

Friday, May 18, 2001
For release at 8:30 a.m.

## MAJOR RELEASES

- Canadian international merchandise trade, March 2001

Canada's merchandise exports increased $2.3 \%$ to just over $\$ 36.0$ billion in March in the wake of a modest recovery in the high-tech sector, while imports rose $1.7 \%$ to $\$ 29.9$ billion with a rebound in the automotive sector.

- Wholesale trade, March 2001

Wholesale sales, heavily influenced by the automobile sector, rose $1.7 \%$ in March to $\$ 32.2$ billion.

## OTHER RELEASES

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## MAJOR RELEASES

## Canadian international merchandise trade

March 2001
Canada's merchandise exports increased in March in the wake of higher exports in the machinery and equipment sector, largely high-tech and agricultural and fishing products, while imports grew at a slightly slower pace.

Canadian companies exported just over $\$ 36.0$ billion in merchandise, up $2.3 \%$ from February. Imports went up in March for the first time in four months, increasing $1.7 \%$ to $\$ 29.9$ billion on the strength of a rebound in the automotive sector.


As a result, the merchandise trade surplus increased to $\$ 6.2$ billion in March from $\$ 5.8$ billion in February. A slight decline in the trade surplus with the United States was offset by an improved trade balance with other trading partners.

Exports were up $8.5 \%$ in the first quarter of 2001 compared with the first quarter of 2000, while imports were $2.1 \%$ higher. As a result, the first

## Note to readers

Merchandise trade is one component of the current account of Canada's balance of payments, which also includes trade in services.
quarter trade balance improved from $\$ 12.3$ billion in 2000 to almost $\$ 19.0$ billion in 2001.

## High-tech equipment, automotive and agriculture and fishing led rise in exports

Merchandise exports rebounded in March on the strength of a modest recovery in machinery and equipment, mainly high-tech, and agricultural and fishing products.

Exports of machinery and equipment, the largest export group, grew $6.4 \%$ to $\$ 9.1$ billion in March. This group accounted for one-quarter of Canada's merchandise exports.

Exports of other equipment and tools, mainly specialized high-tech equipment, rebounded $5.5 \%$ to $\$ 2.0$ billion. This followed two months of decline from the record levels seen in December 2000. On a year-over-year basis, exports from this group were $16.1 \%$ higher than in March 2000. Companies in the television and telecommunications group exported $\$ 1.7$ billion, a $5.2 \%$ increase over February. Exports of office machines and equipment, consisting mainly of wireless equipment, fibre optic products and computer parts were $\$ 836.7$ million in March, up $6.8 \%$ from February and 6.1\% from March 2000.

Automotive products exports increased 2.5\% to $\$ 7.4$ billion in March, mainly on the strength of gains in exports of trucks, which rose $7.5 \%$ to $\$ 1.4$ billion, and motor vehicle parts, which were up $3.5 \%$ to $\$ 2.0$ billion. Exports of passenger cars were largely unchanged from February to March, but were down $7.6 \%$ compared with March 2000.

Agricultural and fishing exports rose $3.6 \%$ in March to a record high of $\$ 2.5$ billion. There were various factors behind this development. Export shipments of meat and meat products have increased for five straight months on the strength of higher exports of Canadian pork to Asia. Wheat exports rose $23.7 \%$ to $\$ 305.2$ million. While exports of canola were up $29.0 \%$ to $\$ 155.4$ million due to large exports to China. This is the result of short supplies of canola from China's traditional sources in Europe and Australia.

As well, exports of forestry products posted a small increase of $0.4 \%$ to $\$ 3.2$ billion. Newsprint, paper and paperboard exports were up $2.1 \%$ to $\$ 1.2$ billion on strong demand from the United States, while exports of lumber and sawmill products fell $1.7 \%$ to $\$ 1.3$ billion in March, the final month of the Canada-U.S. softwood lumber agreement. In March, Canadian lumber exports were down 3.8\% from February and 21.9\% from March 2000, and 31.1\% lower than the record high set in July 1999.

## Rebound in auto imports

Automotive imports rebounded in March with a $7.6 \%$ increase to $\$ 5.9$ billion, after two consecutive monthly declines. Imports of passenger cars rose $16.7 \%$ to $\$ 1.6$ billion, as dealers pared down inventories through manufacturers' sales promotions and incentives. Imports of motor vehicle parts increased only $1.8 \%$ to $\$ 3.4$ billion in March, as inventory levels of parts continued to decline.

