and Iraq (up $0.6 billion) led the advancing countries, followed by Brazil at $549 million. Brazil was a new source of crude oil imports for Canada in 2010, as there were no imports of crude recorded from Brazil in the two previous years. Suppliers that experienced a decline in crude oil imports into Canada were led by Norway (down $854 million), Azerbaijan (down $624 million) and the United States (down $364 million). Four countries—Venezuela, Denmark, Algeria, and the United Arab Emirates (UAE)—recorded declines of between $100 million and $200 million each, with shipments from the UAE virtually disappearing. France, Trinidad and Tobago, and the Ukraine posted no sales to Canada last year after having supplied $65 million, $63 million and $9 million, respectively, in crude oil imports the year before.

With crude oil exports up more than imports, the trade surplus for these products widened by $6.5 billion, from $21.6 billion in 2009 to $28.1 billion last year.

Canadian exports of non-crude petroleum oils were up $2.8 billion (23.5 percent) to $14.8 billion last year. Exports to the United States accounted for the gains as they were up by $3.4 billion (31.9 percent). Limiting the gains were losses to European destinations. Combined, exports of these products to France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland and the United Kingdom fell by $438 million, led by a $140-million decline to the Netherlands. At the same time, Canadian imports of non-crude oils increased by nearly $2.7 billion (38.3 percent) to $9.6 billion. The United States accounted for roughly half the gains at $1.3 billion. Imports from the Netherlands posted the largest decline, at $130 million. As a result of these increases, there was a small increase in the trade surplus for non-crude petroleum oils, to $5.2 billion in 2010 from $5.0 billion a year earlier.

Exports of petroleum gases were up marginally by $19.7 million (0.1 percent) between 2009 and 2010, to $18.4 billion. Virtually all of these exports were destined for the United States. Imports of petroleum gases advanced more strongly than exports, rising by $659.4 million (18.6 percent) to $4.2 billion. About two thirds of the increase came from the United States, with the remainder largely coming from Trinidad and Tobago (up $135 million) and Qatar (up $53 million). As imports were up more than exports, the surplus in petroleum gas trade narrowed by $640 million to $14.2 billion in 2010.

About half of the remaining smaller energy categories registered a deterioration in their trade balances last year, while the other half posted improvements. For example, coal recorded the largest gain, as its trade surplus widened by $1.0 billion, while electricity recorded the biggest loss, with a $364 million-narrowing of its trade surplus. These categories contributed about $0.5 billion to the overall $6.0 billion increase in the energy trade surplus.

As noted above, exports to China have increased rather strongly over the last couple of years. Two commodities have accounted for the bulk of the increase—coal and petroleum coke. For coal, exports to China were up by over 53 percent last year after having almost quadrupled the year before, while coke exports jumped by 358.5 percent in 2010 after having risen by over 67 percent a year earlier. Coal is the larger of the two export products, accounting for roughly eight of every ten dollars of shipments of energy products to China.