture elements within each of the census agriculture regions or census consolidated subdivisions of Canada that contains pasture and/or cropping activity is now available on CANSIM. The inter-annual weekly reference period is from mid-April to mid-October.

The CCAP is a free web mapping application that provides timely, objective cropland and pasture monitoring information on a weekly basis for Canada's entire agricultural region, along with the northern part of the United States.

The program combines state-of-the-art satellite remote sensing with geographic information systems and dynamic web mapping technologies. It is the longest running near real-time, operational, web-based, crop and pasture condition monitoring program using satellite data in Canadian history.

An additional satellite data source with an improved resolution of 250 metres, implemented in 2010, is also available for the 2015 edition of the CCAP.

Satellite imagery is received every Monday from early April until mid-October. Weekly updates are made to the web application within minutes of receiving the satellite data for near real-time use by the entire agriculture community.

Current conditions are compared with a 28-year normal, allowing easy mapping of areas under stress, such as drought, flooding or frost events. The web application includes other features such as thematic maps and data in graph and tabular format for four types of different geography layers, from the census agriculture region to the township level. The entire historical database from 1987 onward is included in the application.

Note to readers

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, through the Growing Forward 2 program, has partnered with Statistics Canada to provide the Crop Condition Assessment Program application free of charge. The Canada Centre for Remote Sensing, part of Natural Resources Canada, has also contributed by providing software for processing the input satellite data.

Available in CANSIM: table [001-0100](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [5177](#).

The publication *Crop Condition Assessment Program, 2015* ([22-205-X](#)), is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

Click on the link to access the [web application](#).

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).

Investment in non-residential building construction (revised data), first quarter 2015

Following the release of the Canadian economic accounts for the first quarter, revised data on investment in non-residential building for the first quarter are now available.

Note to readers

Data for the first quarter to the fourth quarter of 2014 have also been revised.

Available in CANSIM: table [026-0016](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [5014](#).

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

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Canadian foreign post indexes, June 2015

Data on Canadian foreign post indexes are now available for June.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2322](#).

The June 2015 issue of *Canadian Foreign Post Indexes* ([62-013-X](#)) is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

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, April 2015

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

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

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

The April 2015 issue of *Canadian International Merchandise Trade*, Vol. 69, no. 4 ([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 May will be released on July 7.

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, April 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 April 2015 issue of *Canadian International Merchandise Trade*, Vol. 69, no. 4 ([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 May will be released on July 7.

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).

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Canadian International Merchandise Trade, April 2015, Vol. 69, no. 4
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