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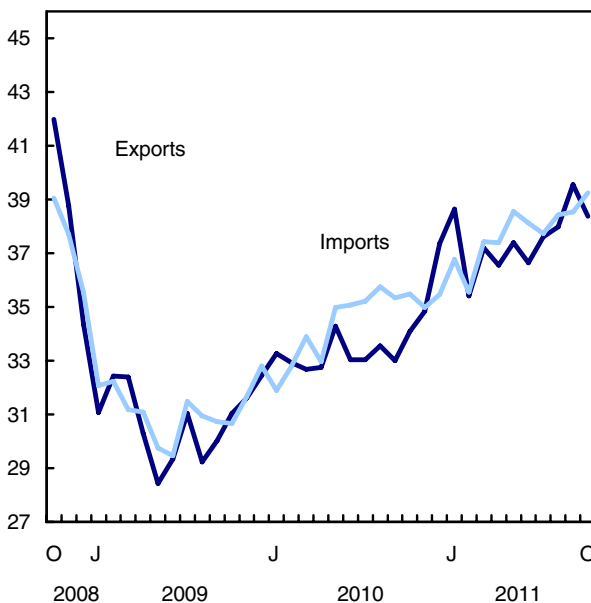
Canadian international merchandise trade

October 2011

Canada's merchandise exports declined 3.0% and imports rose 1.9% in October. Consequently, Canada's trade balance with the world went from a surplus of \$1.0 billion in September to a deficit of \$885 million in October.

Exports and imports

\$ billions, seasonally adjusted



After three consecutive monthly increases, exports decreased to \$38.4 billion in October, as both prices and volumes fell. Industrial goods and materials, and energy products sectors led the decline. Automotive products was the only sector to record a gain during the month.

Note to readers

Merchandise trade is one component of Canada's international balance of payments (BOP), 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 BOP 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. BOP data are derived from customs data by making adjustments for factors 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.

Data in this release are on a BOP basis, seasonally adjusted in current dollars. Constant dollars are calculated using the Laspeyres volume formula.

Changes to the classification

Statistics Canada has reduced the number of 10-digit Harmonized Commodity Coding and Description System (HS) classification codes that are used to report the commodity detail in Canada's merchandise import trade data. This will improve efficiency, maintain data quality and reduce response burden.

These changes will take effect in January 2012 to coincide with the World Customs Organization 2012 amendments to the 6-digit HS classification codes as well as with Finance Canada's changes to the 2012 Customs Tariff at the 8-digit HS codes. To obtain an HS 2012 Concordance Table, contact the International Trade Division's Marketing and Client Services Section (trade@statcan.gc.ca).

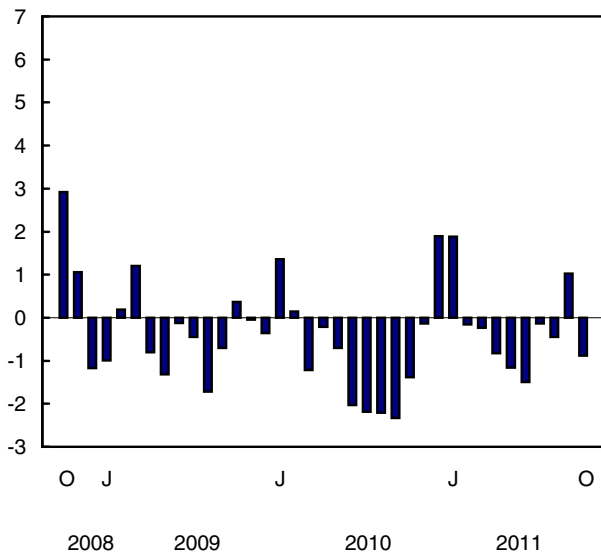
Imports reached a record high of \$39.3 billion, as volumes increased 1.3%. Imports of machinery and equipment led the overall increase, followed by energy products and automotive products.

Imports from the United States rose 3.0% to \$24.5 billion, the highest value since October 2008, while exports fell 0.9% to \$27.6 billion. As a result, Canada's trade surplus with the United States narrowed from \$4.1 billion in September to \$3.1 billion in October.

Exports to countries other than the United States fell 7.9% to \$10.8 billion, after peaking in September 2011. Imports from countries other than the United States edged up 0.1% to \$14.7 billion. Canada's trade deficit with countries other than the United States increased from \$3.0 billion to \$4.0 billion in October.

Trade balance

\$ billions, seasonally adjusted



Exports decrease in most sectors

After five consecutive monthly increases, exports of industrial goods and materials fell 6.0% to \$9.8 billion in October, as prices and volumes fell. Metals and alloys largely contributed to the decline with a 24.5% decrease in exports of precious metals and alloys. Partially offsetting the overall decline were higher exports of metal ores, up 6.7%, on the strength of iron ores, concentrates and scrap.

