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## Releases

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## Releases

## Canadian international merchandise trade

May 2005
Merchandise imports registered a big gain in May, fuelled by inbound energy products as well as heavy machinery headed for a boom in construction projects in Western Canada.

Canadian companies imported $\$ 32.3$ billion in merchandise, up $2.3 \%$, while exports slipped $0.5 \%$ to $\$ 36.3$ billion. As a result, the trade surplus fell to just under $\$ 4.0$ billion.


Imports of energy products soared $19.0 \%$ in May as refineries in Eastern Canada stepped up demand. However, a major factor in the import scene has been growing demand for heavy equipment in Western Canada, particularly in the construction, mining and oil sectors, leading to rising machinery and equipment imports.

Imports of machinery and equipment hit $\$ 9.1$ billion in May, up $0.3 \%$ from April, their sixth consecutive monthly increase. May's level was the second highest since August 2001. Since November last year, imports of machinery and equipment have increased $9.3 \%$.

## Note to readers

Merchandise trade is one component of the current account of Canada's balance of payments, which also includes trade in services.

## Revisions

In general, merchandise trade data are revised on an ongoing basis for each month of the current year. Customs basis data are revised for the previous data year each quarter.

Factors influencing revisions include late receipt of import and export documentation, incorrect information on customs forms, replacement of estimates with actual figures, changes in classification of merchandise based on more current information, and changes to seasonal adjustment factors.

Revised data are available in the appropriate CANSIM tables.

Imports from the United States rose 1.6\%, while exports south of the border remained stable. As a result, the trade surplus with the United States slipped from about $\$ 8.2$ billion to $\$ 7.8$ billion.

Imports from all countries other than the United States went up $3.9 \%$, rising in each principal trading area except Japan. At the same time, exports to the rest of the world fell $2.6 \%$. Canada's deficit with countries other than the United States rose to $\$ 3.8$ billion.

Exports and imports


## Imports: Construction boom also fuels forestry products

Canada's imports increased in all major sectors in May, except automotive products and agricultural and fishing products.

Imports of energy products hit more than $\$ 2.9$ billion. The major factor was a $15.2 \%$ increase in imports of crude petroleum from Algeria and Norway, as well as rising imports of other energy products to meet the demand for fuel oil and coal.

The growth in construction also had an impact on imports of forestry products as Canadian companies complemented domestic materials with those from abroad.

Forestry product imports hit a record high $\$ 291.7$ million in May, up 10.2\% from the previous month. A rise in imports of wood fabricated materials, such as wood siding, flooring and doors, accounted for the majority of the increase.

Imports of consumer goods rose $2.2 \%$ to $\$ 4.2$ billion, the result of increases in the pharmaceutical products and the printed matter sectors, with the later climbing $3.8 \%$ as Canadian retailers stocked their shelves with summer reading materials.

Imports of animal and vegetable oils and fats hit a record high $\$ 82.5$ million. Rising demand for olive oil has pushed up imports, with both volumes and prices of the Mediterranean staple rising in recent months.

On the downside, imports of automotive products fell $1.8 \%$ to $\$ 6.3$ billion. Imports of agricultural and fishing products slipped 1.7\% from near-record highs in the first months of 2005. Strong commodity prices have been fuelling high commodity values.

## Export gains confined to autos, consumer goods

Exports fell in all major categories except automotive products and consumer goods.

Exports of automotive products, mainly to the United States, rose $4.9 \%$ to nearly $\$ 7.1$ billion, as exports of passenger autos and chassis rebounded after four months of decline. This was accompanied by a 3.3\% gain in exports of motor vehicle parts.

Exports of consumer goods rose $2.7 \%$, the third increase in the past four months.

The overall decline in exports was led by machinery and equipment, in combination with energy. Outbound
shipments of machinery and equipment fell $1.9 \%$ to $\$ 8.0$ billion, with aircraft exports cooling off after two strong months.

Energy exports fell $4.9 \%$ to $\$ 5.9$ billion in May. A drop in exports of crude petroleum led the increase. Crude prices fell in May to just below US $\$ 47$ per barrel but had increased to US $\$ 50$ by the end of the month. There was also a slight decline in volumes exported. High stocks of crude petroleum in the United States may have been a contributing factor.

