The Daily

Statistics Canada

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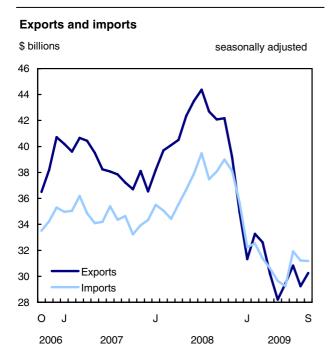


Releases

Canadian international merchandise trade

September 2009

Canada's merchandise exports rose 3.5% in September, while there was little change in imports. As a result, Canada's trade deficit with the world narrowed to \$927 million from \$2.0 billion in August.



Exports rose by \$1.0 billion to \$30.3 billion in September, as volumes increased 4.5%. Exports which have been on a downward trend since July 2008, reached a low point in May 2009. Since then, exports have increased in three of the past four months.

Automotive products, industrial goods and materials, and machinery and equipment were the main sources of growth for exports. Energy products mitigated the gains.

In September, imports edged down 0.1% to \$31.2 billion, as volumes fell 0.8%. However, declines in imports in both August and September did not offset the strong gain in July 2009.

Note to readers

Merchandise trade is one component of Canada's international balance of payments, which also includes trade in services, investment income, current transfers as well as capital and financial flows.

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 characteristics 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.

Constant dollars referred to in the text are calculated using the Laspeyres volume formula.

Revisions

In general, merchandise trade data are revised on an ongoing basis for each month of the current year. Current year revisions are reflected in both the customs and balance of payments based data. Revisions to customs based data for the previous year are released on a quarterly basis. Revisions to balance of payments based data for the three previous years are released annually in June.

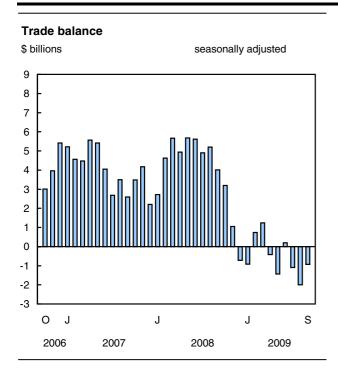
Factors influencing revisions include late receipt of import and export documentation, incorrect information on customs forms, replacement of estimates with actual figures, changes in classification of merchandise based on more current information, and changes to seasonal adjustment factors.

Revised data are available in the appropriate CANSIM tables.

Declines occurred in imports of automotive products, machinery and equipment, energy products and agricultural and fishing products. These were mostly offset by a solid gain in imports of industrial goods and materials. If this sector was excluded, total imports would have declined 2.1%.

Exports to the United States increased 0.5% while imports grew 1.7%. As a result, Canada's trade surplus with the United States shrank to \$2.1 billion in September from \$2.3 billion in August.

Exports to countries other than the United States increased 12.4% and accounted for 88% of the increase in overall exports while imports declined 3.2%. Higher exports to the European Union were largely responsible for the increase in exports. Consequently, Canada's trade deficit with countries other than the United States narrowed to \$3.0 billion in September from \$4.3 billion in August.



Rising volumes of automotive products lead the gain in exports

Exports of automotive products increased 15.8% to \$4.2 billion in September, as volumes rose 17.4%. Exports of passenger autos, up 18.4%, led the gain as new models were introduced, and some manufacturers resumed production after summer shutdowns. Exports of motor vehicle parts grew 8.6%, reflecting increased vehicle production in the United States in an effort to

replenish inventories, which were depleted during the summer "cash for clunker" sales. Exports of trucks and other motor vehicles also increased, following a decline in August.

Exports of industrial goods and materials grew 6.3% to \$6.6 billion, largely the result of higher exports of metals and alloys which increased 12.3%. Precious metals such as non-monetary gold posted a strong gain, halting two months of declines. Other crude non-metallic minerals also posted a solid gain. Exports of copper ores, down 42.0%, moderated the increase in this sector.

Machinery and equipment exports were up 4.5% to \$6.4 billion due to rising volumes. Aircraft and other transportation equipment (+8.6%), and industrial and agricultural machinery (+7.4%), were largely responsible for the gain in this sector.