Canada imported $\$ 10.0$ billion worth of machinery and equipment, up $1.7 \%$ from February. These shipments accounted for $33.6 \%$ of all merchandise imported into Canada in March. A push to increase electricity generation capacity led to record high imports of engines and turbines, worth $\$ 309.0$ million. Imports of high-tech equipment hit a record high of $\$ 2.7$ billion, up $3.3 \%$.

Imports of consumer goods were up $3.4 \%$ to $\$ 3.6$ billion, mainly on the strength of record levels of imports of house furnishings, which rose $3.8 \%$ to $\$ 524.6$ million.

Energy imports increased $6.9 \%$ to $\$ 1.7$ billion driven by a $14.0 \%$ rise in the value of crude petroleum imports in March. Imports of the other energy products subgroup, of which coal is a major part, fell $10.6 \%$ to $\$ 403.8$ million.

## Revisions

In general, merchandise trade data are regularly revised for each month of the current year. Factors influencing revisions include late receipt of import and export documentation, incorrect information on customs forms, replacement of estimates which actual figures (once available), changes in classification of merchandise based on more current information, and seasonal adjustments. Consult the appropriate CANSIM tables and matrices for revised data.

Available on CANSIM: tables 2260001, 2260002, 2270001, 2270002 and 2280001-2280009 and matrices 3618, 3619, 3651, 3685-3699, 3701-3711, 3713, 3720, 3887-3913, 8430-8435 and 8438-8447.

With the release of CANSIM II, users can now obtain the same data as in CANSIM, but in a table format that is easier to use and more clearly presented.

This release contains a summary of the merchandise trade data to be published shortly in Canadian international merchandise trade (65-001-XIB, $\quad \$ 14 / \$ 141 ; \quad 65-001-X P B, \quad \$ 19 / \$ 188)$. The publication will include tables by commodity and country on a customs basis. Current account data (which incorporate merchandise trade statistics, service transactions, investment income and transfers) are available quarterly in Canada's balance of international payments (67-001-XIB, \$29/\$93; 67-001-XPB, \$38/\$124). See How to order products.

Merchandise trade data are available by fax on the morning of release.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jocelyne Elibani, (1-800-294-5583; 613-951-9647), International Trade Division.

