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Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics

Culture Goods Trade Data User Guide

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Culture Goods Trade Estimates User Guide

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This guide has been restructured and simplified to better meet the needs of data users. This version replaces *Culture Goods Trade Estimates: Methodology and Technical Notes*, Catalogue no. 81-595-MIE2004020.

1. Definition

In order to obtain culture goods trade data, it is essential to clearly define what we regard as ‘culture’, agree upon what is considered a ‘culture good’ and establish clear limits as to which goods are included and which are not in the measurement of culture goods trade.

So, what is culture?

1.1 What is ‘culture’?

When you think about culture, what is the first image that comes to mind? Is it a painting in a museum? A choir singing a concert? A book? How about a heritage building? Or perhaps even a school?

Broadly defined, culture could include an extensive variety of components:

- economic systems
- political ideologies and processes
- educational institutions
- social programs
- the environment
- technological systems
- recreational practices
- artistic and heritage activities
- transportation and communication industries
- religious and spiritual activities.

These notions of culture are too broad to be useful in delineating the scope of culture statistics at Statistics Canada. A narrower definition of culture has been adopted to define culture and to select appropriate individual products to measure imports and exports of culture goods.

Culture is defined as: “**Creative artistic activity and the goods and services produced by it and the preservation of human heritage.**”¹

Fields such as the following are excluded from the framework definition of culture:

- ethnicity
- environment
- sports
- recreation
- technology

1.2 What do we mean by ‘culture goods’?

How is a good defined? “Goods are physical objects for which a demand exists, over which ownership rights can be established and whose ownership can be transferred from one institutional unit to another by engaging in transactions on markets.”²

Goods differ from services in that they are products with physical properties, such as volume and mass, which can be assessed by direct examination of the goods themselves. Culture services, which are intangible products such as performances and broadcasts, are not included in these estimates.³

Culture goods⁴ include original and mass produced goods that contain culture content.

Also included in the definition of goods is ‘intellectual property’ and royalty payments associated with the final sale of certain shipments of culture products. A categorized and complete list of culture goods can be found in Appendix A.

Some examples of culture goods are:

- books
- magazines
- newspapers
- postcards
- calendars
- films
- videos
- DVDs
- sheet music
- compact discs
- cassettes
- paintings (original and reproductions)
- photographs
- sculptures
- ornaments and figurines
- off-the-shelf architectural plans and mass produced designs and drawings (custom made plans and designs are considered to be a service)

- advertising materials
- coin and stamp collections
- antiques

Examples of what is not included in culture goods are:

- Unrecorded media such as blank CDs.
- Equipment used to consume, display, play or enhance culture goods, such as DVD players, stereos, televisions, and portrait frames.
- Computer transmissions of published materials, sound and images (either moving or static) that can be considered as broadcasts.

1.3 Culture goods trade

International trade of goods is measured and published regularly by the International Trade Division at Statistics Canada. Trade data are regrouped into culture categories according to the *Canadian Framework for Culture Statistics*.

2. Methodology

2.1 Where do the data come from?

International trade data on culture goods are obtained from the International Trade Division (ITD) at Statistics Canada. Most of the goods trade data are based on administrative records filed for customs purposes both in Canada and in the United States.

The International Trade Division receives data from the following sources:

Imports:

Data on culture goods entering Canada are derived from the administrative records that importers file with the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA or Customs).

Exports:

Exports to the United States: A Memorandum of Understanding on Exchange of Import Data between Canada and the United States was implemented on January 1, 1990. Data obtained from the US Bureau of Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and provided to Statistics Canada via the US Bureau of the Census (USBC) are used to derive estimates of Canada's exports to the United States.⁵

Exports to countries other than the United States: Data are compiled by the International Trade Division of Statistics Canada, largely based on information from the Canada Border Services Agency.

2.2 Measurement of trade of culture goods

2.2.1 What does trade data on a 'customs basis' mean?

Commodity trade data are compiled using administrative records that importers and exporters file for customs purposes. When goods are imported into Canada or exported abroad, except for goods exported to the United States, declarations must be filed for the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA or Customs). Information such as the following is provided in these declarations:

- description of the goods
- value of the goods
- country of origin or destination,
- province or US state of origin,
- port of clearance
- mode of transport

Most of this information is required for the purposes of customs administration. Statistics derived from administrative records furnished by the CBSA are commonly referred to as custom-based trade statistics.⁶

2.2.2 How are goods classified?

The goods are organized in a structured way according to a classification system. To measure and collect data on trade, the international Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (Harmonized System or H.S.)⁷ is the classification system used.

Every product has a unique place in this classification and is identified by a code number. Products are grouped together with other items. They are organized principally by component material, a characteristic that is apparent from a physical examination of the goods. The groups form a higher level of aggregation in the hierarchy. The structure of the code indicates the level of the hierarchy. The groups are mutually exclusive and collectively exhaust the universe of goods to be classified.

A defined culture good such as a ‘porcelain or china statuette’ belongs to a 6-digit detailed code (6913.10). This level is low in the hierarchy and aggregates few specific items. When porcelain or china statuettes are combined with statuettes made of other ceramic materials, they make up a larger 4-digit group called ‘statuettes and other ornamental ceramic articles’ (69.13). This group in turn falls under ‘ceramic products’ (69).

The culture statistics framework defines culture categories and culture goods based on the Standard Classification of Goods (SCG) system.

The SCG system is based upon the HS system, which makes the first six digits equivalent in both classification systems. At lower levels of aggregation, comparability is not straightforward, since SCG is principally organized by stage of fabrication. However, since data are collected using the HS classification and this is comparable to the SCG at the 6-digit level, it is possible to publish culture trade data as defined and grouped in the culture framework.

2.2.3 Country of origin and country of destination

Imports are attributed to their country of origin, that is, the country in which the goods were grown, extracted or manufactured in accordance with the rules of origin administered by the Canada Border Services Agency. Imports from the United States are attributed to the state of origin.

Exports are attributed to the country that is the last known destination of the goods at the time of export. Exports to the United States are attributed to the last known state of destination.

2.2.4 Province of origin/clearance

Prior to April 1984, export statistics were presented by province of lading, indicating the province in which the goods were last laden aboard a carrier for export. Since April 1984, trade data are presented by province of origin, which represents the province in which the goods were grown, extracted or manufactured.

Import statistics by province of clearance indicate the province in which goods were cleared by Customs either for immediate consumption or for entry into a customs bonded warehouse or for furtherance to a different province/territory. Consequently, the provincial data shown in these tables may not always coincide with the province in which the goods are consumed. Accordingly, users are advised to use caution in interpreting province of clearance import data for culture goods, since goods may later be re-shipped to other regions for distribution to customers.

2.2.5 What is a ‘trade partner’?

For statistical purposes, data related to the traffic of goods are presented by ‘trade partner’, not by country. Trade partners may consist of more than one country. For example, Canada’s trade with Vatican City is rolled into the estimates for Italy.⁸

Appendix B provides a complete list of trade partners and countries. Trade partner definitions that are not equivalent to a single country are denoted with an asterisk (*) and include an explanatory note.

2.2.6 Valuation of trade data

To determine the transaction value of imported and exported goods, some important points on how the data are compiled must be explained:

- The currency used is Canadian dollars⁹
- The tables use current dollars (unadjusted for inflation)¹⁰
- Goods estimates are presented on a customs basis and are valued Free on Board (F.O.B.)¹¹ at either the point of exit (‘the border’) or from the point of direct shipment.