Exports of energy products fell 2.5% to \$6.4 billion. This third consecutive monthly decrease was the result of a 2.9% decline in prices. The main contributor to the fall was a 16.4% decline in petroleum and coal products which includes light oils and diesel fuel.

Little change in imports

After three consecutive months of increases, imports of automotive products fell 4.7% to \$4.8 billion. The decline was the result of a 31.5% decrease in imports of trucks and other motor vehicles, as imports of passenger autos and motor vehicle parts increased. Imports of trucks and other motor vehicles had registered strong gains in August, in order to replenish inventories and compensate for vehicles no longer produced in Canada.

Imports of machinery and equipment decreased 1.7% to \$8.8 billion. This represented a second straight month of decline, after the strong gains in July. Lower imports of aircraft and other transportation equipment were the main factor behind the decline, followed by office machines and equipment.

Lower imports of crude petroleum largely contributed to the decline in the energy product sector, which fell 4.5% to \$2.8 billion. Imports of crude petroleum decreased 6.7% due to volume reductions, as inventories remained at high levels in September.

Imports of agricultural and fishing products decreased 4.7% to \$2.4 billion. Although the declines were widespread throughout the sector, lower imports of beverages accounted for over one-third of the decline.

Imports of industrial goods and materials grew 8.5% to \$6.4 billion. Metals and metal ores, up 20.9%, accounted for more than three-quarters of the increase. Imports of precious metals (such as gold and silver) led the increase, followed by metals in ores. Other chemicals such as inorganic chemicals, also registered gains in September.

Available on CANSIM: tables 228-0001 to 228-0003, 228-0033, 228-0034, 228-0041 to 228-0043 and 228-0047 to 228-0057.

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

The September 2009 issue of *Canadian International Merchandise Trade*, Vol. 63, no. 9 (65-001-X, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

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-X, free).

For more information 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 Mychèle Gagnon (613-951-0994), International Trade Division.

Merchandise trade

	August	September	August	September
	2009 ^r	2009	to	2008
			September	to
			2009	September
				2009
<u> </u>	•	Seasonally adjuste	ed, \$ current	

	Seasonally adjusted, \$ current					
	\$ millions		% change			
Principal trading partners						
Exports						
United States	21,931	22,051	0.5	-30.2		
Japan	633	666	5.2	-37.5		
European Union ¹	2,210	2,964	34.1	-10.7		
Other OECD countries ²	1,311	1,513	15.4	-25.7		
All other countries	3,143	3,061	-2.6	-24.9		
Total	29,229	30,254	3.5	-28.1		
Imports						
United States	19,666	19,992	1.7	-16.0		
Japan	844	740	-12.3	-27.2		
European Union ¹	2,967	3,000	1.1	-31.1		
Other OECD countries ²	2,534	2,123	-16.2	-7.3		
All other countries	5,209	5,325	2.2	-19.5		
Total	31,220	31,181	-0.1	-18.1		
Balance						
United States	2,265	2,059	•••			
Japan	-211	-74				
European Union ¹	-757	-36				
Other OECD countries ²	-1,223	-610				
All other countries	-2,066	-2,264				
Total	-1,991	-927				
Principal commodity groupings						
Exports						
Agricultural and fishing products	2,815	2,772	-1.5	-18.8		
Energy products	6,538	6,375	-2.5	-42.5		
Forestry products	1,533	1,560	1.8	-30.5		
Industrial goods and materials	6,216	6,608	6.3	-32.1		
Machinery and equipment	6,155	6,433	4.5	-18.3		
Automotive products	3,636	4,211	15.8	-16.7		
Other consumer goods	1,419	1,384	-2.5	-5.4		
Special transactions trade ³	521	529	1.5	-26.7		
Other balance of payments adjustments	395	382	-3.3	-22.2		
Imports						
Agricultural and fishing products	2,466	2,350	-4.7	-5.1		
Energy products	2,946	2,814	-4.5	-38.8		
Forestry products	193	202	4.7	-14.4		
Industrial goods and materials	5,861	6,361	8.5	-19.9		
Machinery and equipment	8,948	8,797	-1.7	-15.8		
Automotive products	5,043	4,806	-4.7	-20.7		
Other consumer goods	4,675	4,696	0.4	-5.2		
Special transactions trade ³	416	492	18.3	-19.1		
Other balance of payments adjustments	673	663	-1.5	-11.6		

r revised

Note: Totals may not equal the sum of their components.

