

The Daily

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The current account surplus with the rest of the world (on a seasonally adjusted basis) expanded further in the second quarter of 2008, led by higher prices for several exported commodities. In the financial account, Canadian investors continued to shy away from foreign debt instruments in favour of equity, while there was strong foreign demand for Canadian bonds.	
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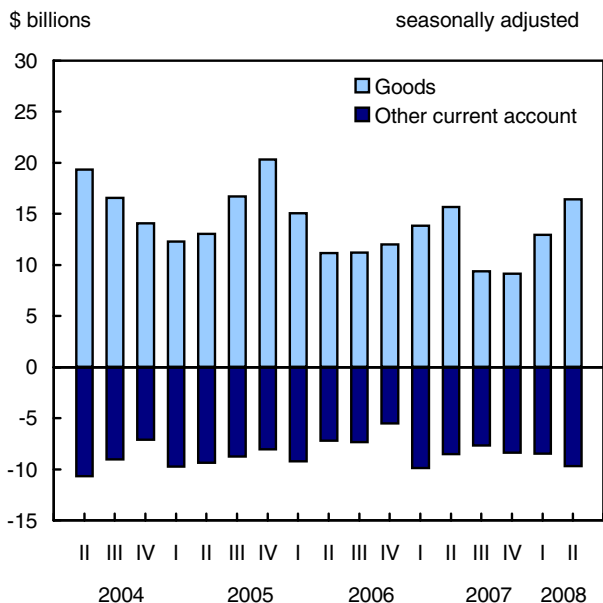
Releases

Canada's balance of international payments

Second quarter 2008

The current account surplus with the rest of the world (on a seasonally adjusted basis) expanded further to \$6.8 billion in the second quarter of 2008, led by exports of goods. These gains were mainly attributable to higher prices for several exported commodities, which pushed the goods surplus to \$16.4 billion. Transactions in services and investment income had a dampening effect on the increase in the current account balance in the second quarter.

Goods and other current account balances



Net transactions in the capital and financial account (unadjusted for seasonal variation) were more subdued than in several previous quarters, with outflows of funds exceeding inflows. There was strong foreign demand for Canadian securities, in particular bonds, while foreign direct investment into Canada slowed significantly. For their part, Canadian investors continued to shy away from foreign debt instruments in favour of equity, while Canadian direct investment and other investment flows moderated.

Note to readers

The **balance of payments** covers all economic transactions between Canadian residents and non-residents, in two accounts — the current account and the capital and financial account.

The **current account** covers transactions in goods, services, investment income and current transfers. Exports and interest income are examples of receipts, while imports and interest expense are payments. The overall balance of receipts and payments is Canada's current account **surplus** or **deficit**.

The **capital and financial account** is mainly composed of transactions in financial instruments. Financial assets and liabilities with non-residents are presented in three functional classes: direct investment, portfolio investment and all other types of investment. These flows arise from financial activities of either Canadian residents (foreign assets of Canadian investors) or non-residents (Canadian liabilities to foreign investors). Transactions resulting in capital inflows to Canada are presented as positive values while those giving rise to capital outflows from Canada are shown as negative values.

In principle, a current account surplus corresponds to an equivalent net outflow in the capital and financial account; and, a current account deficit corresponds to an equivalent net inflow in the capital and financial account. In other words, the two accounts should add to zero. In practice, as data are compiled from multiple sources, this is rarely the case and gives rise to measurement error. The **statistical discrepancy** is the unobserved net inflow or outflow.

Goods surplus buoyed by higher commodity prices

The increase in the value of exports exceeded that of imports for the second consecutive quarter. As a result, the second quarter 2008 surplus on goods was the largest since the fourth quarter of 2005.