For the total value of goods *imported* into Canada, an additional cost must be added to the price of the goods: all transportation and associated costs that arise in respect of the goods being appraised prior to and at the place of direct shipment to Canada. Therefore, Canadian imports are valued Free on Board from the point of direct shipment. It excludes freight and insurance costs in bringing the goods to Canada from the place of direct shipment. The place of direct shipment is determined by the Canada Border Services Agency.¹² The importer provides a ‘value for duty’ that is assessed by customs.¹³

For *exports*, there are two cases: Canadian exports to the United States are collected by the US as import data from Canada; while Canadian exports to other countries are compiled from export documentation provided to CBSA.

Similar to the process for Canadian imports, exports to the United States reflect the value as appraised by the US Bureau of Customs and Border Protection. This value is generally defined as the price actually paid (or payable) for merchandise when sold for exportation to the United States, excluding US import duties, freight, insurance and other charges incurred in bringing the goods to the United States. An estimate of the Canadian shipping costs to the point of exit is added to this amount. The resultant published valuation for exports to the United States is therefore F.O.B. at the point of exit.

In the case of exports to countries other than the United States, goods are recorded at the values declared on export documents, which should reflect the transaction value (i.e., actual selling price). The value is declared by the exporter on the Customs document. The Customs document is also explicit in asking for “the value of the goods including the freight charges incurred to the point of exit.”¹⁴ Hence, Canadian exports to overseas countries are valued Free on Board at the point of exit, including domestic freight and insurance charges to that port of exit but net of discounts and allowances.

In short, ground shipments of culture goods are valued on the basis of an arm’s-length transaction, Free on Board at the border. Air and sea shipments are valued F.O.B. at the point of direct shipment/exit.

Canadian international trade data use these concepts. Users should be aware of the issues presented above and exercise caution in interpreting detailed commodity, country trade balances or comparing international data.¹⁵ For example, as both Canada and Australia value their imports on a FOB basis, goods trade valuations between Canada and Australia will not capture a large part of the shipping costs, costs that eventually influence final demand.

2.2.7 Valuation of rights and royalties

There are frequent difficulties surrounding the valuation of software in measuring trade, such as the delineation between the ‘goods’ and the ‘services/rights’ portion of a software CD.¹⁶ Similar issues exist for culture goods.

The Customs Act defines ‘information-based’ products as “information in one form or another (including sound and image recordings) together with the physical medium on which that information is carried.”¹⁷ For trade in these products, the assessed value of the product consists of:

- (a) an amount for the physical medium and the cost of transcribing the information onto the physical medium (i.e., the medium processed or containing information); and
- (b) an amount for the information contained on the physical medium or rights for use thereof (usually referred to as a royalty, copyright, licence fee, etc.).

For example, consider that a television commercial is made in a foreign country for broadcasting in Canada. The foreign supplier sells it to a party in Canada who acquires ownership of and exclusive rights to the commercial. The value of the commercial for purposes of duty is equal to the price paid or payable by the party for the physical product and the rights associated with that product.

This principle of valuation is also applicable where a party in Canada makes a television commercial in a foreign country for broadcast in Canada. The value for duty must take into account the total production costs incurred by the agency to produce the commercial in the foreign country. Production costs would include elements such as talent fees, travel, production facilities, etc.

Information-based products may be acquired free of charge or by paying for the right to use the information on the physical medium.¹⁸ As an example of this method of valuation, if a pre-recorded tape is acquired free of charge for reference or broadcasting purposes, the value for duty is the value of the medium plus the cost of transcribing the information onto the medium. Similarly, where a radio commercial is imported and payment is made only for the right to broadcast the commercial, the value for duty is equal to the value of the processed physical medium (containing the information).

Similarly, royalties or licence fees paid for the right to reproduce a master in Canada are not included in Customs valuations. The right to reproduce refers not only to the physical reproduction of imported goods but also to the right to reproduce a creation, thought, or idea incorporated in, or reflected by, the imported goods. An example would be the importation of a master recording, containing various musical selections, for the purpose of producing compact discs in Canada. The royalties or licence fees payable in respect to the compact discs subsequently produced and sold in Canada would not be added to the price paid or payable for the master recording.

For mass-produced goods, such as compact discs or books, where a royalty is payable to the copyright holder when a final sale is made (typically as a percentage of the selling price as a contractual condition of sale), the value of the royalty is added to the valuation of the good if it is not already included.¹⁹ In cases where the royalty or licence fee is not tied to the sale of the specific shipment of goods, as in the payment of a franchise or similar fee for the right to distribute or resell goods within a geographical boundary, the payment is not added to the value of the goods themselves.²⁰

The goods and royalty amounts are reported together as the total value of the transaction. This data gap leads to the possibility of double counting when goods and services trade data are combined. Double counting can result since services data are gathered from businesses that are asked to report royalty payments (receipts) made to (received from) foreign suppliers (customers). Since some of these amounts may also be included in the goods valuations, double counting may occur.

2.2.8 Do Canadian exports represent sales of Canadian content?

Trade data based on the Harmonized System are not classified by ‘Canadian’ and ‘foreign’ content and, therefore, cannot be used to directly measure the trade of ‘Canadian’ and ‘foreign’ content. Users are cautioned not to conclude that exports from Canada necessarily represent ‘Canadian content’, or that imports represent ‘foreign content’.

The country of origin of mass-produced goods is an indication of where manufacturing occurs, and not necessarily the creation or production of ‘masters’.

To illustrate, for a Canadian publisher that publishes, prints and exports books for both Canadian and foreign authors, the books are all counted in the same HS code and the data cannot be separated into Canadian-authored and foreign-authored works.

A similar issue arises for goods (such as postcards) that were manufactured on contract outside of Canada but were created (i.e., photographed and laid-out/ designed) in Canada.

2.3 Processing and analyzing data

International trade data on culture goods are obtained from the International Trade Division (ITD) at Statistics Canada.

When ITD collects data, the Harmonized System (HS) classification is used at an 8-digit level of detail for Canadian exports and at a 10-digit level (more detailed) for imports.

For the purpose of culture statistics, the HS classification is equivalent at a 6-digit level to the Standard Classification of Goods (SCG)²¹ used in the culture framework.

The data are re-grouped and aggregated according to culture framework categories. The data are also ranked by country and by region within Canada using the appropriate culture framework definitions.

2.4 Quality evaluations and data quality

Trade data collected by the International Trade Division of Statistics Canada are carefully processed and reviewed. Anomalies or inconsistencies detected are verified against the source.

Quality evaluations are also performed by the Culture Statistics Program in the form of historical trend analysis using subject-matter expertise and judgement. This method is used to identify anomalies in the data for a given period. This error detection process is conducted at the final stage of aggregation of the culture goods trade categories. Anomalies and outliers detected are sent to International Trade Division for further investigation. If an error is found, a correction action is taken and data are revised.

Data quality can be affected by poor documentation (import and export declarations) provided by the exporter/importer. International Trade Division revises its data regularly. Between releases, data for a given year may change. These revisions and corrections may cause changes to the culture trade data.

Some examples of poor measurement may be the following:

Data gaps: Crafts are defined in the culture framework as part of culture goods under the Visual Arts category. However, due to lack of detail, crafts data are embedded in the data and are not identified as a unique category. Therefore, crafts are not published as a separate category.

The emerging sector of ‘new media’ is another area where data are not compiled separately; rather they are embedded in the trade flows data. According to the current North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), no unique industry has been defined nor has a list of goods to capture new media transactions been created. A distinct identification of the sector and classification of trade flows of goods related to new media will be required to measure such phenomena.

Undercoverage of exports: Customs-based trade statistics measurements of imports tend to be more accurate than measurements of exports. Customs is generally more vigilant with goods entering the country than they are with goods leaving the country. As a result, export statistics may be understated when proper documentation is not filed with Customs.