5

^{...} not applicable

The Éuropean Union 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.
 Other countries in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) include Australia, Canada, Iceland, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, South

Other countries in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) include Australia, Canada, Iceland, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, South
Korea, Switzerland and Turkey.

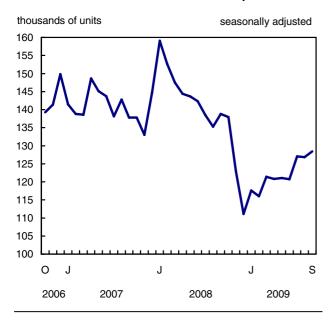
^{3.} These are mainly low valued transactions, value of repairs to equipment, and goods returned to country of origin.

New motor vehicle sales

September 2009

New motor vehicle sales increased 1.2% to 128,415 units in September following a slight decrease in August. Higher sales of North American-built passenger cars were responsible for most of the increase.

New motor vehicle sales increase in September



Sales of new motor vehicles have generally been rising since the beginning of 2009 after a sharp decline at the end of 2008. On a year-over-year basis, September's sales were 7.5% lower than in September 2008.

Preliminary industry data indicate that the number of new motor vehicles sold increased by 3% in October.

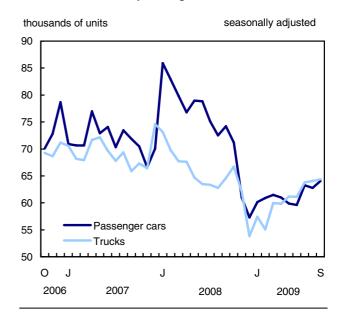
Higher sales of North American built passenger cars

The number of new passenger cars sold in September increased 2.0% to 64,043 units. Sales of North American-built passenger cars increased 5.3%, partially offsetting the decrease in August. The number of overseas-built passenger cars sold decreased by 1.9%.

Sales of new trucks (which include minivans, sport-utility vehicles, light and heavy trucks, vans and buses) rose for a third consecutive month, increasing 0.5% in September to 64,372 units.

Truck sales have exceeded passenger car sales on a monthly basis since May.

Truck sales exceed passenger car sales



British Columbia largest contributor to overall increase in September

The number of new motor vehicles sold increased in seven provinces in September.

The largest contributor to the national increase was the region composed of British Columbia and the territories with a 3.9% rise in sales. Despite sales increases in eight out of the first nine months of 2009, sales in this region in September were 9.3% lower than in September 2008.

The Atlantic provinces show an overall increase of 5.1%. Prince Edward Island (+16.5%) had the largest increase among the provinces, while Newfoundland and Labrador (+10.6%) and New Brunswick (+8.7%) registered their largest monthly sales gains in almost two years. Sales in Nova Scotia decreased 1.8% after eight consecutive monthly increases.

In addition to a sales decline in Nova Scotia, sales were also down in Ontario (-0.8%) and Manitoba (-0.4%) in September.

Available on CANSIM: table 079-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2402.

The September 2009 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007-X, free) will be available soon.

Data on new motor vehicle sales for October will be released on December 15.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; retailinfo@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Iman Mustapha (613-951-3040), Distributive Trades Division.