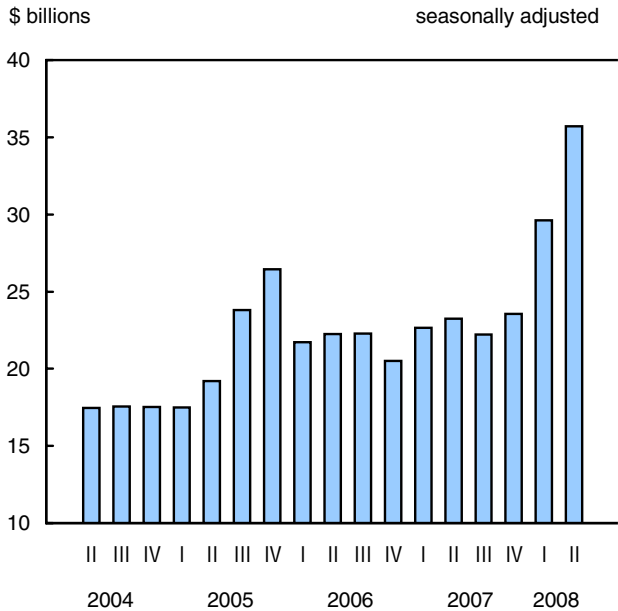
Once again, accelerating energy prices were the main factor behind the strength in the value of sales of goods to other countries. Despite a marginal decline in volumes, export values for crude petroleum were up \$3.0 billion on strong price gains (+25%).

The increase in the value of exports of natural gas arose from sharply higher gas prices (+33%), as volumes declined 14%. Export values for coal more than doubled in the second quarter, due to high international demand, which influenced both prices and volumes. Exports of forestry products advanced modestly for the first time since 2005, driven by price gains.

Automotive products continued to decrease despite higher exports of passenger autos. This was the fifth consecutive drop in foreign sales of automotive products,

bringing these values to the lowest levels since the fourth quarter of 1996.

Export of energy products



Imports of goods rose at a faster clip than in the first quarter. Nearly half of the increase came from higher imports of crude petroleum, through a combination of higher prices and volumes.

Services deficit increases, moderated by travel

The services deficit edged up, moderated by travel in the second quarter. During the first half of 2008, Canadians' travel expenditures in the United States, which accounts for about 55% of total travel spending, declined. After a record high in the fourth quarter of 2007, the travel deficit with the United States shrank for the second consecutive quarter, although the reduction was marginal in the second quarter.

The deficits on commercial services and, to a lesser extent, on transportation widened during the second quarter. Larger payments to foreign providers of financial and transportation services were key contributors to these higher deficits.

The deficit on investment income is up

During the second quarter of 2008, the investment income deficit was up, as payments to non-residents

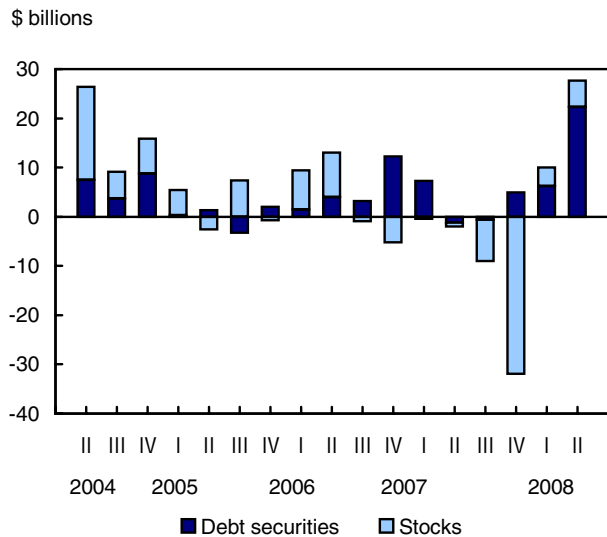
increased more than receipts from abroad. Both profits earned by foreigners on direct investment in Canada and by Canadians on their direct investment abroad strongly increased during the second quarter.

Lower interest receipts on some foreign currency-dominated assets pushed down the revenues from other investment. While higher interest payments on Canadian bonds were in line with the strength in the foreign purchases of Canadian bonds in recent quarters, higher interest receipts on foreign securities reflected changes in yields.

Foreign demand for Canadian securities reaches high

Non-residents' investment in Canadian securities amounted to an unprecedented \$27.6 billion during the second quarter and was dominated by investment in debt instruments. Canadian issuers, largely private corporations and federal government enterprises, were active on global debt markets, and foreign acquisitions of Canadian bonds (\$19.6 billion) reflected this. At the same time, the demand for Canadian money market instruments rebounded (\$2.7 billion), split between federal and provincial government paper.

