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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, August 14, 2007
Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

Releases

2006 Census profiles

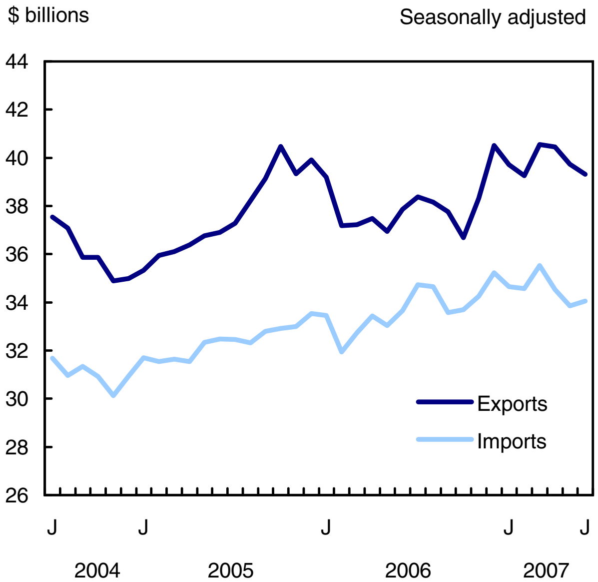
Profiles of age and sex are now available for census divisions (CDs), census subdivisions (CSDs), disseminations areas (DAs), forward sortation areas (FSAs), census metropolitan areas (CMAs) and census agglomerations (CAs) with census subdivisions, designated places (DPLs) and urban areas (UAs). To obtain these profiles in electronic format, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (costs vary for different geography levels). See *How to order products*.

Releases

Canadian international merchandise trade
June 2007

Canada's merchandise exports declined for the third straight month in June in the wake of the largest drop in the machinery and equipment sector in 15 months.

Exports and imports



At the same time, imports rose marginally. As a result, Canada's merchandise trade surplus with the world narrowed to $5.3 billion in June from $5.9 billion in May.

Exports declined 1.0% to $39.3 billion from a revised $39.7 billion in May. While the machinery and equipment sector was responsible for most of the overall decrease, exports of automotive products also sustained significant declines.

Imports increased 0.6% to $34.1 billion in June from a revised $33.9 billion in May. The increase was largely attributable to robust growth in imports of industrial goods and materials.

Canada's trade surplus with the United States remained virtually unchanged at $7.7 billion, as both exports and imports increased by nearly the same value.

Note to readers

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

International merchandise trade data by country are available on both a balance of payments and a customs basis for the United States, Japan and the United Kingdom. Trade data for all other individual countries are available on a customs basis only. Balance of payments data are derived from customs data by making adjustments for items such as valuation, coverage, timing and residency. These adjustments are made to conform to the concepts and definitions of the Canadian System of National Accounts.

At the end of each quarter, The Daily *includes a section describing trends and topics of interest relating to Canadian international merchandise trade. This section typically discusses data presented on a customs basis and not seasonally adjusted.*

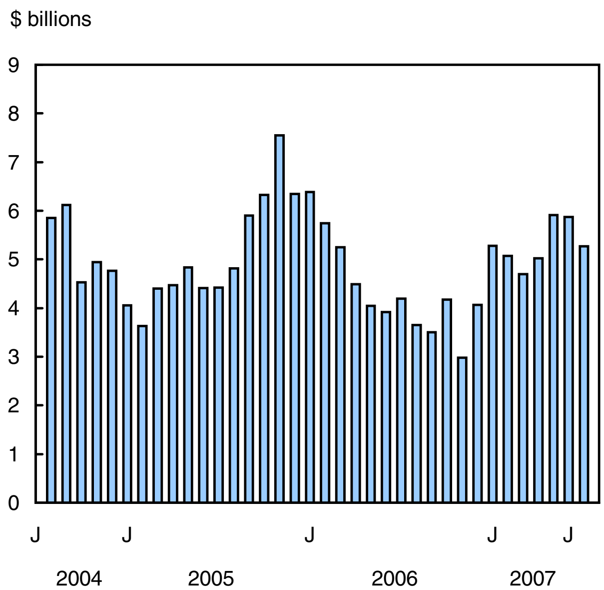
Revisions

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

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.

Trade balance



Elsewhere, the value of exports to countries other than the United States fell, while the value of imports from those destinations grew, expanding the trade deficit with these countries to $2.4 billion.