Exports of natural gas fell $3.1 \%$, while other energy products declined $4.9 \%$. In both cases, the decline followed strong gains earlier in the year.

Industrial goods and materials fell slightly in May, with declines in metal ores and metals and alloys offsetting increases in chemicals, plastics and fertilizers.

Gains in the chemicals, plastics and fertilizers sector were widespread, distributed among inorganic chemicals, synthetic rubber and plastics, fertilizer and fertilizer products and other chemical products.

Exports of forestry products edged down $0.1 \%$, its third consecutive drop, while outbound shipments of agricultural and fishing products fell $2.4 \%$.

## Available on CANSIM: tables 228-0001 to 228-0003 and 228-0033 to 228-0046.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2201, 2202 and 2203.

The May 2005 issue of Canadian International Merchandise Trade, Vol. 59, no. 5 (65-001-XIB, $\$ 15 / \$ 151$ ) is now available. See How to order products. The publication includes 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-XIE, \$32/\$100).

Merchandise trade data are available in PDF format on the morning of release.

For more \begin{tabular}{c}
information <br>
and on <br>
services, <br>
contact

 

products <br>
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\end{tabular}

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the concepts, methods or data quality of this release,
contact Diana Wyman (613-951-3116), International
Trade Division.

The Daily, July 13, 2005

| Merchandise trade |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { April } \\ & 2005^{r} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 2005 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { April } \\ \text { to } \\ \text { May } \\ 2005 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 2004 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \text { January } \\ \text { to } \\ \text { May } \\ 2004 \end{array}$ | JanuarytoMay2005 | January <br> May <br> 2004 <br> to <br> January <br> May <br> 2005 |
|  |  |  |  | to |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | May |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 2005 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Seasonally adjusted, \$ current |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | \$ millions |  | \% change |  | \$ millions |  | \% change |
| Principal trading partners Exports |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Exports } & 29,453 & 29,453 & 0.0 & -2.7 & 142,408 & 146,549\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Japan | 859 | 787 | -8.4 | -11.4 | 4,092 | 4,118 | 0.6 |
| European Union | 2,401 | 2,318 | -3.5 | 10.9 | 10,585 | 11,377 | 7.5 |
| Other OECD countries ${ }^{1}$ | 1,258 | 1,208 | -4.0 | 0.8 | 5,959 | 5,776 | -3.1 |
| All other countries | 2,463 | 2,484 | 0.9 | 8.3 | 11,064 | 12,054 | 8.9 |
| Total | 36,433 | 36,250 | -0.5 | -1.4 | 174,109 | 179,871 | 3.3 |
| Imports |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United States | 21,290 | 21,621 | 1.6 | -0.6 | 101,956 | 106,615 | 4.6 |
| Japan | 907 | 895 | -1.3 | 0.8 | 4,109 | 4,628 | 12.6 |
| European Union | 3,075 | 3,110 | 1.1 | -6.6 | 14,692 | 15,685 | 6.8 |
| Other OECD countries ${ }^{1}$ | 2,133 | 2,159 | 1.2 | -1.2 | 9,170 | 10,099 | 10.1 |
| All other countries | 4,118 | 4,471 | 8.6 | 24.0 | 16,682 | 21,321 | 27.8 |
| Total | 31,523 | 32,256 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 146,610 | 158,348 | 8.0 |
| Balance |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United States | 8,163 | 7,832 | ... | $\ldots$ | 40,452 | 39,934 | $\ldots$ |
| Japan | -48 | -108 | ... | ... | -17 | -510 | $\ldots$ |
| European Union | -674 | -792 | ... | ... | -4,107 | -4,308 | ... |
| Other OECD countries ${ }^{1}$ | -875 | -951 | ... | ... | -3,211 | -4,323 | ... |
| All other countries | -1,655 | -1,987 | ... | ... | -5,618 | -9,267 | ... |
| Total | 4,910 | 3,994 | ... | ... | 27,499 | 21,523 | ... |
| Principal commodity groupings |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agricultural and fishing products | 2,476 | 2,417 | -2.4 | -11.7 | 12,811 | 12,187 | -4.9 |
| Energy products | 6,224 | 5,916 | -4.9 | 1.5 | 26,419 | 29,265 | 10.8 |
| Forestry products | 3,111 | 3,107 | -0.1 | -14.2 | 16,139 | 15,626 | -3.2 |
| Industrial goods and materials | 7,095 | 7,073 | -0.3 | 11.5 | 31,082 | 34,997 | 12.6 |
| Machinery and equipment | 8,159 | 8,001 | -1.9 | 5.1 | 37,721 | 39,401 | 4.5 |
| Automotive products | 6,763 | 7,094 | 4.9 | -11.1 | 37,495 | 35,238 | -6.0 |
| Other consumer goods | 1,466 | 1,505 | 2.7 | 0.3 | 7,239 | 7,333 | 1.3 |
| Special transactions trade ${ }^{2}$ | 677 | 666 | -1.6 | -10.6 | 3,239 | 3,339 | 3.1 |
| Other balance of payments adjustments | 461 | 472 | 2.4 | 23.6 | 1,959 | 2,484 | 26.8 |
| Imports |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agricultural and fishing products | 1,838 | 1,807 | -1.7 | -1.7 | 8,833 | 9,139 | 3.5 |
| Energy products | 2,443 | 2,907 | 19.0 | 39.8 | 9,137 | 12,955 | 41.8 |
| Forestry products | 265 | 292 | 10.2 | 7.7 | 1,267 | 1,356 | 7.0 |
| Industrial goods and materials | 6,494 | 6,568 | 1.1 | 6.4 | 28,940 | 32,787 | 13.3 |
| Machinery and equipment | 9,112 | 9,141 | 0.3 | -4.0 | 42,653 | 44,929 | 5.3 |
| Automotive products | 6,462 | 6,343 | -1.8 | -4.9 | 31,374 | 31,997 | 2.0 |
| Other consumer goods | 4,002 | 4,163 | 4.0 | 0.9 | 19,464 | 20,423 | 4.9 |
| Special transactions trade ${ }^{2}$ | 338 | 451 | 33.4 | -11.4 | 2,208 | 2,044 | -7.4 |
| Other balance of payments adjustments | 569 | 583 | 2.5 | 0.3 | 2,733 | 2,718 | -0.5 |