Foreign portfolio investment in Canada



Foreign acquisitions of Canadian stocks (\$5.4 billion) were up for a second consecutive quarter. The Canadian equity market was the only major world market to post a year-to-date gain at the end of June, boosted by higher energy and commodity prices.

Direct investment in Canada lowest in three years

Foreign direct investment activity in Canada slowed substantially in the second quarter (\$4.7 billion), as the strong pace of the last several quarters was not sustained. Acquisitions of Canadian firms by foreign direct investors were negligible in the second quarter, after decelerating in the first quarter. Investment flows in the quarter were comprised of reinvested earnings from operations of affiliates in Canada, with about half accounted for in the Canadian energy and metallic minerals sector.

Canadian direct investment abroad loses steam, but outpaces inward investment

Canadian direct investment abroad (\$11.7 billion) was about half of the outflows recorded for the first quarter. Investment flows into foreign economies resulted from foreign acquisitions by Canadian corporations as well as from higher profits earned and re-invested in affiliates operating abroad. Nearly half of the outward investment in the second quarter was directed to the finance and insurance sector.

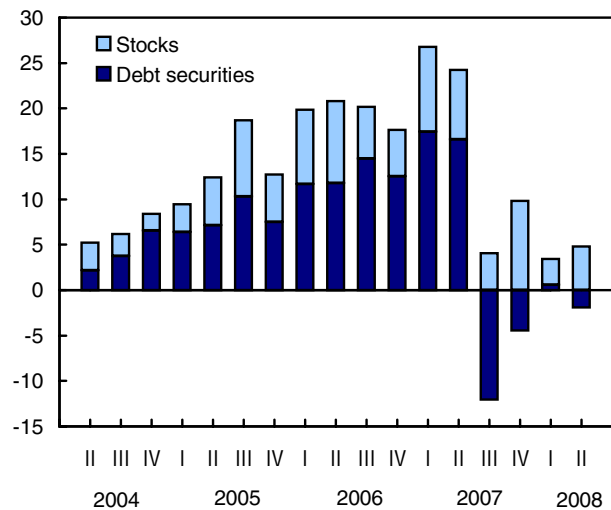
Despite losing steam, Canadian direct investment abroad outpaced foreign direct investment in Canada for a second consecutive quarter. This resulted in a net outflow in the direct investment account of \$7.1 billion in the second quarter.

Canadian investors continue to favour foreign equities over debt instruments

Canadians acquired \$2.9 billion of foreign securities in the second quarter, a slowdown compared with previous quarters. Domestic holdings of foreign debt instruments narrowed while Canadians have now added foreign shares to their portfolios for 21 consecutive quarters (\$4.8 billion), mainly non-US shares.

Canadian portfolio investment abroad¹

\$ billions



¹ Reverse of balance of payments signs.

Most of the divestment in the second quarter came from net sales of foreign paper and net retirements of maple bonds, the Canadian dollar-denominated foreign bonds. The first half of 2008, with a reduction in holdings of \$1.4 billion in foreign debt instruments, stands in contrast to the substantial net investment over the same period in 2007 before the impact of the global credit turmoil.

Available on CANSIM: tables 376-0001 to 376-0017 and 376-0035.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 1534, 1535, 1536 and 1537.

The second quarter 2008 issue of *Canada's Balance of International Payments* (67-001-XWE, free) will be available soon.

The balance of international payments data for the third quarter of 2008 will be released on November 28.

For general information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (613-951-1855; infobalance@statcan.gc.ca), Balance of Payments Division.