Export statistics may also incorrectly portray the destination of exports when the country of final destination is inaccurately reported on the customs documentation. This occurs most frequently when goods are routed through an intermediary country before continuing on to their final destination.

Overestimation of trade due to country misallocation: A declaration may indicate one particular country as the final destination. In some cases that country is merely being used to store the goods before ultimately shipping them to another country, the true final destination.

The country may also be merely the host country of the distributor of the goods (and the distributor itself is an exporter, possibly back to Canada). This situation is known as ‘overestimation of trade with trans-shipment countries’. The United States, Hong Kong, and the Netherlands have been cited as examples of export destinations where this occurs.²²

In response to the potential for undercoverage and overestimation of trade, Statistics Canada periodically conducts reconciliation exercises with the statistical offices of Canada's major trading partners.²³ These reconciliation adjustments are not used for corrections to published data. However, they have been used to assist in the development of Balance of Payment undercoverage estimates.

Goods may also be improperly described or valued on the forms. Shipments of culture goods might not be recorded with correct codes by customs authorities. Although these shipments would be captured under total trade, they would not be reflected in the culture goods categories.

Electronic shipments: When one thinks of goods moving into or out of Canada, it is natural to picture trucks arriving at border stations along our physical frontier with the United States. Yet Canada's border is really a collection of locations within Canada and around the world at airports and seaports. Technology, however, has defeated the border to some extent for specialized goods such as news clips, television broadcasts (reducing shipments of film stock), and music samples (possibly reducing shipments of compact discs and other recorded media). Electronic shipments such as these are not reflected in goods trade estimates. To be counted in terms of culture goods trade, a good must have physically crossed the border.

Processing errors: Errors can also occur in the processing of information by the two Customs administrations and by Statistics Canada.

Personal shipments, low-value transactions, repairs and returns: Customs data provide excellent coverage of mass shipments of goods crossing Canada's borders. However, one should note that trade associated with certain shipments are not recorded against the specific HS code for the product and are not included in culture goods trade.

These shipments include personal shipments (such as direct-to-home subscriptions of foreign magazines), 'low value transactions' (such as personal shopping by tourists or catalogue shopping amounting to less than \$2,000), equipment shipped across the border for repairs (in such case only the value of the repair is captured) and goods returned to the country of origin.

Masters: Another type of shipment that may not be covered is shipments of 'masters'. If a film producer sends its work-in-progress to Canada for special effects to be added, the work is likely to be sent by special bonded courier, if not in person by a member of the production staff. The film may eventually earn millions at the box-office and through other channels, but the value of the shipment of the master is unlikely to be recorded by Customs authorities. See 'The valuation of rights and royalties' section for more on this topic. New technologies are also allowing for these shipments to occur electronically, as they do for print-masters for books and magazines and satellite transmissions ('wildfeeds') of television broadcasts. These non-tangible shipments are estimated under culture services trade, and not under culture goods trade.

3. Dissemination of culture trade data

Statistics Canada publishes trade data of culture goods grouped by culture categories on an annual basis. These data are based on the definition of culture goods trade characterized in the *Canadian Framework for Culture Statistics* and on the Standard Classification of Goods (SCG).

The data are compiled for the calendar year from January 1 to December 31 and are published based on the following summary categories drawn from the framework. (See Appendix A for a more detailed table including products within each category.)

- Written and published works (books, newspapers and periodicals and other printed materials)
- Film and video
- Sound recording and music publishing
- Visual art
- Architecture
- Advertising
- Heritage
- Photography

4. Glossary

ITD: The International Trade Division of Statistics Canada is responsible for the compilation, analysis and dissemination of Canada's merchandise export and import statistics and related price and volume indices. These are administrative data drawn from trade documents filed with Canadian and American custom agencies. International trade data are compiled, analyzed and released 12 times a year. Data for a given month are, on average, available 42 days after the end of the reference period.

CSP: The Culture Statistics Program is part of the Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics Division of Statistics Canada. The CSP compiles, processes, analyzes and publishes international trade statistics for culture goods and services.

CBSA: Canadian Border Services Agency (formerly Canada Customs and Revenue Agency)

HS: Harmonized System is a product classification system used extensively by customs agencies around the world. Goods are organized principally by component material. The structure of the code indicates the level of the hierarchy. The groups are mutually exclusive and collectively exhaust the universe of goods to be classified. International Trade Division receives trade data classified by this Harmonized System.

SCG: Standard Classification of Goods. This classification is the standard for classifying goods at Statistics Canada. The SCG is based upon the international Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS), which makes the first six digits equivalent in both classification systems. However, at lower levels of aggregation, comparability is not straightforward, since SCG is principally organized by stage of fabrication (i.e., crude materials, fabricated materials and end products, with the first two categories subdivided by component material, and the third, by use). More information on different product classifications can be found at <http://www.statcan.ca/english/concepts/commodities.htm>.

BOP: Balance of Payments is a division of Statistics Canada that forms part of the System of National Accounts. This division produces statistics on economic transactions between Canadian residents and the rest of the world and on Canada's assets and liabilities position with the rest of the world. Statistics are presented under two main accounts: the Current Account and the Capital and Financial Accounts. The Current Account records transactions in goods, services, investment income and current transfers. Services are made up of travel, transportation, commercial services and government services. Investment income comprises interest, dividends and direct investment profits, the latter broken down between dividends and reinvested earnings. Current transfers cover migrants' funds, official and private contributions and withholding taxes. The Capital and Financial Accounts are composed of capital transfers, such as migrants' assets and transactions in claims on, and liabilities to, non-residents of Canada.

Canadian Framework for Culture Statistics: Culture and culture goods can be defined in many different ways. Statistics Canada and the Department of Canadian Heritage established a common and agreed-upon culture framework. Extensive consultation took place and valuable input was received from the following: Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, Industry Canada, L'institut de la statistique du Québec, Canadian Conference of the Arts, the Canada Council for the Arts, provincial governments and agencies and many culture associations, as well as the National Statistics Council, the National Advisory Committee on Culture Statistics and the Service Industries Advisory Committee.

The framework now enables consistent and coherent measurement of culture trade values. All the data that the Culture Statistics Program publishes are based on this framework. A free copy of the culture framework can be found at www.statcan.ca under Catalogue number 81-595-MIE2004021.

Export goods: These can be defined as tangible goods that cross Canada's border in an outbound direction.

Domestic exports are exports of goods that are mass-produced or original works that originate in Canada.

Import goods: Similarly, imported goods are tangible goods that cross Canada's border inbound. When measuring imports for culture goods, total imports include those goods that are mass-produced or original works that originate outside of Canada.

To better reflect Canadian/foreign content, culture goods trade estimates use the value of domestic exports and total imports rather than the values of total exports (as done for measuring international trade).

F.O.B. (Free on Board): To understand valuations, one must understand the somewhat archaic term F.O.B. Here are both a short and a long definition of this term:

A price quote of F.O.B. means the seller quotes the buyer a price that covers all costs up to and including delivery of goods aboard a vessel at a named port.

A price quote of F.O.B. means the seller quotes the buyer a price that covers all costs for physical delivery to the shipper, including export clearance costs, and being physically loaded on board the 'ship'. The moment the package is 'on board', the seller's responsibility ends. The buyer provides the 'ship' and pays for all shipment from that point.

Note that 'port' and 'ship' in today's terms refer to any location or destination, and any mode of transport, respectively. In addition, references to 'F.O.B.' technically should specify the location in order to have meaning, as in 'F.O.B. at Terminal 2 of Pearson International Airport'. Lastly, note that the seller's shipping costs, up to the specified location, are included in the price.

Essentially, two locations are used to specify the F.O.B. location in these data:

- Data for Canadian exports are measured F.O.B. at the point of exit ('the border'), while
- Data for imports are measured F.O.B. at the point of direct shipment to Canada.