Exports of energy products decreased 5.8% to \$8.9 billion in October. The main contributors to the decline were petroleum and coal products, with a decrease of 20.7%, and coal and other bituminous substances, down 30.6%.

Exports of automotive products increased 4.0% to \$5.0 billion in October. Exports of passenger autos and chassis increased 4.7%, mostly due to higher volumes.

Machinery and equipment lead the increase in imports

Imports of machinery and equipment grew 3.8% to \$10.7 billion in October, as volumes and prices rose. Other communication and related equipment, mainly cellular telephones, and other transportation equipment, with higher imports of locomotives, led the gain in machinery and equipment.

Imports of energy products increased 3.0% to \$4.5 billion. The main contributor to the rise was crude petroleum, gaining 11.5% on the strength of volumes. Petroleum and coal products declined mainly because of lower volumes.

Imports of automotive products rose 1.8% to \$6.1 billion. Passenger autos and chassis led the increase, up 8.2%, on the strength of volumes. Partially offsetting the gain was the decline in imports of trucks and other motor vehicles.

Note: 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 (BOP) based data. The previous year's customs data are revised with the release of the January and February reference months as well as on a quarterly basis. The previous two years of customs based data are revised annually and are released in February with the December reference month. The previous year's BOP based data are revised with the release of the January, February and March reference months. Revisions to BOP based data for the previous three years are released annually in June with the April reference month.

Factors influencing revisions include late receipt of import and export documentation, incorrect information on customs forms, replacement of estimates produced for the energy sector 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.

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

The merchandise imports and exports data in the following tables are presented in dollar values.

Tables 228-0001 to 228-0003: Customs and balance of payments basis, by major groups and principal trading areas for all countries; monthly, quarterly and annual.

Table 228-0033: Imports, customs-based, by province of clearance; monthly.

Table 228-0034: Domestic exports, customs-based, by province of origin; monthly.

Tables 228-0041 to 228-0043: Customs and balance of payments basis, by sector and sub-sector, for all countries; monthly, quarterly and annual.

The merchandise imports and exports data in the following tables are indexes (2002=100).

Tables 228-0047 to 228-0049: Balance of payments and customs-based price and volume indexes for all countries; monthly, quarterly and annual.

Tables 228-0050 to 228-0052: Customs-based price indexes, Canada and United States trade, and Standard International Trade Classification (SITC revision 3) price indexes for all countries and United States; monthly, quarterly and annual.

Tables 228-0053 to 228-0055: Price and volume indexes customs and balance of payments basis, by sector and sub-sector, for all countries; monthly, quarterly and annual.

Tables 228-0056 and 228-0057: Balance of payments basis, by sector, seasonally adjusted, Fisher formula, chained 2002 dollars, for all countries; monthly and quarterly.

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

These data are available in the Canadian international merchandise trade database.

The October 2011 issue of *Canadian International Merchandise Trade*, Vol. 65, no. 10 (65-001-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

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).

Data on Canadian International Merchandise Trade for November will be released on January 13, 2012.

For more information, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (613-951-8116; toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca), Communications Division.

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Marc Nadeau (613-951-3692), International Trade Division.

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Merchandise trade: Principal trading areas – Seasonally adjusted, current dollars

	October 2010	September 2011 ^r	October 2011	September to October 2011	October 2010 to October 2011
	\$ millions			% change	
Principal trading areas					
Exports					
United States	24,058	27,880	27,616	-0.9	14.8
Japan	908	1,149	878	-23.6	-3.3
European Union ¹	3,463	3,917	3,421	-12.7	-1.2
Other OECD countries ²	1,674	1,730	1,990	15.0	18.9
All other countries	3,988	4,884	4,467	-8.5	12.0
Total	34,090	39,560	38,372	-3.0	12.6
Imports					
United States	22,137	23,805	24,513	3.0	10.7
Japan	866	751	839	11.7	-3.1
European Union ¹	3,428	3,897	3,795	-2.6	10.7
Other OECD countries ²	2,566	2,668	2,697	1.1	5.1
All other countries	6,477	7,412	7,413	0.0	14.5
Total	35,474	38,533	39,257	1.9	10.7
Balance					
United States	1,921	4,075	3,103	...	...
Japan	42	398	39	...	...
European Union ¹	35	20	-374	...	...
Other OECD countries ²	-892	-938	-707	...	...
All other countries	-2,489	-2,528	-2,946	...	...
Total	-1,384	1,027	-885	...	...

^r revised

... not applicable

1. The European 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.

2. 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.