□

Balance of payments

	Second quarter 2007	Third quarter 2007	Fourth quarter 2007	First quarter 2008	Second quarter 2008	2006	2007
	Not seasonally adjusted						
	\$ millions						
Current account							
Receipts							
Goods and services	138,995	130,747	126,697	130,851	146,892	520,960	530,332
Goods	121,951	111,695	110,833	115,644	130,084	453,732	463,051
Services	17,044	19,052	15,864	15,207	16,807	67,227	67,280
Investment income	18,151	18,220	18,685	17,214	19,253	64,497	71,417
Direct investment	9,578	9,696	9,657	7,689	9,770	34,978	37,139
Portfolio investment	5,621	5,449	5,240	5,416	5,772	17,387	21,683
Other investment	2,951	3,074	3,788	4,109	3,711	12,131	12,595
Current transfers	2,150	2,142	2,709	2,841	2,276	9,700	9,545
Current account receipts	159,295	151,109	148,091	150,907	168,420	595,156	611,294
Payments							
Goods and services	128,687	123,521	123,394	124,828	137,287	486,245	501,474
Goods	106,949	101,920	101,825	101,867	114,242	404,253	415,006
Services	21,738	21,601	21,569	22,960	23,045	81,992	86,468
Investment income	21,548	20,717	21,227	21,019	21,804	77,872	85,611
Direct investment	9,832	9,220	9,384	9,713	10,507	34,354	38,444
Portfolio investment	7,757	7,707	7,506	7,440	7,708	29,270	30,809
Other investment	3,958	3,790	4,337	3,866	3,589	14,247	16,358
Current transfers	2,037	2,397	2,505	3,315	2,291	10,809	10,601
Current account payments	152,272	146,635	147,125	149,161	161,382	574,925	597,686
Balances							
Goods and services	10,308	7,226	3,302	6,024	9,605	34,715	28,858
Goods	15,002	9,775	9,007	13,777	15,842	49,480	48,046
Services	-4,695	-2,549	-5,705	-7,753	-6,237	-14,765	-19,188
Investment income	-3,397	-2,497	-2,541	-3,804	-2,551	-13,375	-14,194
Direct investment	-254	476	274	-2,023	-737	623	-1,305
Portfolio investment	-2,136	-2,257	-2,266	-2,024	-1,936	-11,883	-9,126
Other investment	-1,007	-715	-549	243	122	-2,115	-3,763
Current transfers	113	-255	204	-473	-16	-1,109	-1,056
Current account balance	7,023	4,473	965	1,746	7,038	20,231	13,607
Capital and financial account^{1, 2}							
Capital account	1,014	1,037	907	1,183	1,169	4,130	4,199
Financial account	-8,225	-9,017	2,666	-902	-5,954	-21,328	-21,951
Canadian assets, net flows							
Canadian direct investment abroad	-11,624	-12,920	-16,017	-23,132	-11,738	-44,373	-57,806
Portfolio investment	-24,266	7,979	-5,378	-3,454	-2,874	-78,492	-48,422
Foreign bonds	-16,336	1,688	2,932	-685	1,392	-43,602	-28,903
Foreign stocks	-7,691	-4,082	-9,828	-2,891	-4,793	-28,090	-30,941
Foreign money market	-239	10,373	1,518	121	527	-6,800	11,422
Other investment	-16,572	-19,848	-8,997	-18,827	-3,058	-36,022	-63,866
Loans	2,582	-9,162	1,770	-3,684	2,743	-12,314	-9,819
Deposits	-13,168	-16,555	-6,691	-14,543	-3,760	-8,997	-41,993
Official international reserves	-366	-144	588	247	-1,816	-1,013	-4,644
Other assets	-5,620	6,013	-4,664	-847	-225	-13,698	-7,410
Total Canadian assets, net flows	-52,462	-24,789	-30,392	-45,413	-17,671	-158,886	-170,093
Canadian liabilities, net flows							
Foreign direct investment in Canada	20,647	27,770	49,270	17,311	4,681	71,198	116,706
Portfolio investment	-2,061	-9,144	-27,122	9,972	27,636	31,656	-31,591
Canadian bonds	-2,168	541	5,198	9,700	19,562	17,130	11,540
Canadian stocks	-899	-8,524	-32,039	3,717	5,383	10,814	-41,994
Canadian money market	1,006	-1,160	-280	-3,445	2,692	3,711	-1,137
Other investment	25,651	-2,854	10,910	17,228	-20,600	34,704	63,027
Loans	2,796	-3,946	7,423	512	-5,127	14,638	10,670
Deposits	22,334	-21	4,417	16,165	-15,718	20,384	48,574
Other liabilities	522	1,114	-931	552	245	-318	3,783
Total Canadian liabilities, net flows	44,237	15,772	33,058	44,512	11,718	137,558	148,143
Total capital and financial account, net flows	-7,212	-7,980	3,573	281	-4,785	-17,198	-17,752
Statistical discrepancy	188	3,506	-4,538	-2,027	-2,253	-3,033	4,144

1. A minus sign (-) denotes an outflow of capital resulting from an increase in claims on non-residents or from a decrease in liabilities to non-residents.