In many cases, the point of direct shipment, be it the port of Rotterdam or the Miami airport, will not be equivalent to Canada's border, and the value of this portion of shipping will not be included in the import valuation. On the other hand, for truck or rail shipments from the United States (via the Peace Bridge, for example), the point of direct shipment will be the same as the border, and shipping from the plant to the border will be included. An implication of this methodology is that otherwise equivalent shipments of goods from the same US plant or warehouse will have different valuations depending on the mode of transport (air shipments will not have a mark-up for shipping, while ground transport will).

For further information

To enquire further about the concepts, methods or data quality of culture goods trade estimates, please contact Client Services at 800-307-3382, fax: 613-951-1333; or by email at culture.tourstats@statcan.ca

Appendix A

Culture goods

Culture goods trade data are published following the categories established in the culture framework. The list describes the culture goods categories as well as the sub-categories. These sub-categories contain a higher level of detail. Finally, the last column to the right describes in a more detailed level and concrete manner the various commodities traded under a particular category.

Category description	Sub category	SCG code at 6 level	Description at level 6	Comments: What is included (based on HS inclusion)	
Writing and published works	Books	4901.91	Dictionaries and encyclopaedias, and serial instalments thereof.		
		4901.99	Printed books, brochures, leaflets and similar printed matter not in single sheets, other than dictionaries and encyclopaedias and serial instalments thereof.	Specifically included: Elementary, secondary and post secondary school textbooks; technical, scientific and professional books; yearbooks; fiction books; art, pictorial and liturgical books; brochures, leaflets and other similar printed matter.	
		4903.00	Children's picture, drawing or colouring books.		
	Newspapers and periodicals	4902.10	Newspapers, journals and periodicals, appearing at least four times a week.		
		4902.90	Newspapers, journals and periodicals, appearing less than four times a week.		
	Other printed materials	4905.91	Maps and hydrographic or similar charts of all kinds, printed, in book form.		
		4901.10	Brochures, leaflets and similar printed matter, in single sheets.		
		9704.00	Used or unused postage or revenue stamps and the like.		
		4909.00	Postcards, printed or illustrated; printed greeting cards.		
		4910.00	Calendars of any kind, printed, including calendar blocks.		
		4911.91	Printed pictures, designs and photographs.	Pictures, designs and photographs including trading cards, posters and religious pictures.	
	Film and video	Film	3706.10	Cinematograph film, exposed and developed, of a width of 35 mm or more.	Includes film TV commercials, news features and film record.
			3706.90	Cinematograph film, exposed and developed, of a width of less than 35 mm.	Includes film TV commercials, news features and film record.

Category description	Sub category	SCG code at 6 level	Description at level 6	Comments: What is included (based on HS inclusion)
Film and video	Video	8524.39	Discs for laser reading systems for reproducing sound or image (not for reproducing sound only), excluding software.	Records, tapes and other recorded media for sound or other similarly recorded phenomena, including matrices and masters for the production of records. Excluding: products of Chapter 37, gramophone records, discs for laser reading systems and magnetic tapes.
		8524.52	Magnetic tapes for reproducing sound and image, of a width exceeding 4 mm but not exceeding 6.5 mm.	
Sound recording and music publishing	Sound recordings	8524.10	Recorded gramophone records.	
		8524.32	Discs for laser reading systems for reproducing sound only.	
		8524.52	Magnetic tapes for reproducing sound or image, of a width exceeding 4 mm but not exceeding 6.5 mm.	
		8524.53	Magnetic tapes for reproducing sound or image, of a width exceeding 6.5 mm.	
	Printed music	4904.00	Music, printed or in manuscript, whether or not bound or illustrated	
Visual arts	Original art	9701.10	Paintings, drawings and pastels executed by hand excluding those for architectural, engineering, industrial, commercial, topographical or similar purposes. Excluding hand-painted or hand-decorated manufactured articles; collages and similar decorative plaques.	
		9702.00	Original engravings, prints and lithographs.	
		9703.00	Original sculptures and statuary, in any material.	
	Other visual art (non-core)	3926.40	Statuettes and other ornamental articles, of plastics.	
		4420.10	Statuettes and other ornaments of wood.	
		6913.00	Statuettes and other ornamental ceramic articles (of porcelain, china or other).	
		7018.90	Statuettes and other ornaments of lampworked glass, other than imitation jewellery; glass eyes other than prosthetic articles.	
		8306.21	Statuettes and other ornaments of base metal, plated with precious metal.	
		9601.00	Worked ivory, bone, tortoise-shell, horn, antlers, coral, mother-of-pearl and other animal carving material, and articles of these materials (including articles obtained by moulding).	
		9701.90	Collages and similar decorative plaques.	
Architecture	Architecture	4906.00	Plans and drawings for architectural, engineering, industrial, commercial, topographical or similar purposes, being originals drawn by hand; hand-written texts; photographic reproductions on sensitized paper and carbon copies or the foregoing.	

Category description	Sub category	SCG code at 6 level	Description at level 6	Comments: What is included (based on HS inclusion)
Advertising	Advertising	3706.10	Cinematographic film, exposed and developed, whether or not incorporating sound track or consisting only of sound track, of a width of 35mm or more.	Includes television commercials (excluding those imported for reference purposes only) and other.
		3706.90	Cinematographic film, exposed and developed, whether or not incorporating sound track or consisting only of sound track, of a width of less than 35mm.	Includes television commercials (excluding those imported for reference purposes only) and other.
		4911.10	Trade advertising material, commercial catalogues, advertising flyers and the like.	
Heritage	Heritage	9705.00	Collections and collectors' pieces of zoological, botanical, mineralogical, historical, anatomical, archaeological, palaeontological, ethnographic or numanistic interest.	
		9706.00	Antiques of an age exceeding one hundred years.	
Photography	Photography	3705.00	Photo plates and film, exposed and developed, other than cinematographic film.	
		4911.91	Pictures, designs and photographs.	Includes only: Photographic or photomechanical representations, numbered and signed by the artist or numbered and otherwise authenticated by or on behalf of the artist; Photographs for use as news illustrations; Pictures or designs not bearing a text.

Appendix B

Trade partners

The country classification employed by the Culture Trade Program and the International Trade Division of Statistics Canada is loosely based on United Nations statistical definitions. This country classification is designed for purposes of economic geography and therefore does not reflect the views or intentions of the Government of Canada on international issues of recognition, sovereignty or jurisdiction.

For statistical purposes, data are presented by country and ‘trade partner’. Trade partners may consist of more than one country. Trade partner definitions that are not equivalent to a single country are denoted with an asterisk (*) and include an explanatory note.