## Merchandise trade

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { February } \\ & 2001^{r} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { March } \\ 2001 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { February } \\ \text { to } \\ \text { March } \\ 2001 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \text { March } \\ 2000 \\ \text { to } \\ \text { March } \\ 2001 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { January } \\ \text { to } \\ \text { March } \\ 2000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { January } \\ \text { to } \\ \text { March } \\ 2001 \end{array}$ | January-March 2000 to January-March 2001 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Seasonally adjusted, \$ current |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | \$ millio |  | \% chang |  | \$ mill |  | \% change |
| Principal trading partners |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United States | 30,641 | 30,786 | 0.5 | 5.5 | 85,320 | 93,469 | 9.6 |
| Japan | 845 | 864 | 2.2 | 3.5 | 2,454 | 2,562 | 4.4 |
| European Union | 1,820 | 1,980 | 8.8 | 14.8 | 5,113 | 5,659 | 10.7 |
| Other OECD countries ${ }^{1}$ | +558 | 806 | 44.4 | -1.2 | 2,138 | 2,091 | -2.2 |
| All other countries | 1,356 | 1,600 | 18.0 | -1.0 | 4,785 | 4,522 | -5.5 |
| Total | 35,220 | 36,037 | 2.3 | 5.5 | 99,809 | 108,303 | 8.5 |
| Imports |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United States | 21,591 | 21,817 | 1.0 | -2.0 | 65,504 | 65,081 | -0.6 |
| Japan | 901 | 807 | -10.4 | -15.8 | 2,779 | 2,588 | -6.9 |
| European Union | 2,888 | 2,962 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 7,967 | 8,973 | 12.6 |
| Other OECD countries ${ }^{1}$ | 1,595 | 1,609 | 0.9 | 27.0 | 4,054 | 4,833 | 19.2 |
| All other countries | 2,408 | 2,678 | 11.2 | 8.7 | 7,228 | 7,887 | 9.1 |
| Total | 29,383 | 29,873 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 87,531 | 89,362 | 2.1 |
| Balance |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United States | 9,050 | 8,969 | $\ldots$ | ... | 19,816 | 28,388 | ... |
| Japan | -56 | 57 | ... | ... | -325 | -26 | ... |
| European Union | -1,068 | -982 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | -2,854 | -3,314 | $\ldots$ |
| Other OECD countries ${ }^{1}$ | -1,037 | -803 | ... | ... | -1,916 | -2,742 | $\ldots$ |
| All other countries | -1,052 | -1,078 | ... | ... | -2,443 | -3,365 | ... |
| Total | 5,837 | 6,164 | ... | ... | 12,278 | 18,941 | ... |
| Principal commodity groupings |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agricultural and fishing products | 2,402 | 2,488 | 3.6 | 9.3 | 6,628 | 7,307 | 10.2 |
| Energy products | 5,803 | 5,842 | 0.7 | 55.3 | 10,655 | 18,065 | 69.5 |
| Forestry products | 3,219 | 3,231 | 0.4 | -7.4 | 10,518 | 9,779 | -7.0 |
| Industrial goods and materials | 5,413 | 5,413 | 0.0 | -0.2 | 15,676 | 16,413 | 4.7 |
| Machinery and equipment | 8,520 | 9,068 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 24,258 | 26,879 | 10.8 |
| Automotive products | 7,230 | 7,410 | 2.5 | -10.9 | 24,987 | 22,063 | -11.7 |
| Other consumer goods | 1,325 | 1,354 | 2.2 | 15.9 | 3,488 | 3,980 | 14.1 |
| Special transactions trade ${ }^{2}$ | 730 | 673 | -7.8 | 7.7 | 1,847 | 2,114 | 14.5 |
| Other balance of payments adjustments | 578 | 558 | -3.5 | -3.5 | 1,753 | 1,704 | -2.8 |
| Imports |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agricultural and fishing products | 1,627 | 1,646 | 1.2 | 8.4 | 4,526 | 4,922 | 8.7 |
| Energy products | 1,628 | 1,740 | 6.9 | 25.0 | 3,948 | 5,177 | 31.1 |
| Forestry products | 247 | 251 | 1.6 | -3.8 | 745 | 754 | 1.2 |
| Industrial goods and materials | 6,032 | 5,665 | -6.1 | -4.5 | 17,115 | 17,632 | 3.0 |
| Machinery and equipment | 9,852 | 10,024 | 1.7 | 2.6 | 28,754 | 30,282 | 5.3 |
| Automotive products | 5,460 | 5,873 | 7.6 | -11.4 | 19,657 | 16,868 | -14.2 |
| Other consumer goods | 3,463 | 3,582 | 3.4 | 10.0 | 9,573 | 10,540 | 10.1 |
| Special transactions trade ${ }^{2}$ | 558 | 568 | 1.8 | 7.6 | 1,577 | 1,632 | 3.5 |
| Other balance of payments adjustments | 517 | 524 | 1.4 | -4.2 | 1,637 | 1,556 | -4.9 |

[^0]
## Wholesale trade <br> March 2001 (preliminary)

Wholesale sales, heavily influenced by the automobile sector, rose $1.7 \%$ in March to $\$ 32.2$ billion. This gain almost completely offset February's drop of $1.8 \%$, which was also attributed to the automobile sector. This sector accounts for approximately $17 \%$ of total wholesale sales. March saw wholesale sales of motor vehicles, parts and accessories climb 10.8\% to more than offset February's drop of $9.9 \%$. Had it not been for the large fluctuations in the automobile sector in these two months, wholesale sales would have been relatively unchanged.

Wholesalers have seen their sales level off since mid-2000, after a period of generally rising sales starting in mid-1998. However, since the start of the year, wholesale sales have started to edge higher. Sales in the first quarter of 2001 were up $0.7 \%$ over the fourth quarter of 2000.


Besides the $10.8 \%$ rise in wholesale sales reported in the automobile sector, notable increases were also reported in beverage, drug and tobacco products ( $+2.2 \%$ ), industrial and other machinery, equipment and supplies ( $+1.4 \%$ ), and farm machinery, equipment and supplies (+1.0\%). In total, 6 of the 11 trade groups reported increases.