2. Transactions are recorded on a net basis.

Current account

	Second quarter 2007	Third quarter 2007	Fourth quarter 2007	First quarter 2008	Second quarter 2008	2006	2007
	Seasonally adjusted						
	\$ millions						
Receipts							
Goods and services	135,282	131,114	128,018	133,527	142,388	520,960	530,332
Goods	118,279	114,509	111,151	116,936	125,656	453,732	463,051
Services	17,003	16,605	16,866	16,592	16,733	67,227	67,280
Travel	4,204	4,143	4,161	3,981	4,047	16,610	16,634
Transportation	3,079	2,998	3,005	3,089	3,176	11,879	12,157
Commercial services	9,291	9,043	9,271	9,097	9,081	37,008	36,775
Government services	429	421	429	425	429	1,730	1,714
Investment income	17,482	18,432	18,879	17,764	18,450	64,497	71,417
Direct investment	9,183	9,951	9,672	8,218	9,198	34,978	37,139
Interest	485	520	516	499	667	1,477	1,935
Profits	8,698	9,431	9,156	7,718	8,530	33,501	35,203
Portfolio investment	5,457	5,507	5,338	5,426	5,587	17,387	21,683
Interest	2,139	2,092	1,832	1,648	1,760	6,172	8,089
Dividends	3,317	3,415	3,505	3,778	3,828	11,216	13,594
Other investment	2,842	2,973	3,870	4,120	3,665	12,131	12,595
Current transfers	2,372	2,456	2,384	2,463	2,478	9,700	9,545
Private	649	668	605	709	640	2,698	2,656
Official	1,723	1,788	1,779	1,754	1,839	7,002	6,890
Total receipts	155,136	152,002	149,281	153,754	163,316	595,156	611,294
Payments							
Goods and services	124,010	126,580	124,710	126,075	131,846	486,245	501,474
Goods	102,629	105,108	101,996	103,988	109,219	404,253	415,006
Services	21,381	21,472	22,714	22,087	22,627	81,992	86,468
Travel	6,209	6,892	7,530	7,163	7,199	23,402	26,663
Transportation	4,977	4,800	5,358	5,236	5,488	18,695	20,032
Commercial services	9,927	9,508	9,551	9,413	9,669	38,853	38,691
Government services	269	272	275	276	270	1,042	1,082
Investment income	21,570	21,063	21,173	20,669	21,837	77,872	85,611
Direct investment	9,721	9,287	9,542	9,727	10,430	34,354	38,444
Interest	631	617	622	612	611	2,469	2,484
Profits	9,090	8,670	8,920	9,115	9,819	31,886	35,960
Portfolio investment	7,713	7,725	7,553	7,438	7,651	29,270	30,809
Interest	5,752	5,641	5,458	5,473	5,595	22,294	22,746
Dividends	1,961	2,084	2,095	1,964	2,056	6,976	8,063
Other investment	4,136	4,051	4,078	3,505	3,756	14,247	16,358
Current transfers	2,423	2,618	2,620	2,553	2,875	10,809	10,601
Private	1,558	1,608	1,630	1,582	1,619	7,261	6,794
Official	866	1,010	990	971	1,256	3,548	3,807
Total payments	148,004	150,260	148,503	149,297	156,558	574,925	597,686
Balances							
Goods and services	11,272	4,534	3,307	7,452	10,543	34,715	28,858
Goods	15,650	9,401	9,155	12,948	16,437	49,480	48,046
Services	-4,378	-4,867	-5,848	-5,496	-5,894	-14,765	-19,188
Travel	-2,005	-2,749	-3,369	-3,182	-3,151	-6,792	-10,029
Transportation	-1,897	-1,802	-2,353	-2,147	-2,313	-6,816	-7,875
Commercial services	-635	-465	-280	-315	-588	-1,845	-1,915
Government services	160	149	155	149	159	688	632
Investment income	-4,088	-2,631	-2,293	-2,905	-3,388	-13,375	-14,194
Direct investment	-539	664	130	-1,509	-1,232	623	-1,305
Interest	-146	-97	-106	-113	56	-992	-548
Profits	-392	761	236	-1,396	-1,288	1,615	-757
Portfolio investment	-2,256	-2,217	-2,215	-2,011	-2,064	-11,883	-9,126
Interest	-3,613	-3,549	-3,625	-3,825	-3,835	-16,122	-14,657
Dividends	1,357	1,331	1,410	1,814	1,771	4,239	5,531
Other investment	-1,294	-1,077	-208	615	-92	-2,115	-3,763
Current transfers	-52	-162	-236	-90	-397	-1,109	-1,056
Private	-909	-940	-1,025	-873	-979	-4,563	-4,139
Official	857	778	789	783	582	3,454	3,083
Current account	7,132	1,742	778	4,457	6,758	20,231	13,607