Country name	Trade partner	Country note	Region
Afghanistan	Afghanistan		Asia (Excluding Middle East)
Åland Islands	Åland Islands		Oceania (Pacific)
Albania	Albania		Eastern Europe
Algeria	Algeria		Africa (Excluding Middle East)
American Samoa	American Samoa		Oceania (Pacific)
Andorra*	France*	* France – For consistency with pre-1998 data, includes the trade boundary of Andorra. For consistency with data from 1998 on, includes the trade boundaries of French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique and Reunion. Also includes Monaco, mainland France and Corsica.	Western Europe
Angola	Angola		Africa (Excluding Middle East)
Anguilla	Anguilla		Antilles (Caribbean Islands)
Antarctica	Antarctica		Antarctica and High Seas
Antigua-Barbuda	Antigua and Barbuda		Antilles (Caribbean Islands)
Argentina	Argentina		South America
Armenia	Armenia		Eastern Europe
Aruba*	Netherlands Antilles*	* Netherlands Antilles – includes Bonaire, Curacao, Saba, St Eustatius and St Martin (Netherlands part). For consistency with pre-1998 data, includes the trade boundary of Aruba Is.	Antilles (Caribbean Islands)
Australia*	Australia*	* Australia – For consistency with pre-1998 data, includes the trade boundaries of Christmas Is. and Heard/McDonald Is.	Oceania (Pacific)
Austria	Austria		Western Europe
Azerbaijan	Azerbaijani Republic		Eastern Europe
Bahamas	Bahamas		Antilles (Caribbean Islands)
Bahrain	Bahrain		Middle East
Bangladesh	Bangladesh		Asia (Excluding Middle East)
Barbados	Barbados		Antilles (Caribbean Islands)

Country name	Trade partner	Country note	Region
Belarus	Belarus		Eastern Europe
Belgium	Belgium		Western Europe
Belize	Belize		Central America
Benin	Benin		Africa (Excluding Middle East)
Bermuda	Bermuda		Antilles (Caribbean Islands)
Bhutan	Bhutan		Asia (Excluding Middle East)
Bolivia	Bolivia		South America
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Bosnia-Herzegovina		Eastern Europe
Botswana	Botswana		Africa (Excluding Middle East)
Bouvet Island	Bouvet Island		Africa (Excluding Middle East)
Brazil	Brazil		South America
British Indian Ocean Territory	British Indian Ocean Territories		Africa (Excluding Middle East)
Brunei Darussalam	Brunei Darussalam		Asia (Excluding Middle East)
Bulgaria	Bulgaria		Eastern Europe
Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso		Africa (Excluding Middle East)
Burundi	Burundi		Africa (Excluding Middle East)
Cambodia	Cambodia		Asia (Excluding Middle East)
Cameroon	Cameroon		Africa (Excluding Middle East)
Canada	Canada		not applicable
Cape Verde	Cape Verde		Africa (Excluding Middle East)
Cayman Islands	Cayman Islands		Antilles (Caribbean Islands)
Central African Republic	Central African Republic		Africa (Excluding Middle East)
Chad	Chad		Africa (Excluding Middle East)
Chile	Chile		South America
China*	China*	* China – For consistency with pre-1998 data, includes the trade boundary of Mongolia. Trade with the special administrative areas of Hong Kong and Macao (formerly Macau) are also included.	Asia (Excluding Middle East)
Christmas Is*	Australia*	* Australia – For consistency with pre-1998 data, includes the trade boundaries of Christmas Is. and Heard/McDonald Is.	Oceania (Pacific)
Cocos (Keeling) Island	Cocos (Keeling) Islands		Oceania (Pacific)
Colombia	Colombia		South America
Comoros	Comoros		Africa (Excluding Middle East)
Congo*	Congo*	* Congo, Republic ('Brazzaville')	Africa (Excluding Middle East)
Congo, The Democratic Republic of the*	Congo, Democratic Republic*	* Congo DR – formerly published as Zaire.	Africa (Excluding Middle East)
Cook Islands	Cook Islands		Oceania (Pacific)
Costa Rica	Costa Rica		Central America
Côte d'Ivoire	Côte d'Ivoire		Africa (Excluding Middle East)
Croatia	Croatia		Eastern Europe
Cuba	Cuba		Antilles (Caribbean Islands)

Country name	Trade partner	Country note	Region
Cyprus	Cyprus		Middle East
Czech Republic	Czech Republic		Eastern Europe
Denmark*	Denmark*	* Denmark – For consistency with pre-1998 data, includes the trade boundary of the Faeroe Is.	Western Europe
Djibouti	Djibouti		Africa (Excluding Middle East)
Dominica	Dominica		Antilles (Caribbean Islands)
Dominican Rep.	Dominican Republic		Antilles (Caribbean Islands)
Ecuador	Ecuador		South America
Egypt	Egypt		Middle East
El Salvador	El Salvador		Central America
Equatorial Guinea	Equatorial Guinea		Africa (Excluding Middle East)
Eritrea*	Ethiopia*	* Ethiopia – For consistency with pre-1998 data, includes the trade boundary of Eritrea.	Middle East
Estonia	Estonia		Eastern Europe
Ethiopia*	Ethiopia*	* Ethiopia – For consistency with pre-1998 data, includes the trade boundary of Eritrea.	Middle East
Faeroe Is*	Denmark*	* Denmark – For consistency with pre-1998 data, includes the trade boundary of the Faeroe Is.	Western Europe
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	Falkland Islands (Malvinas)		South America
Fiji	Fiji		Oceania (Pacific)
Finland	Finland		Western Europe
Former Yugoslavia	Serbia and Montenegro*	* Previously known as “Former Yugoslavia”. Includes Kosovo.	Eastern Europe
France*	France*	* France – For consistency with pre-1998 data, includes the trade boundary of Andorra. For consistency with data from 1998 on, includes the trade boundaries of French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique and Reunion. Also includes Monaco, mainland France and Corsica.	Western Europe
French Guiana*	France*	* France – For consistency with pre-1998 data, includes the trade boundary of Andorra. For consistency with data from 1998 on, includes the trade boundaries of French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique and Reunion. Also includes Monaco, mainland France and Corsica.	South America
French Southern Territories	French Southern Territories		Africa (Excluding Middle East)
Gabon	Gabon		Africa (Excluding Middle East)
Gambia	Gambia		Africa (Excluding Middle East)
Gaza*	Israel*	* Israel – includes the trade boundaries of the Occupied Palestinian Territory.	Middle East
Georgia	Georgia		Eastern Europe
Germany*	Germany*	* Germany – includes the Austrian enclaves of Jungholz and Mittelberg.	Western Europe
Ghana	Ghana		Africa (Excluding Middle East)
Gibraltar	Gibraltar		Western Europe
Germany*	Germany*	* Germany – East and West Germany reported separately before 1990. Includes the Austrian enclaves of Jungholz and Mittelberg.	Western Europe

Country name	Trade partner	Country note	Region
Ghana	Ghana		Africa (Excluding Middle East)
Gibraltar	Gibraltar		Western Europe
Greece	Greece		Western Europe
Greenland	Greenland		North America
Grenada	Grenada		Antilles (Caribbean Islands)
Guadeloupe*	France*	* France – For consistency with pre-1998 data, includes the trade boundary of Andorra. For consistency with data from 1998 on, includes the trade boundaries of French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique and Reunion. Also includes Monaco, mainland France and Corsica.	Antilles (Caribbean Islands)
Guam	Guam		Oceania (Pacific)
Guatemala	Guatemala		Central America
Guinea	Guinea		Africa (Excluding Middle East)
Guinea-Bissau	Guinea-Bissau		Africa (Excluding Middle East)
Guyana	Guyana		South America
Haiti	Haiti		Antilles (Caribbean Islands)
Heard Island and McDonald Islands*	Australia*	* Australia – For consistency with pre-1998 data, includes the trade boundaries of Christmas Is. and Heard/McDonald Is.	Oceania (Pacific)
High Seas*	High Seas*	* High Seas Trade transactions are credited to “High Seas” only when the commodities have been extracted from the sea or sea bed outside the 200 mile zone and where ownership (other than Canadian) cannot be assigned to another country. The same treatment applies to transactions to and from drilling rigs operating outside the 200 miles zone.	Antarctica and High Seas
Honduras	Honduras		Central America
Hong Kong*	China*	* China – For consistency with pre-1998 data, includes the trade boundary of Mongolia. Trade with the special administrative areas of Hong Kong and Macao (formerly Macau) are also included.	Asia (Excluding Middle East)
Hungary	Hungary		Eastern Europe
Iceland	Iceland		Western Europe
India	India		Asia (Excluding Middle East)
Indonesia*	Indonesia*	* Indonesia – For consistency with pre-1998 data, includes the trade boundary of Timor-Leste (formerly East Timor).	Asia (Excluding Middle East)
Iran	Iran*	* Iran, Islamic Republic of	Middle East
Iraq	Iraq		Middle East
Ireland	Ireland		Western Europe
Israel*	Israel*	* Israel – includes the trade boundaries of the Occupied Palestinian Territory.	Middle East
Italy*	Italy*	* Italy – includes San Marino and Vatican City State (Holy See)	Western Europe
Jamaica	Jamaica		Antilles (Caribbean Islands)
Japan*	Japan*	* Japan – includes the Ryukyu, Bonin, Marcus and Volcano Is's.	Asia (Excluding Middle East)
Jordan	Jordan		Middle East
Kazakhstan	Kazakhstan		Eastern Europe