Machinery and equipment as well as automotive products drag down exports

Declines in exports of machinery and equipment and, to a lesser extent, automotive products offset gains in exports of other consumer goods, industrial goods and materials and energy products.

After two significant increases in the last six months, which had pushed exports of aircraft and other transportation equipment above the $2-billion mark, these exports fell 18.7% to $1.7 billion in June. This drop led the machinery and equipment sector to its largest decline in 15 months, falling 4.2% in June to $7.9 billion.

Exports of automotive products declined for the third month in a row, falling 1.7% in June to $6.3 billion, as some plants closed earlier than usual in preparation for the production of new models. Passenger autos contracted 2.9% to $3.1 billion, while trucks and other motor vehicles declined 3.0% to $1.1 billion. Exports of motor vehicle parts rebounded from a decrease in May, edging up 0.9%.

Forestry products fell 1.2% to $2.5 billion, the third drop in as many months. As Canadian companies face competition in foreign markets from cheaper wood products originating in other countries, exports of wood pulp and other wood products, as well as paper and paperboard declined. Lumber and sawmill products rose 1.6% to $1.1 billion, but remained well below their record level of $1.9 billion observed in July 1999.

Exports of agricultural and fishing products slipped 0.5% to $2.8 billion. Declines in other agricultural products, particularly canola, and fish and fish preparations, eclipsed a 27.6% surge in wheat.

Other consumer goods were up 3.6% to $1.7 billion, as exports of various medications increased in June.

Exports of chemicals, plastics and fertilizers rose for the fourth consecutive month, setting a new high of $3.2 billion. This occurred again on the continued strength of inorganic chemicals, in particular uranium, which is shipped to enrichment plants. Despite this growth, the industrial goods and materials sector as a whole inched up only 0.2% to $9.1 billion, as significant declines in metal ores, particularly nickel and copper, dampened the hike in inorganic chemicals.

Energy products edged up 0.1% to $7.9 billion, as rising exports of crude petroleum and natural gas offset falling exports of petroleum and coal products. The increase in crude petroleum was entirely the result of higher volumes, as prices fell 3.1%. In the case of petroleum and coal products, both volumes and prices fell.

Imports rise following two months of decreases

The combined growth in imports of industrial goods and materials, and machinery and equipment more than compensated for the declines registered by the five remaining sectors in June. Of those, automotive products led the decrease, accounting for the majority of the total drop.

Imports of industrial goods and materials rose 3.6% to $7.2 billion, following three months of decline. Chemicals and plastics registered the largest increase in this sector, rising 6.0% to $2.6 billion, on the heels of four consecutive monthly declines. Imports of metals and metal ores also increased (+3.3%), largely on the strength of non-ferrous metals and alloys, specifically copper.

Increases in office machines and equipment, combined with a rise in industrial and agricultural equipment, pushed machinery and equipment imports up 0.7% to $9.6 billion. These increases in part reflected greater imports of gas and wind tower generators. However, this growth was weakened by declines in aircraft and other transportation equipment (-0.7%), as well as other machinery and equipment (-1.8%).

Among the other sectors, imports of automotive products decreased the most, dropping for the third month in a row to $6.2 billion. Both motor vehicle parts (-6.9%) and passenger autos (-2.6%) declined. On the other hand, imports of trucks and other motor vehicles edged up 0.5%.

Imports of other consumer goods declined for the third consecutive month, contracting 1.6% to $4.4 billion. Imports of miscellaneous consumer goods, particularly pharmaceuticals, were entirely responsible for the decrease, as imports of apparel and footwear advanced 0.7% in June.

Imports of energy products fell 1.0% to $3.1 billion; both crude petroleum and other energy products contributed to the decrease. A decline in volume led to the 1.3% decrease in crude petroleum, despite the small rise in price. Lower diesel fuel demand in the transportation sector contributed to reduced imports of petroleum and coal products and drove other energy products downward.

Snapshot on uranium: Revival as a viable resource

Environmental concerns about greenhouse gas emissions, increased energy demand and supply instability are combining to revive uranium as a viable resource, as countries expand their nuclear capacities. This renewed interest in uranium is prompting a rise in exploration activities in Canada. The increased demands, combined with supply disruptions, have pushed uranium prices to levels that are 10 times higher than they were in 2001.