■

Machinery and equipment price indexes

Second quarter 2008

The Machinery and Equipment Price Index (MEPI) stood at 86.2 (1997=100) in the second quarter, up 0.8% from the previous quarter. The import component index rose 1.3%, while the domestic index edged up 0.1%. Compared with the second quarter of 2007, the total MEPI was down 3.5%, as the import index decreased 5.5% while the domestic index fell 0.2%.

All industries recorded increases in prices of machinery and equipment purchased in the second quarter. The manufacturing sector (+1.4%) contributed the most to the total MEPI quarterly increase. Among the sector's subcomponents, the largest contributors to the quarterly increase were transportation equipment manufacturing (+1.6%), paper manufacturing (+1.7%) and primary metal and fabricated metal product manufacturing (+1.5%). The second largest contributor to the total quarterly increase was mines, quarries and oil wells (+1.8%).

Among commodities, price increases for other industry specific machinery (+1.4%) and mining and

oil and gas field machinery (+2.8%) were the largest contributors to the quarterly increase.

The US dollar increased 0.59% against its Canadian counterpart in the second quarter of 2008.

Available on CANSIM: tables 327-0041 and 327-0042.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2312.

The second quarter 2008 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics* (62-007-XWE, free) will be available in October.

For more information or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-1539; prices-prix@statcan.gc.ca) or Adrian Fisher (613-951-9612; adrian.fisher@statcan.gc.ca), Prices Division.

Machinery and equipment price indexes

(1997=100)

Industries	Relative importance	Second quarter 2008 ^P	First quarter to second quarter 2008	Second quarter 2007 to second quarter 2008
% change				
Machinery and Equipment Price Index	100.00	86.2	0.8	-3.5
Domestic	32.03	104.1	0.1	-0.2
Imported	67.97	77.7	1.3	-5.5
Crop and animal production	4.07	95.4	0.6	-3.8
Forestry and logging	0.27	94.6	0.6	-4.6
Fishing, hunting and trapping	0.08	106.3	0.3	0.0
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	0.10	93.4	0.5	-3.7
Mines, quarries and oil wells	4.26	100.3	1.8	-2.0
Utilities	3.55	92.1	1.9	-3.1
Construction	3.54	91.2	1.1	-4.8
All manufacturing	22.34	92.5	1.4	-3.4
Trade	8.38	84.4	0.4	-2.7
Transportation (excluding pipeline transportation)	7.66	98.8	0.5	-3.4
Pipeline transportation	1.18	98.5	0.9	-3.4
Warehousing and storage	0.26	100.0	1.5	-1.7
Finance, insurance and real estate	19.90	78.5	0.1	-4.5
Private education services	0.12	71.5	0.8	-4.3
Education services (excluding private), health care and social assistance	2.09	81.9	0.9	-3.2
Other services (excluding public administration)	16.39	75.0	0.5	-3.5
Public administration	5.81	79.8	0.5	-2.9

^P preliminary

Food services and drinking places

June 2008 (preliminary)

Current dollar sales for the food services and drinking places industry totalled \$4.0 billion in June, down 0.3%

from May. This decline follows sales gains in April and May.

According to the Consumer Price Index, the cost of food purchased from restaurants increased 0.9% between May and June.

Sales at full-service restaurants (where patrons order and pay for meals at their table) declined 1.0% in June while sales at limited-service eating places (where meals are ordered and paid for at the counter) were down 0.5%.

Meanwhile, sales were up at special food services (+3.2%) and drinking places (+2.6%) in June.