Country name	Trade partner	Country note	Region
Kenya	Kenya		Africa (Excluding Middle East)
Kiribati*	Kiribati*	* Kiribati – includes Tuvalu, Christmas Is. (Chilean part), Fanning, Washington and Ocean Is's., and Phoenix Is's.	Oceania (Pacific)
Korea, North*	Korea, North*	* Korea, Democratic People's Republic	Asia (Excluding Middle East)
Korea, South*	Korea, South*	* Korea, Republic of	Asia (Excluding Middle East)
Kuwait	Kuwait		Middle East
Kyrgyzstan	Kyrgyzstan		Eastern Europe
Laos*	Laos*	* Lao People's Democratic Republic	Asia (Excluding Middle East)
Latvia	Latvia		Eastern Europe
Lebanon	Lebanon		Middle East
Lesotho	Lesotho		Africa (Excluding Middle East)
Liberia	Liberia		Africa (Excluding Middle East)
Libya*	Libya*	* Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Middle East
Lithuania	Lithuania		Eastern Europe
Luxembourg	Luxembourg		Western Europe
Macao*	China*	* China – For consistency with pre-1998 data, includes the trade boundary of Mongolia. Trade with the special administrative areas of Hong Kong and Macao (formerly Macau) are also included.	Asia (Excluding Middle East)
Macao*	China*	* China – For consistency with pre-1998 data, includes the trade boundary of Mongolia. Trade with the special administrative areas of Hong Kong and Macao (formerly Macau) are also included.	Asia (Excluding Middle East)
Macedonia (FYROM)*	Macedonia (FYROM)*	* Macedonia, The former Yugoslav Republic	Eastern Europe
Madagascar	Madagascar		Africa (Excluding Middle East)
Malawi	Malawi		Africa (Excluding Middle East)
Malaysia*	Malaysia*	* Malaysia – includes Sabah and Sarawak.	Asia (Excluding Middle East)
Maldives	Maldives		Asia (Excluding Middle East)
Mali	Mali		Africa (Excluding Middle East)
Malta	Malta		Western Europe
Mariana Islands, Northern	Northern Mariana Islands		Oceania (Pacific)
Marshall Islands*	United States Minor Outlying Islands*		Oceania (Pacific)
Martinique*	France*	* France – For consistency with pre-1998 data, includes the trade boundary of Andorra. For consistency with data from 1998 on, includes the trade boundaries of French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique and Reunion. Also includes Monaco, mainland France and Corsica.	Antilles (Caribbean Islands)
Mauritania	Mauritania		Africa (Excluding Middle East)
Mauritius	Mauritius		Africa (Excluding Middle East)
Mayotte	Mayotte		Oceania (Pacific)
Mexico*	Mexico*	* The United States of Mexico – geographically part of the Central America region, but also a NAFTA signatory.	Central America

Country name	Trade partner	Country note	Region
Micronesia, Federated States of	Micronesia, Federated States of		Oceania (Pacific)
Moldova	Moldova		Eastern Europe
Mongolia*	China*	* China – For consistency with pre-1998 data, includes the trade boundary of Mongolia. Trade with the special administrative areas of Hong Kong and Macao (formerly Macau) are also included.	Asia (Excluding Middle East)
Montserrat	Montserrat		Antilles (Caribbean Islands)
Morocco*	Morocco*	* Morocco – includes the former territories of French Morocco, Tangier, Spanish Morocco and Ifni.	Africa (Excluding Middle East)
Mozambique	Mozambique		Africa (Excluding Middle East)
Myanmar*	Myanmar*	* Myanmar – formerly Burma.	Asia (Excluding Middle East)
Namibia	Namibia		Africa (Excluding Middle East)
Nauru	Nauru		Oceania (Pacific)
Nepal	Nepal		Asia (Excluding Middle East)
Netherlands	Netherlands		Western Europe
Netherlands Antilles*	Netherlands Antilles*	* Netherlands Antilles – includes Bonaire, Curacao, Saba, St Eustatius and St Martin (Netherlands part). For consistency with pre-1998 data, includes the trade boundary of Aruba Is.	Antilles (Caribbean Islands)
New Caledonia	New Caledonia		Oceania (Pacific)
New Zealand*	New Zealand*	* New Zealand – For consistency with data from 1998 on, includes the trade boundary of Tokelau.	Oceania (Pacific)
Nicaragua	Nicaragua		Central America
Niger	Niger		Africa (Excluding Middle East)
Nigeria	Nigeria		Africa (Excluding Middle East)
Niue	Niue		Oceania (Pacific)
Norfolk Island	Norfolk Island		Oceania (Pacific)
Norway*	Norway*	* Norway – includes Svalbard and Jan Mayen Is's.	Western Europe
Oman	Oman		Middle East
Pakistan	Pakistan		Asia (Excluding Middle East)
Palau	Palau		Oceania (Pacific)
Palestinian Territory, Occupied	Israel*	* Israel – includes the trade boundaries of the Occupied Palestinian Territory.	Middle East
Panama*	Panama*	* Panama – includes the Panama Canal Zone.	Central America
Papua New Guinea	Papua New Guinea		Oceania (Pacific)
Paraguay	Paraguay		South America
Peru	Peru		South America
Philippines	Philippines		Asia (Excluding Middle East)
Pitcairn*	Pitcairn*	* Pitcairn – includes Henderson, Ducie, and Oeno.	Oceania (Pacific)
Poland	Poland		Eastern Europe
Polynesia*	French Polynesia*	* French Polynesia – includes the Marquesas, Rapa, Society and Tubuai (Austral) Is's.	Oceania (Pacific)
Portugal*	Portugal*	* Portugal – includes the Azores and Maderia Islands.	Western Europe
Puerto Rico*	United States*	* United States of America – includes the trading boundaries of Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Is's.	Antilles (Caribbean Islands)
Qatar	Qatar		Middle East