As a result, during the first six months of 2007, the value of uranium exports jumped 161.8% to $2.3 billion. In comparison, for the same six-month period in 2006, they were only $863.4 million. In terms of quantity, these exports decreased by 2.0%. More specifically, in June 2007, the value of uranium exports soared 52.4% from the previous month, reaching $714.1 million. At the same time, quantities also surged 41.5%.

Canada is the world's largest uranium producer, supplying 30% of the worldwide demand. Uranium ore is extracted from Canadian mines and is refined and converted both in Canada and in other countries. The refining and conversion processes involve the separation of uranium ore from other elements and its conversion into a gas compound or hexafluoride of uranium. Uranium compounds are also imported into Canada for refining and conversion. These uranium by-products are then exported to various countries for further enrichment. Once that process is completed, the enriched uranium is shipped worldwide for use in generating nuclear energy.

Available on CANSIM: tables 228-0001 to 228-0003, 228-0033, 228-0034, 228-0041 to 228-0043 and 228-0047 to 228-0055.

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

The June 2007 issue of *Canadian International Merchandise Trade*, Vol. 61, no. 6 (65-001-XIB, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website. 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-XWE, free).

The publication is available in PDF format on the morning of release.

For more information on products and services, contact Sharon Nevins (toll-free 1-800-294-5583; 613-951-9798). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Anne Couillard (613-951-6867), International Trade Division.

□

Merchandise trade

	May 2007[r]	June 2007	May to June 2007	June 2006 to June 2007	January to June 2006	January to June 2007	January–June 2006 to January–June 2007
	Seasonally adjusted, $ current						
	$ millions		% change		$ millions		% change
Principal trading partners							
Exports							
United States	29,965	30,020	0.2	-0.2	181,729	182,866	0.6
Japan	930	788	-15.3	-17.7	5,155	5,428	5.3
European Union[1]	3,552	3,506	-1.3	22.1	15,712	20,942	33.3
Other OECD countries[2]	2,067	1,701	-17.7	17.6	7,820	10,516	34.5
All other countries	3,217	3,305	2.7	32.3	15,483	19,271	24.5
Total	**39,732**	**39,320**	**-1.0**	**3.9**	**225,897**	**239,024**	**5.8**
Imports							
United States	22,319	22,370	0.2	2.3	129,925	135,204	4.1
Japan	904	853	-5.6	-16.0	5,932	5,781	-2.5
European Union[1]	3,514	3,305	-5.9	-8.5	20,734	21,147	2.0
Other OECD countries[2]	1,806	2,078	15.1	5.1	11,658	12,222	4.8
All other countries	5,318	5,447	2.4	4.8	30,004	32,834	9.4
Total	**33,862**	**34,054**	**0.6**	**1.2**	**198,251**	**207,191**	**4.5**
Balance							
United States	7,646	7,650	...	...	51,804	47,662	...
Japan	26	-65	...	...	-777	-353	...
European Union[1]	38	201	...	...	-5,022	-205	...
Other OECD countries[2]	261	-377	...	...	-3,838	-1,706	...
All other countries	-2,101	-2,142	...	...	-14,521	-13,563	...
Total	**5,870**	**5,266**	**...**	**...**	**27,646**	**31,833**	**...**
Principal commodity groupings							
Exports							
Agricultural and fishing products	2,814	2,800	-0.5	18.9	15,143	17,345	14.5
Energy products	7,912	7,920	0.1	6.0	43,997	46,282	5.2
Forestry products	2,503	2,474	-1.2	-10.5	17,220	15,441	-10.3
Industrial goods and materials	9,090	9,106	0.2	15.3	44,218	53,288	20.5
Machinery and equipment	8,203	7,858	-4.2	2.3	46,640	49,026	5.1
Automotive products	6,359	6,253	-1.7	-9.7	42,470	40,227	-5.3
Other consumer goods	1,603	1,661	3.6	16.2	8,510	9,875	16.0
Special transactions trade[3]	689	777	12.8	6.6	4,344	4,395	1.2
Other balance of payments adjustments	557	472	-15.3	-20.7	3,354	3,142	-6.3
Imports							
Agricultural and fishing products	2,112	2,094	-0.9	8.7	11,366	12,676	11.5
Energy products	3,146	3,116	-1.0	-4.6	17,013	17,484	2.8
Forestry products	252	250	-0.8	-3.1	1,529	1,519	-0.7
Industrial goods and materials	6,905	7,153	3.6	3.7	41,421	42,756	3.2
Machinery and equipment	9,523	9,591	0.7	2.4	56,195	58,288	3.7
Automotive products	6,400	6,155	-3.8	-5.3	39,014	39,942	2.4
Other consumer goods	4,449	4,379	-1.6	1.6	25,487	27,568	8.2
Special transactions trade[3]	419	643	53.5	40.1	2,246	2,908	29.5
Other balance of payments adjustments	657	675	2.7	1.0	3,982	4,049	1.7