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

Merchandise trade: Principal commodity groupings – Seasonally adjusted, current dollars

	October 2010	September 2011 ^r	October 2011	September to October 2011	October 2010 to October 2011
	\$ millions			% change	
Exports					
Agricultural and fishing products	3,222	3,687	3,605	-2.2	11.9
Energy products	7,011	9,461	8,908	-5.8	27.1
Forestry products	1,845	1,950	1,867	-4.3	1.2
Industrial goods and materials	8,781	10,449	9,821	-6.0	11.8
Machinery and equipment	6,532	6,978	6,943	-0.5	6.3
Automotive products	4,768	4,841	5,034	4.0	5.6
Other consumer goods	1,206	1,454	1,400	-3.7	16.1
Special transactions trade ¹	289	286	301	5.2	4.2
Other balance of payments adjustments	437	454	494	8.8	13.0
Total	34,090	39,560	38,372	-3.0	12.6
Imports					
Agricultural and fishing products	2,503	2,760	2,755	-0.2	10.1
Energy products	3,444	4,374	4,506	3.0	30.8
Forestry products	215	218	216	-0.9	0.5
Industrial goods and materials	7,385	8,592	8,596	0.0	16.4
Machinery and equipment	10,150	10,287	10,676	3.8	5.2
Automotive products	5,583	5,946	6,054	1.8	8.4
Other consumer goods	4,987	5,051	5,046	-0.1	1.2
Special transactions trade ¹	465	517	597	15.5	28.4
Other balance of payments adjustments	741	788	811	2.9	9.4
Total	35,474	38,533	39,257	1.9	10.7

^r revised

1. These are mainly low valued transactions, value of repairs to equipment, and goods returned to country of origin.

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

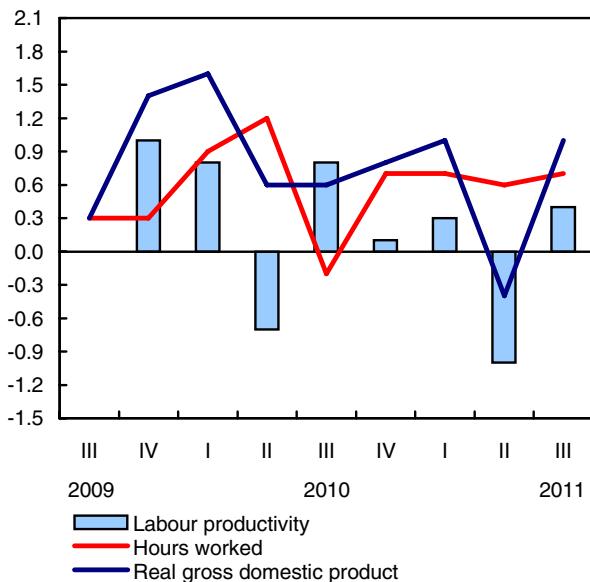
Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost

Third quarter 2011

The labour productivity of Canadian businesses rose 0.4% in the third quarter, after declining 1.0% in the second quarter.

Productivity of Canadian businesses rebounds

quarterly % change



The third-quarter productivity gain reflected the upturn in business output, which outpaced the growth in hours worked.

Following a 0.4% decrease in the second quarter, the real gross domestic product (GDP) of businesses rose 1.0% in the third quarter. The goods-producing industries contributed the most to the increase, as mining and oil and gas extraction and manufacturing increased their activity. In the second quarter, output in these two industries was disrupted by temporary factors, including the tsunami in Japan and the forest fires in northern Alberta.

Hours worked grew by 0.7%, an increase similar to that observed in each of the last three quarters. Employment and average hours (hours worked per job) also grew at much the same rate as in the previous quarter, registering increases of 0.4% and 0.3% respectively.

In the third quarter, the productivity gain for all businesses combined was attributable to

goods-producing businesses, as their productivity was up 0.7%, following a 1.8% decrease in the previous quarter. The main contributors to the increase were mining and oil and gas extraction (+1.7%) and manufacturing (+0.7%).

In services-producing businesses, productivity remained unchanged despite large increases in wholesale trade and in finance and insurance.

In the United States, the productivity of American businesses rose 0.5% in the third quarter, after remaining unchanged in the second quarter and falling 0.3% in the first quarter.

In Canadian businesses, labour costs per unit of production declined 0.5%, following five consecutive quarterly increases.

The decrease in unit labour costs in the third quarter was largely a result of increased productivity, as average compensation per hour worked edged down 0.1%, after remaining unchanged in the previous quarter. In each of the last two quarters, hourly compensation in Canada followed the same pattern as in the United States.

After three quarters of appreciation, the average value of the Canadian dollar relative to the American dollar was down 1.3% in the third quarter. With this depreciation, Canadian unit labour costs expressed in US dollars fell 1.7% in the third quarter, the first decrease in a year. In comparison, American businesses saw their unit labour costs decline 0.6%, after remaining steady in the previous quarter.