A notable decline was reported by wholesalers in the other products category ( $-1.7 \%$ ), which includes newsprint, toys and novelties, and waste material. Wholesalers of lumber and building materials (-1.4\%), and food products ( $-0.9 \%$ ) also saw declines.

## Wholesale sales in the automobile sector rallied

Wholesale sales of motor vehicles, parts and accessories rose $10.8 \%$ to $\$ 5.8$ billion in March. This increase offset February's slump. March also saw manufacturing shipments of motor vehicles and motor vehicle parts bounce back. Imports and exports of auto products also rose in March. Recent volatility is evident in this sector, as wholesalers react to unpredictability in demand, falling production, and fluctuating inventories. Wholesalers of motor vehicles, parts and accessories reported a 3.9\% drop in their inventories in March.

Wholesale sales in the automobile sector were down 1.2\% in the first quarter of 2001 compared with the fourth quarter of 2000, the third consecutive quarterly decline. Wholesalers of motor vehicles, parts and accessories have seen their sales generally decline since the spring of 2000 .

## Strength in the automobile sector helped most provinces

Wholesalers in Ontario reported an increase of 3.2\% in March. Strong wholesale sales in the automobile sector, the industrial and other machinery sector, and the computer and electronics sector contributed to the rise. Ontario wholesalers have seen their sales improve since the start of the year. Prior to 2001, sales had weakened since the spring of 2000, following a period of generally rising sales starting in mid-1998.

British Columbia wholesalers continued their comeback in March with a $0.8 \%$ rise, the third consecutive monthly increase. Besides reporting strong wholesale sales in the automotive sector, wholesalers in British Columbia also reported healthy sales in industrial and other machinery, equipment and supplies, and in metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies.

All provinces and territories reported a positive first quarter, except Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia. The leading provinces in first quarter growth were Alberta (+3.1\%), Manitoba (+2.8\%), and Saskatchewan (+2.3\%).

## Wholesale inventories slipped

Wholesale inventories fell $0.3 \%$ to $\$ 44.1$ billion in March. Declines were reported in 5 of the 11 trade groups. In contrast, wholesale inventories of computers, packaged software and other electronic machinery climbed $5.2 \%$. A large part of this build-up was reported to meet firm orders with an April shipping date.

Total wholesale inventories have been generally rising over the last several years. However, the pace of the rise has slackened since the start of 2001.

The inventory-to-sales ratio fell from 1.40 in February to 1.37 in March. The ratio has generally stabilized over the last few months at about 1.38. Prior to this, the ratio had been on the rise since mid-2000.


Available on CANSIM: tables 810001 and 810002 and matrices 59, 61, 648 and 649.

With the release of CANSIM II, users can now obtain the same data as in CANSIM, but in a table format that is easier to use and more clearly presented.

The March 2001 issue of Wholesale trade (63-008-XIB, $\$ 14 / \$ 140$ ) will be available soon. See How to order products.

With the release of CANSIM II, users can now obtain the same data as in CANSIM, but in a table format that is easier to use and more clearly presented.

Wholesale trade estimates for April will be released June 20.

For data or general information, contact the Client Services Unit (1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; wholesaleinfo@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Alexander Hays (613-951-3552; haysale@statcan.ca), Distributive Trades Division.