## $r$ Revised figures

1. Includes Australia, Canada, Iceland, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, South Korea, Switzerland and Turkey.
2. These are mainly low valued transactions, value of repairs to equipment, and goods returned to country of origin.
... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

## Export and import price indexes

May 2005
Current- and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes (1997=100) on a balance of payments basis are now available. Price indexes are listed from January 1997 to May 2005 for the five commodity sections and the major commodity groups (62 exports and 61 imports).

Current- and fixed-weighted US price indexes (1997=100) are also available on a customs basis. Price indexes are listed from January 1997 to May 2005. Included with the US commodity indexes are the 10 all-countries and US-only Standard International Trade Classification section indexes.

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

Available on CANSIM: tables 228-0001 to 228-0003 and 228-0033 to 228-0046.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2201, 2202 and 2203.

The May 2005 issue of Canadian International Merchandise Trade, Vol. 59, no. 5 (65-001-XIB, \$15/\$151) 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 Anne Couillard (1-800-294-5583; 613-951-9647), International Trade Division.

## The supply and disposition of refined petroleum products in Canada <br> March 2005

Data on the supply and disposition and domestic sales of refined petroleum products are now available for March.

Available on CANSIM: tables 134-0001 and 134-0004.
Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2150.

The March 2005 issue of The Supply and Disposition of Refined Petroleum Products in Canada (previously titled Refined Petroleum Products), Vol. 60, no. 3 (45-004-XIE, \$18/\$166) 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 the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; energ@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division.

## Steel pipe and tubing

May 2005
Data on the production and shipments of steel pipe and tubing are now available for May.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0046.
Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2105.

The May 2005 issue of Steel, Tubular Products and Steel Wire (41-019-XIE, \$6/\$51) will soon be available.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; manufact@statcan.ca) Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division.

## New products

The Supply and Disposition of Refined Petroleum Products in Canada, March 2005, Vol. 60, no. 3 Catalogue number 45-004-XIE ( $\$ 18 / \$ 166$ ).

## Canadian International Merchandise Trade,

May 2005, Vol. 59, no. 5
Catalogue number 65-001-XIB (\$15/\$151).

All prices are in Canadian dollars and exclude sales tax. Additional shipping charges apply for delivery outside Canada.

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



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