Country name	Trade partner	Country note	Region
Reunion*	France*	* France – For consistency with pre-1998 data, includes the trade boundary of Andorra. For consistency with data from 1998 on, includes the trade boundaries of French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique and Reunion. Also includes Monaco, mainland France and Corsica.	Africa (Excluding Middle East)
Romania	Romania		Eastern Europe
Russia	Russian Federation		Eastern Europe
Rwanda	Rwanda		Africa (Excluding Middle East)
Saint Helena	Saint Helena	* St. Helena – includes Ascension and Tristan da Cunda Is.	Africa (Excluding Middle East)
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Saint Kitts and Nevis		Antilles (Caribbean Islands)
Saint Lucia	Saint Lucia		Antilles (Caribbean Islands)
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	Saint Pierre and Miquelon		North America
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		Antilles (Caribbean Islands)
Samoa*	Samoa*	* Previously known as “Western Samoa”	Oceania (Pacific)
Sao Tome and Principe	Sao Tome and Principe		Africa (Excluding Middle East)
Saudi Arabia*	Saudi Arabia*	* Saudi Arabia – includes the trade boundary of the Iraq/Saudi Arabia ‘Neutral Zone’.	Middle East
Senegal	Senegal		Africa (Excluding Middle East)
Serbia and Montenegro*	Serbia and Montenegro*	* Previously known as “Former Yugoslavia”. Includes Kosovo.	Eastern Europe
Seychelles	Seychelles		Africa (Excluding Middle East)
Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone		Africa (Excluding Middle East)
Singapore	Singapore		Asia (Excluding Middle East)
Slovakia	Slovakia		Eastern Europe
Slovenia	Slovenia		Eastern Europe
Solomon Islands	Solomon Islands		Oceania (Pacific)
Somalia	Somalia		Middle East
South Africa	South Africa		Africa (Excluding Middle East)
South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands	South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands		Oceania (Pacific)
Spain*	Spain*	* Spain – includes the Canary Islands, Ceuta, Méliilla, Penon de Velez de la Gomera, the Chafarinas Islands, the Alhucemas Islands and Alboran and Perejil Islands.	Western Europe
Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka		Asia (Excluding Middle East)
ST.VINCENTGREN.	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		Antilles (Caribbean Islands)
Sudan	Sudan		Middle East
Surinam	Surinam		South America
Swaziland	Swaziland		Africa (Excluding Middle East)
Sweden	Sweden		Western Europe
Switzerland*	Switzerland*	* Switzerland – includes Liechtenstein, the German enclaves of Büsingen and some districts of Baden, and the Italian enclave of Campione.	Western Europe
Syria*	Syria*	* Syrian Arab Republic	Middle East
Taiwan	Taiwan		Asia (Excluding Middle East)
Tajikistan	Tajikistan		Eastern Europe

Country name	Trade partner	Country note	Region
Tanzania, United Republic of	Tanzania		Africa (Excluding Middle East)
Thailand	Thailand		Asia (Excluding Middle East)
Timor-Leste*	Indonesia*	* Indonesia – For consistency with pre-1998 data, includes the trade boundary of Timor-Leste (formerly East Timor).	Asia (Excluding Middle East)
Togo	Togo		Africa (Excluding Middle East)
Tokelau*	New Zealand*	* New Zealand – For consistency with data from 1998 on, includes the trade boundary of Tokelau.	Oceania (Pacific)
Tonga	Tonga		Oceania (Pacific)
Trinidad-Tobago	Trinidad and Tobago		Antilles (Caribbean Islands)
Tunisia	Tunisia		Africa (Excluding Middle East)
Turkey	Turkey		Middle East
Turkmenistan	Turkmenistan		Eastern Europe
Turks and Caicos Islands	Turks and Caicos Islands		Antilles (Caribbean Islands)
Tuvalu*	Kiribati*	* Kiribati – includes Tuvalu, Christmas Is. (Chilean part), Fanning, Washington and Ocean Is's., Phoenix Is's. (Birnie, Gardner, Hull, McKean, Phoenix, Sydney, Canton and Enderbury).	Oceania (Pacific)
Uganda	Uganda		Africa (Excluding Middle East)
Ukraine	Ukraine		Eastern Europe
United Arab Emirates	United Arab Emirates		Middle East
United Kingdom*	United Kingdom*	* United Kingdom – includes Isle of Man, the Channels Islands, Scotland, Wales, England and Northern Ireland.	Western Europe
United States Minor Outlying Islands*	United States Minor Outlying Islands*	* Includes Palau, Johnston Is., Marcus Is., the Mariana Is's (excluding Guam), the Marshall Is's, the Midway Is's, Micronesia, the Pacific Is's and Wake Island.	Oceania (Pacific)
United States Virgin Islands*	United States*	* United States of America – includes the trading boundaries of Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Is's.	Antilles (Caribbean Islands)
United States*	United States*	* United States of America – includes the trading boundaries of Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Is's.	North America
Uruguay	Uruguay		South America
Uzbekistan	Uzbekistan		Eastern Europe
Vanuatu*	Vanuatu*	* Vanuatu – previously New Hebrides.	Oceania (Pacific)
Venezuela	Venezuela		South America
Viet Nam	Viet Nam		Asia (Excluding Middle East)
Virgin Islands, British	British Virgin Islands		Antilles (Caribbean Islands)
Wallis and Futuna	Wallis and Futuna Islands		Oceania (Pacific)
West Bank*	Israel*	* Israel – includes the trade boundaries of the Occupied Palestinian Territory.	Middle East
Western Sahara	Western Sahara		Africa (Excluding Middle East)
Yemen*	Yemen*	* Yemen Republic – includes Yemen Democratic, and the Islands of Kamaran, Perim and Socotra.	Middle East
Zaire	Congo, Democratic Republic*	* Congo DR – formerly published as Zaire.	Africa (Excluding Middle East)
Zambia	Zambia		Africa (Excluding Middle East)
Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe		Africa (Excluding Middle East)

Endnotes

1. This definition is from *The Canadian Framework for Culture Statistics* and was the result of a long collaborative effort between the Culture Statistics Program of Statistics Canada and the Department of Canadian Heritage. In order to define culture industries, various groups were consulted: Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, Industry Canada, L'Institut de la statistique du Quebec, Canadian Conference of the Arts, the Canada Council for the Arts, provincial governments and agencies, many culture associations, the National Statistics Council, the National Advisory Committee on Culture Statistics and the Service Industries Advisory Committee. A free copy of the culture framework can be found at www.statcan.ca under catalogue number 81-595-MIE2004021.
2. United Nations Statistics Division, *1993 System of National Accounts*, para 6.7, available at <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/sna1993/tocLev8.asp?L1=6&L2=2>
3. Culture services trade is not discussed in this guide. For more information on trade of culture services see Catalogue number 87-213-XWE.
4. Goods can also be called commodities.
5. Canada uses import data from US Customs to measure Canada's exports to the United States because US import records improve data quality. Customs officials "are typically more vigilant with respect to goods entering the country..." than "... they are with goods leaving the country." Source: Data Quality Statements: Canadian Merchandise Trade - Customs Basis, available at: http://www.statcan.ca/english/sdds/document/2201_D1_T2_V1_B.pdf, Statistical Data Documentation System Reference Number 2201, Statistics Canada.
6. When trade data are not on a customs basis but instead include Balance of Payments adjustments, they are said to be on a 'Balance of Payments basis'. Balance of Payments adjustments comprise coverage, timing, valuation on inland freight as well as other valuation and residency adjustments.
7. For more information on the HS classification system see glossary and <http://www.wcoomd.org/>.
8. The country classification employed by Statistics Canada is designed for purposes of economic geography and therefore does not reflect the views or intentions of the Government of Canada on international issues of recognition, sovereignty or jurisdiction.
9. US imports data (used to measure Canadian exports to the United States) are converted to Canadian dollars using the prevailing monthly average exchange rate at the time of shipment, as supplied by the Bank of Canada. Imports from non-US countries may be declared to CBSA in foreign currencies, which are converted to Canadian dollars using a daily Bank of Canada rate.
10. To learn about obtaining constant dollar estimates, see *A guide to deflating the input-output accounts: Sources and methods*, <http://www.statcan.ca/english/freepub/15F0077GIE/0100015F0077GIE.pdf>, Catalogue no. 15F0077GIE, Statistics Canada, 2001.
11. For a more extensive definition of F.O.B. see glossary.
12. A complete description of the place of direct shipment may be found in Customs Department Memorandum D-13-3-4.
13. Customs assesses the 'value for duty' based on the 'transaction value method'. This method is an internationally approved set of rules under the World Trade Organization (WTO, formerly GATT) *Agreement of Customs Valuation*. For transactions between affiliated parties, other methods to approximate the transactional value are used if the transactional value is not available, such as a series of 'cascading valuation methods'.
14. Source: Appendix 4, *Exporting Goods From Canada: A Handy Customs Guide for Exporters*, <http://www.ccrca-adrc.gc.ca/E/pub/cp/rc4116eq/rc4116-e.html>, RC4116(E) Rev. 01, Canada Customs and Revenue Agency, May 2001.
15. See Chapter 3 in particular of *Canada's Balance of International Payments and International Investment Position: Concepts, Sources, Methods and Products*, <http://www.statcan.ca/english/freepub/67-506-XIE/67-506-XIE00100.pdf>, Catalogue no. 67-506-XIE, Statistics Canada, July 2000. See also Bordé, *A Database for Analysis of International Markets*.