Wholesale merchants' sales and inventories

|  | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \text { March } \\ 2000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \text { December } \\ 2000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { January } \\ 2001^{r} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { February } \\ 2001^{r} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 2001^{p} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \text { February } \\ \text { to } \\ \text { March } \\ 2001 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \text { March } \\ 2000 \\ \text { to } \\ \text { March } \\ 2001 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | \$ millions |  |  |  |  | \% chan |  |
| Sales, all trade groups | 31,621 | 31,951 | 32,274 | 31,696 | 32,241 | 1.7 | 2.0 |
| Food products | 4,763 | 5,282 | 5,135 | 5,179 | 5,131 | -0.9 | 7.7 |
| Beverage, drug and tobacco products | 1,958 | 2,195 | 2,140 | 2,251 | 2,300 | 2.2 | 17.5 |
| Apparel and dry goods | 545 | 552 | 573 | 557 | 548 | -1.6 | 0.6 |
| Household goods | 850 | 866 | 886 | 890 | 896 | 0.6 | 5.4 |
| Motor vehicles, parts and accessories | 6,205 | 5,642 | 5,860 | 5,279 | 5,849 | 10.8 | -5.7 |
| Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies | 2,088 | 2,037 | 2,025 | 2,036 | 2,031 | -0.2 | -2.7 |
| Lumber and building materials | 2,529 | 2,307 | 2,314 | 2,317 | 2,285 | -1.4 | -9.6 |
| Farm machinery, equipment and supplies | 635 | 583 | 594 | 616 | 622 | 1.0 | -2.0 |
| Industrial and other machinery, equipment and supplies | 4,880 | 4,942 | 5,039 | 5,111 | 5,184 | 1.4 | 6.2 |
| Computers, packaged software and other electronic machinery | 2,812 | 3,035 | 3,060 | 2,933 | 2,944 | 0.4 | 4.7 |
| Other products | 4,357 | 4,510 | 4,648 | 4,529 | 4,450 | -1.7 | 2.1 |
| Sales by province and territory |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Newfoundland | 220 | 229 | 232 | 225 | 232 | 3.2 | 5.6 |
| Prince Edward Island | 53 | 51 | 51 | 49 | 48 | -2.7 | -10.0 |
| Nova Scotia | 578 | 586 | 568 | 553 | 546 | -1.2 | -5.5 |
| New Brunswick | 402 | 390 | 379 | 405 | 401 | -1.0 | -0.4 |
| Quebec | 6,435 | 6,720 | 6,736 | 6,670 | 6,624 | -0.7 | 2.9 |
| Ontario | 15,754 | 15,838 | 15,988 | 15,499 | 15,999 | 3.2 | 1.6 |
| Manitoba | 868 | 940 | 962 | 919 | 949 | 3.2 | 9.4 |
| Saskatchewan | 950 | 923 | 969 | 936 | 955 | 2.0 | 0.5 |
| Alberta | 3,019 | 3,111 | 3,184 | 3,205 | 3,232 | 0.8 | 7.1 |
| British Columbia | 3,317 | 3,133 | 3,176 | 3,199 | 3,225 | 0.8 | -2.8 |
| Yukon | 10 | 10 | 11 | 13 | 9 | -31.0 | -7.3 |
| Northwest Territories | 12 | 15 | 16 | 20 | 17 | -12.9 | 37.3 |
| Nunavut | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 13.9 | 45.9 |
| Inventories, all trade groups | 42,209 | 43,977 | 44,191 | 44,276 | 44,140 | -0.3 | 4.6 |
| Food products | 2,855 | 2,944 | 3,044 | 3,079 | 3,117 | 1.2 | 9.2 |
| Beverage, drug and tobacco products | 2,421 | 2,694 | 2,688 | 2,744 | 2,811 | 2.4 | 16.1 |
| Apparel and dry goods | 1,101 | 1,143 | 1,131 | 1,152 | 1,161 | 0.8 | 5.5 |
| Household goods | 1,490 | 1,667 | 1,669 | 1,698 | 1,680 | -1.0 | 12.8 |
| Motor vehicles, parts and accessories | 6,494 | 6,803 | 6,843 | 6,891 | 6,619 | -3.9 | 1.9 |
| Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies | 3,882 | 4,029 | 4,001 | 3,930 | 3,853 | -2.0 | -0.8 |
| Lumber and building materials | 4,066 | 4,108 | 4,059 | 4,016 | 4,030 | 0.4 | -0.9 |
| Farm machinery, equipment and supplies | 2,010 | 1,872 | 1,879 | 1,896 | 1,853 | -2.3 | -7.9 |
| Industrial and other machinery, equipment and supplies | 10,306 | 11,074 | 11,076 | 11,161 | 11,139 | -0.2 | 8.1 |
| Computers, packaged software and other electronic machinery | 2,441 | 2,179 | 2,249 | 2,181 | 2,295 | 5.2 | -6.0 |
| Other products | 5,142 | 5,465 | 5,553 | 5,529 | 5,583 | 1.0 | 8.6 |

[^1]
## OTHER RELEASES

## Steel primary forms

Week ending May 12, 2001 (preliminary)
Steel primary forms production for the week ending May 12 totalled 299015 metric tonnes, up 8.6\% from 275336 tonnes a week earlier and down 6.5 \% from 319730 tonnes in the same week of 2000. The year-to-date total at the end of the reference week was 5286297 tonnes, a 12.4 \% decrease compared with 6034840 tonnes produced in the same period of 2000 .