r revised
... not applicable
1. *Includes Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and United Kingdom .*
2. *Other countries in the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation (OECD) include Australia, Canada, Iceland, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, South Korea, Switzerland and Turkey.*
3. *These are mainly low valued transactions, value of repairs to equipment, and goods returned to the country of origin.*

■

Export and import price indexes
June 2007

Current- and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes (2002=100) on a balance of payments basis are now available. Price indexes are listed from January 2002 to June 2007 for the five commodity sections and the major commodity groups (62 exports and 61 imports).

Current- and fixed-weighted US price indexes (2002=100) are also available on a customs basis. Price indexes are listed from January 2002 to June 2007. 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 228-0047 to 228-0055.

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

The June 2007 issue of *Canadian International Merchandise Trade* (65-001-XIB, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the Marketing and Client Services Section (toll-free 1-800-294-5583), International Trade Division. ■

Chain Fisher real dollar export and import values
June 2007

The monthly chain Fisher real dollar values (reference year 2002) for Canadian international merchandise exports and imports for June are now available.

This series is not offered in CANSIM.

To order data, contact the Marketing and Client Services Section (toll-free 1-800-294-5583). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Bernard Lupien (613-951-6872), International Trade Division. ■

New products

Canadian International Merchandise Trade, June 2007, Vol. 61, no. 6
Catalogue number 65-001-XIB
(free).

Profiles of Ethnic Communities in Canada : "The Caribbean Community in Canada", 2001, no. 7
Catalogue number 89-621-XWE2007007
(free).

Profiles of Ethnic Communities in Canada : "The Latin American Community in Canada", 2001, no. 8
Catalogue number 89-621-XWE2007008
(free).

Profiles of Ethnic Communities in Canada : "The Arab Community in Canada", 2001, no. 9
Catalogue number 89-621-XWE2007009
(free).

Profiles of Ethnic Communities in Canada : "The African Community in Canada", 2001, no. 10
Catalogue number 89-621-XWE2007010
(free).

Profile of Age and Sex for Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Divisions, Census Subdivisions and Dissemination Areas, 2006 Census, Census year 2006
Catalogue number 94-575-XCB2006002
(various prices).

Profile of Age and Sex for Canada, Provinces, Territories and Forward Sortation Areas, 2006 Census, Census year 2006
Catalogue number 94-575-XCB2006003
(various prices).

Profile of Age and Sex for Census Metropolitan Areas, Census Agglomerations and Census Subdivisions, 2006 Census, Census year 2006
Catalogue number 94-575-XCB2006006
(various prices).

Profile of Age and Sex for Designated Places, 2006 Census, Census year 2006
Catalogue number 94-575-XCB2006008
(various prices).

Profile of Age and Sex for Urban Areas, 2006 Census, Census year 2006
Catalogue number 94-575-XCB2006009
(various prices).

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

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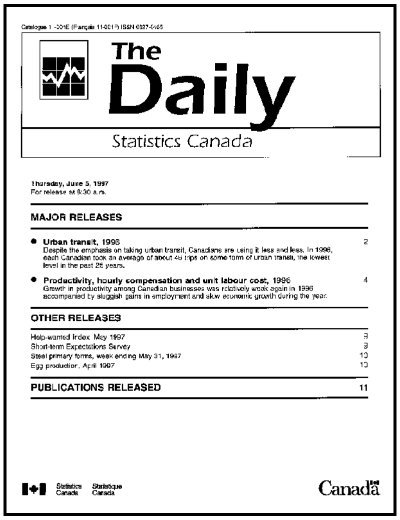
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 5, 1997
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1996** 2
  Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about 46 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996** 4
  Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was relatively weak again in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

Help-wanted Index, May 1997	9
Short-term Expectations Survey	9
Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997	10
Egg production, April 1997	10

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 11

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