



Highlights

- B.C. exports were up by 16.3 per cent year-over-year while imports grew by 6.2 per cent

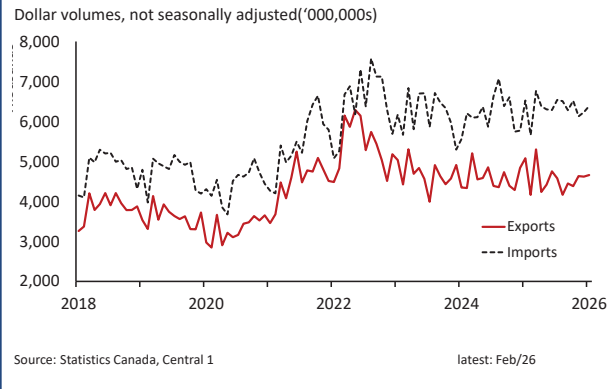
B.C. exports rise in February

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B.C.'s merchandise exports rose for a second month in February, up by 4.0 per cent (unadjusted for seasonality) to \$4.8 billion. In contrast, imports declined by 5.9 per cent to \$6.0 billion during the month. Compared to February 2025, export growth was robust, up sharply by 16.3 per cent while imports rose by 6.2 per cent.

On a year-over-year basis, the overall growth in exports was the result of higher exports of metal ores and non-metallic minerals. Exports in the category grew by 2.5 times the value from a year ago to \$882.1 million. Energy exports also increased by 37.2 per cent (+\$439.1 million) while farm, fishing and intermediate food products exports increased by 0.6 per cent (+\$1 million). That said, these gains were partially offset by weaker exports of other product categories. Notably, forestry products and building and packaging material exports decreased by 15.7 per cent (-\$145.2 million). The continued weakness in this category reflects ongoing challenges in the forestry sector, including timber supply constraints, existing U.S. levies, and the more recent Section 232 tariffs, all of which have weighed on activity.

B.C. exports grow in February



The year-over-year increase in imports was largely attributable to a sharp rise in imports of aircraft and other transportation equipment and parts, which nearly doubled (+\$97 per cent, +\$227.5 million). Industrial machinery, equipment and parts imports also increased by 22.1 per cent (+\$159.6 million) while energy imports jumped by 81.0 per cent (+\$122.6 million) during the same period. Imports of motor vehicles and parts declined by 20.8 per cent (-\$134.6 million) while consumer goods imports also fell by 4.6 per cent (-\$74.1 million).

Relative to other provinces, B.C. maintains the lowest share of exports destined for the U.S., with stronger trade ties to Asian markets. Going forward, sustained weakness in the forestry sector is likely to weigh on export growth. However, growth in liquefied natural gas exports and stronger seafood exports to China should provide support as trade tensions ease.

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