New motor vehicle sales

	September	August	September	September	August
	2008	2009 ^r	2009 ^p	2008	to
				to	September
				September 2009	2009
			Seasonally adjusted	2009	
			- Couconany adjusted		
	ni	umber of vehicles		% change	
New motor vehicles	138,809	126,849	128,415	-7.5	1.2
Passenger cars	74,204	62,773	64,043	-13.7	2.0
North American ¹	45,183	34,276	36,080	-20.1	5.3
Overseas	29,021	28,497	27,963	-3.6	-1.9
Trucks, vans and buses	64,605	64,076	64,372	-0.4	0.5
New motor vehicles					
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,748	2,382	2,634	-4.1	10.6
Prince Edward Island	460	423	493	7.2	16.5
Nova Scotia	4,601	4,228	4,152	-9.8	-1.8
New Brunswick	3,442	3,105	3,376	-1.9	8.7
Quebec	35,646	33,134	33,413	-6.3	0.8
Ontario	49,313	47,490	47,133	-4.4	-0.8
Manitoba	3,854	3.772	3,758	-2.5	-0.4
Saskatchewan	4,089	3,734	4,021	-1.7	7.7
Alberta	19,935	15,737	16,089	-19.3	2.2
British Columbia ²	14,721	12,844	13,346	-9.3	3.9
British Columbia			10,040		0.5
	September 2008	August 2009 ^r	September 2009 ^p	September 2008 to September 2009	
	— Geptember 2000		— Copicinisci 2000	Ocptember 2005	
		Una	adjusted		
	nı	umber of vehicles		% change	
New motor vehicles	137,479	136,971	132,595	-3.6	
Passenger cars	74,483	68,383	67,469	-9.4	
North American ¹	45,558	37,309	38,747	-15.0	
Overseas	28,925	31,074	28,722	-0.7	
Trucks, vans and buses	62,996	68,588	65,126	3.4	
New motor vehicles	02,000	00,000	00,120	0.1	
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,621	2,692	2,792	6.5	
Prince Edward Island	454	489	527	16.1	
Nova Scotia	4,274	4,453	4,100	-4.1	
New Brunswick	3,138	3,452	3,391	8.1	
Quebec	35,786	36,181	35,453	-0.9	
Ontario	49,739	51.725	48,354	-0.9 -2.8	
Manitoba	4,179	4,285	4,139	-1.0	
Saskatchewan	4,125	4,178	4,212	2.1	
Alberta	19,190	16,124	16,205	-15.6	
British Columbia ²	13,973	13,392	13,422	-3.9	

revised

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

p preliminary

^{1.} Manufactured or assembled in Canada, the United States or Mexico.

^{2.} Includes Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

Dairy statistics

September 2009 (preliminary)

Consumers purchased 238 860 kilolitres of milk and cream in September, down 2.2% from September 2008. Sales of milk decreased 2.3% compared with the same month a year earlier while cream sales were 0.8% lower.

Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0007 to 003-0012, 003-0029, 003-0033 and 003-0034.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3430, 3431 and 3432.

The third quarter 2009 issue of *Dairy Statistics*, Vol. 4, no. 3 (23-014-X, free), is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, call Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Anna Michalowska (613-951-2442; anna.michalowska@statcan.gc.ca), Agriculture Division.

Fertilizer Shipments Survey

First quarter of 2009/2010

Data from the Fertilizer Shipments Survey are now available for the first quarter of the fertilizer year 2009/2010.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5148.

For more information, to order data, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991; agriculture@statcan.gc.ca), Agriculture Division.

Export and import price indexes

September 2009

Current- and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes (2002=100) on a customs or balance of payments basis are now available. Price indexes are

listed from January 2002 to September 2009 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 September 2009. Included with the US commodity indexes are the 10 all-countries and US-only Standard International Trade Classification section indexes.

Available on CANSIM: tables 228-0001 to 228-0003, 228-0033, 228-0034, 228-0041 to 228-0043 and 228-0047 to 228-0057.

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

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

Chain Fisher real export and import values September 2009

The monthly chain Fisher real dollar values (reference year 2002) for Canadian international merchandise trade are now available for September.

Available on CANSIM: tables 228-0056 and 228-0057.

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

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New products

Dairy Statistics, Third quarter 2009, Vol. 4, no. 3 **Catalogue number 23-014-X** (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Aviation: Civil Aviation, Quarterly Operating and Financial Statistics, Canadian Air Carriers, Levels I and II, First quarter 2007 to fourth quarter 2007, Vol. 41, no. 6

Catalogue number 51-004-X2009006 (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Canadian International Merchandise Trade, September 2009, Vol. 63, no. 9 Catalogue number 65-001-X (PDF, free; HTML, free) 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; -XCB or -XCE are electronic versions on compact disc; -XVB or -XVE are electronic versions on DVD and -XBB or -XBE a database.

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The Daily, November 13, 2009

Release dates: November 16 to 20, 2009

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
16	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	September 2009
17	Indebtedness and liquidity of non-financial corporations	1961 to 2009
18	Consumer Price Index	October 2009
18	Travel between Canada and other countries	September 2009
19	Wholesale trade	September 2009
19	Canada's international transactions in securities	September 2009
19	Leading indicators	October 2009