16. For a discussion, see page 46 of *Canada's Balance of International Payments and International Investment Position: Concepts, Sources, Methods and Products* at <http://www.statcan.ca/english/freepub/67-506-XIE/67-506-XIE00100.pdf>.
17. Customs memorandum D13-11-2 .
18. In these circumstances, value for duty is determined under the residual basis of appraisal method (section 53 of the Customs Act) on the basis of the value of the processed physical medium (containing the information).
19. CBSA allow for these royalty amounts to be estimated and reported separately from the shipping documents for some importers. This reporting procedure could negatively affect the quality of these data estimates.
20. Customs memorandum D13-4-9 — Royalties and license fees (Customs Act, Section 48), Ottawa, March 28, 2001.
21. For more information on SCG classification system see glossary and <http://dissemination.statcan.ca/english/Subjects/Standard/scg/scg-index.htm>
22. For a discussion of this and other measurement issues, see Francois Bordé, *A Database for Analysis of International Markets*, available at: <http://www.statcan.ca/english/research/65F0019XIE/65F0019XIE.htm>, Catalogue number 65F0019XIE, Statistics Canada.
23. The results of one such exercise (with Mexico) are available at: <http://www.statcan.ca/Daily/English/030129/d030129d.htm>.

Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics

Research Papers

Cumulative Index

Statistics Canada's **Division of Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics** develops surveys, provides statistics and conducts research and analysis relevant to current issues in its three areas of responsibility.

The **Culture Statistics Program** creates and disseminates timely and comprehensive information on the culture sector in Canada. The program manages a dozen regular census surveys and databanks to produce data that support policy decision and program management requirements. Issues include the economic impact of culture, the consumption of culture goods and services, government, personal and corporate spending on culture, the culture labour market, and international trade of culture goods and services. Analysis is also published in *Focus on Culture* (87-004-XIE, \$8, <http://www.statcan.ca:8096/bsolc/english/bsolc?catno=87-004-X>).

The **Tourism Statistics Program** provides information on domestic and international tourism. The program covers the Canadian Travel Survey and the International Travel Survey. Together, these surveys shed light on the volume and characteristics of trips and travellers to, from and within Canada. Analysis is also published in *Travel-log* (87-003-XIE, \$5, <http://www.statcan.ca:8096/bsolc/english/bsolc?catno=87-003-X>).

The **Centre for Education Statistics** develops and delivers a comprehensive program of pan-Canadian education statistics and analysis in order to support policy decisions and program management, and to ensure that accurate and relevant information concerning education is available to the Canadian public and to other educational stakeholders. The Centre conducts fifteen institutional and over ten household education surveys. Analysis is also published in *Education Matters* (81-004-XIE, free, <http://www.statcan.ca:8096/bsolc/english/bsolc?catno=81-004-X>), and in the *Analytical Studies Branch research paper series* (11F0019MIE, free, <http://www.statcan.ca:8096/bsolc/english/bsolc?catno=11F0019M>).

Following is a cumulative index of Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics research papers published to date

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81-595-MIE2002001	Understanding the rural-urban reading gap
81-595-MIE2003002	Canadian education and training services abroad: the role of contracts funded by international financial institution
81-595-MIE2003003	Finding their way: a profile of young Canadian graduates
81-595-MIE2003004	Learning, earning and leaving – The relationship between working while in high school and dropping out
81-595-MIE2003005	Linking provincial student assessments with national and international assessments
81-595-MIE2003006	Who goes to post-secondary education and when: Pathways chosen by 20 year-olds
81-595-MIE2003007	Access, persistence and financing: First results from the Postsecondary Education Participation Survey (PEPS)
81-595-MIE2003008	The labour market impacts of adult education and training in Canada
81-595-MIE2003009	Issues in the design of Canada’s Adult Education and Training Survey
81-595-MIE2003010	Planning and preparation: First results from the Survey of Approaches to Educational Planning (SAEP) 2002
81-595-MIE2003011	A new understanding of postsecondary education in Canada: A discussion paper
81-595-MIE2004012	Variation in literacy skills among Canadian provinces: Findings from the OECD PISA
81-595-MIE2004013	Salaries and salary scales of full-time teaching staff at Canadian universities, 2001-2002: final report
81-595-MIE2004014	In and out of high school: First results from the second cycle of the Youth in Transition Survey, 2002
81-595-MIE2004015	Working and Training: First Results of the 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey
81-595-MIE2004016	Class of 2000: Profile of Postsecondary Graduates and Student Debt
81-595-MIE2004017	Connectivity and ICT integration in Canadian elementary and secondary schools: First results from the Information and Communications Technologies in Schools Survey, 2003-2004

**Following is a cumulative index of Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education
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81-595-MIE2004018	Education and labour market pathways of young Canadians between age 20 and 22: an Overview
81-595-MIE2004019	Salaries and salary scales of full-time teaching staff at Canadian universities, 2003-2004
81-595-MIE2004020	Culture Goods Trade Estimates: Methodology and Technical Notes
81-595-MIE2004021	Canadian Framework for Culture Statistics
81-595-MIE2004022	Summary public school indicators for the provinces and territories, 1996-1997 to 2002-2003
81-595-MIE2004023	Economic Contribution of Culture in Canada
81-595-MIE2004024	Economic Contributions of the Culture Sector in Ontario
81-595-MIE2004025	Economic Contribution of the Culture Sector in Canada – A Provincial Perspective
81-595-MIE2004026	Who pursues postsecondary education, who leaves and why: Results from the Youth in Transition Survey
81-595-MIE2005027	Salaries and salary scales of full-time teaching staff at Canadian universities, 2002-2003: final report
81-595-MIE2005028	Canadian School Libraries and Teacher-Librarians: Results from the 2003/04 Information and Communications Technologies in Schools Survey
81-595-MIE2005029	Manitoba postsecondary graduates from the Class of 2000 : how did they fare?
81-595-MIE2005030	Salaries and salary scales of full-time teaching staff at Canadian universities, 2004-2005: preliminary report
81-595-MIE2005031	Salaries and salary scales of full-time teaching staff at Canadian universities, 2003-2004: final report
81-595-MIE2005032	Survey of Earned Doctorates: A Profile of Doctoral Degree Recipients
81-595-MIE2005033	The Education Services Industry in Canada
81-595-MIE2005034	Connectivity and ICT Integration in First Nations Schools: Results from the Information and Communications Technologies in Schools Survey, 2003/04
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81-595-MIE2005036	Participation in Postsecondary Education: Evidence from the Survey of Labour Income Dynamics
81-595-MIE2006037	Economic Contribution of the Culture sector to Canada's Provinces
81-595-MIE2006038	Profile of Selected Culture Industries in Ontario
81-595-MIE2006039	Factors Affecting the Repayment of Student Loans
81-595-MIE2006040	Culture Goods Trade Data User Guide