Among the provinces, Alberta and British Columbia posted the largest sales gains from May. Newfoundland and Labrador and Nova Scotia registered the largest decreases.

Note: Data prior to September 2007 from the new Monthly Survey of Food Services and Drinking Places were backcast to January 1998 using the old Monthly Survey of Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns. While every measure was taken to account for changes in survey concepts and design, some caution should be taken when comparing current estimates with those

made prior to September 2007. Likewise, caution should also be exercised when using the seasonally adjusted estimates, as the seasonal adjustment factors are calculated using data from both the new survey as well as the backcast data.

Available on CANSIM: table 355-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2419.

For more information about the redesign of the Monthly Survey of Food Services and Drinking Places, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Marc Racette (613-951-2924; fax: 613-951-6696; marc.racette@statcan.gc.ca) or Pierre Felx (613-951-0075; pierre.felix@statcan.gc.ca), Service Industries Division.

Food services and drinking places

	June 2007	April 2008 ^r	May 2008 ^r	June 2008 ^p	May to June 2008	June 2007 to June 2008
Seasonally adjusted						
	\$ thousands				% change	
Total, food services sales	3,773,859	3,988,116	4,021,936	4,010,641	-0.3	6.3
Full-service restaurants	1,717,901	1,839,386	1,845,845	1,826,727	-1.0	6.3
Limited-service eating places	1,530,597	1,628,553	1,653,045	1,645,347	-0.5	7.5
Special food services	324,249	322,047	324,078	334,426	3.2	3.1
Drinking places	201,112	198,130	198,968	204,141	2.6	1.5
Provinces and territories						
Newfoundland and Labrador	44,304	46,037	46,735	44,797	-4.1	1.1
Prince Edward Island	13,523	14,082	13,691	13,777	0.6	1.9
Nova Scotia	92,415	101,804	103,232	97,275	-5.8	5.3
New Brunswick	66,973	70,812	70,985	70,879	-0.1	5.8
Quebec	771,089	786,136	787,057	785,593	-0.2	1.9
Ontario	1,418,395	1,539,964	1,556,673	1,542,613	-0.9	8.8
Manitoba	106,078	115,995	115,895	113,456	-2.1	7.0
Saskatchewan	96,287	105,029	106,772	103,678	-2.9	7.7
Alberta	529,238	543,124	551,195	563,718	2.3	6.5
British Columbia	624,710	653,920	658,165	663,967	0.9	6.3
Yukon	3,956	3,379	3,477	F	F	F
Northwest Territories	6,465	7,265	7,472	F	F	F
Nunavut	426	569	587	F	F	F

^r revised

^p preliminary

F too unreliable to be published

Note: Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding.

Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index

July 2008

The Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index increased 2.0% to 145.4 (2003=100) in July. The

courier portion rose 2.2%, while the local messenger component advanced 1.0%.

These indexes are available at the Canada level only.

Note: The Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index is a monthly price index measuring the change over time in prices for courier and messenger services

provided by long and short distance delivery companies to Canadian-based business clients.

Available on CANSIM: table 329-0053.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5064.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-1539; prices-prix@statcan.gc.ca), Prices Division. ■

Pipeline transportation of crude oil and refined petroleum products

May 2008

Data on the net receipts of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons, liquefied petroleum gases and refined petroleum products, pipeline exports of crude oil and deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries are now available for May.

Available on CANSIM: tables 133-0001 to 133-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2148 and 2191.

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

Production and disposition of tobacco products

July 2008

Canadian manufacturers produced 1.3 billion cigarettes in July, down 25.5% from June. The total number of cigarettes sold increased by 4.1% to 1.7 billion and closing inventories fell 19.1% to 1.9 billion cigarettes in July.

Note: This survey collects data on the production of tobacco products in Canada by Canadian manufacturers and the disposition or sales of this production. It does not collect data on imported tobacco products. Therefore, sales information in this release is not a proxy for domestic consumption of tobacco products.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0062.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2142.

The July 2008 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products*, Vol. 37, no. 7 (32-022-XWE, 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 dissemination officer (613-951-9497; toll-free 1-866-873-8789; manufact@statcan.gc.ca), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■

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July 2008, Vol. 37, no. 7
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