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Julie Mayer (613-951-5370; julie.mayer@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division.

## Oils and fats

March 2001

Production of all types of deodorized oils in March totalled 94399 metric tonnes, an increase of 8.6\% from 86915 tonnes in February. Year-to-date production to the end of March was 277111 tonnes, down $5.8 \%$ compared with 294318 tonnes in the same period of 2000.

Domestic sales of deodorized margarine oil totalled 8737 tonnes; deodorized shortening oil sales were 27550 tonnes; and deodorized salad oil sales were 27488 tonnes in March.

## Available on CANSIM: table 3030012 and matrix 185.

With the release of CANSIM II, users can now obtain the same data as in CANSIM, but in a table format that is easier to use and more clearly presented.

The March 2001 issue of Oils and fats, Vol. 52, no. 3 (32-006-XIB, \$5/\$47) is now available. See How to order products.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511; zylspet@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division.

## Export and import price indexes

March 2001
Current- and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes $(1992=100)$ on a balance of payments basis are now available. Price indexes are listed from January 1992 to March 2001 for the five commodity sections and the major commodity groups (62 exports and 61 imports).

Current- and fixed-weighted U.S. price indexes (1992=100) are also available on a customs basis. Price indexes are listed from January 1992 to March 2001. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 all-countries and U.S.-only Standard International Trade Classification section indexes.

Indexes for the five commodity sections and the major commodity groups are also now available on a customs basis.

Available on CANSIM: tables 2280001-2280009 and matrices 3618, 3619, 3651, 3685, 8430-8435, and 8438-8447.

With the release of CANSIM II, users can now obtain the same data as in CANSIM, but in a table format that is easier to use and more clearly presented.

The March 2001 issue of Canadian international merchandise trade (65-001-XIB, \$14/\$141 or 65-001-XPB, $\$ 19 / \$ 188$ ) will be available shortly. See How to order products.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jocelyne Elibani (1-800-294-5583; 613-951-9647), International Trade Division.

## NEW PRODUCTS

Infomat - A weekly review, May 18, 2001
Catalogue number 11-002-XIE (\$3/\$109).

Infomat - A weekly review, May 18, 2001
Catalogue number 11-002-XPE (\$4/\$145).
Livestock statistics updates, First quarter 2001
Catalogue number 23-603-UPE (\$45/\$149).
Oils and fats, Vol. 52, no. 3, March 2001
Catalogue number 32-006-XIB (\$5/\$47).
Sawmills and planing mills, Vol. 55, no. 3, March 2001
Catalogue number 35-003-XIB (\$9/\$86).
Primary iron and steel, Vol. 56, no. 3, March 2001
Catalogue number 41-001-XIB (\$5/\$47).

Corporations Returns Act, 1998
Catalogue number 61-220-XPB (\$40).
Science statistics, Vol. 25, no. 3
Catalogue number 88-001-XIB (\$6/\$59).
Science statistics, Vol. 25, No. 4
Catalogue number 88-001-XIB (\$6/\$59).
All prices are in Canadian dollars and exclude sales tax. Additional shipping charges apply for delivery outside Canada.

Catalogue numbers with an -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; -XPB or -XPE are paper versions; -XDB are electronic versions on diskette and -XCD are electronic versions on compact disc.

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## RELEASE DATES: MAY 22 TO 25

(Release dates are subject to change.)

| Release <br> date | Title | Reference period |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 22 | Retail trade | March 2001 |
| 24 | Employment Insurance | March 2001 |
| 24 | Composite Index | April 2001 |
| 24 | Canada's international transactions in securities <br> Deposit-accepting intermediaries: Activities and <br> economic performance | March 2001 |


[^0]:    Revised figures.
    ... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.
    $i$ Includes Australia, Iceland, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland, Turkey, Poland, South Korea, Hungary and the Czech Republic.
    2 These are mainly low valued transactions, value of repairs to equipment, and goods returned to country of origin.

[^1]:    ${ }^{r}$ Revised figures
    $p$ Preliminary figures.