The third quarter labour productivity figures released today were revised back to the first quarter of 2008 at the aggregate level and to the first quarter of 1997 at the industry level.

Note: Important changes are coming to Canada's System of National Accounts (CSNA), starting in October 2012. These changes will affect all users of CSNA products and statistics such as gross domestic product (GDP), balance of payments, international investment, and input-output tables. For more information, consult the National Economic Accounts website.

The term "productivity" in this release refers to labour productivity. For the purposes of this analysis, labour productivity and related variables cover the business sector only. Labour productivity is a measure of real GDP per hour worked. Unit labour cost is defined as the cost of workers' wages and benefits per unit of real GDP.

This release incorporates a number of source data revisions: revised GDP by industry released in September; revised Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours data, released in March; and the new

annual benchmarks for the Economic Accounts labour statistics, published on November 23. In addition, the seasonally adjusted estimates of hours worked and employment by industry were revised using the X-12-ARIMA seasonal adjustment method.

All the growth rates reported in this release are rounded to one decimal place. They are calculated with index numbers rounded to three decimal places, which are now available on CANSIM.

Available on CANSIM: tables 383-0008 and 383-0012.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5042.

Additional tables and links to other releases from the national accounts can be found in the third

quarter 2011 issue of *Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review*, Vol. 10, no. 3 (13-010-X, free), available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*. This publication will be updated on December 13, at the time of the release of the National Balance Sheet Accounts.

Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost data for the fourth quarter will be released on March 9, 2012.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the information officer (613-951-3640; iead-info-dcrd@statcan.gc.ca), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

Business sector: Labour productivity and related variables for Canada and the United States¹ – Seasonally adjusted

	Third quarter 2009	Fourth quarter 2009	First quarter 2010	Second quarter 2010	Third quarter 2010	Fourth quarter 2010	First quarter 2011	Second quarter 2011	Third quarter 2011
% change from previous quarter									
Canada									
Labour productivity	0.0	1.0	0.8	-0.7	0.8	0.1	0.3	-1.0	0.4
Real gross domestic product	0.3	1.4	1.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.0	-0.4	1.0
Hours worked	0.3	0.3	0.9	1.2	-0.2	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7
Hourly compensation	-0.1	0.8	0.7	0.1	1.4	0.7	1.0	0.0	-0.1
Unit labour cost	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.0	-0.5
Exchange rate ²	6.3	4.0	1.5	1.2	-1.1	2.6	2.7	1.9	-1.3
Unit labour cost in US dollars	6.2	3.7	1.4	2.1	-0.5	3.3	3.4	3.0	-1.7
United States³									
Labour productivity	1.7	1.3	1.1	0.3	0.6	0.4	-0.3	0.0	0.5
Real gross domestic product	0.4	1.2	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.7
Hours worked	-1.2	-0.1	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Hourly compensation	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.1	1.3	0.0	-0.1
Unit labour cost	-1.0	-1.0	-0.7	0.3	-0.1	-0.3	1.7	0.0	-0.6
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Fourth quarter 2010	First quarter 2011	Second quarter 2011	Third quarter 2011
% change from the previous year					% change from same quarter of previous year				
Canada									
Labour productivity	1.3	-0.3	-0.8	0.0	1.5	0.9	0.5	0.2	-0.2
Real gross domestic product	2.7	1.9	-0.3	-4.5	3.4	3.6	3.0	2.1	2.5
Hours worked	1.4	2.1	0.5	-4.5	1.9	2.7	2.5	1.9	2.8
Hourly compensation	5.1	3.5	3.1	2.0	2.3	2.9	3.2	3.1	1.6
Unit labour cost	3.8	3.8	3.9	1.9	0.8	1.9	2.6	2.9	1.9
Exchange rate ²	6.8	6.0	0.9	-6.7	10.3	4.2	5.5	6.2	6.0
Unit labour cost in US dollars	10.8	10.1	4.7	-4.9	11.3	6.3	8.3	9.3	8.0
United States³									
Labour productivity	0.9	1.5	0.7	2.4	4.1	2.4	1.0	0.7	0.6
Real gross domestic product	3.0	2.0	-1.3	-4.9	3.9	4.2	3.0	2.2	2.0
Hours worked	2.1	0.5	-2.0	-7.1	-0.1	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.5
Hourly compensation	3.8	4.1	3.3	1.6	2.0	1.5	2.6	2.0	1.3
Unit labour cost	2.8	2.6	2.6	-0.8	-2.0	-0.8	1.6	1.3	0.7

1. Calculations of growth rates are based on index numbers rounded to three decimal places.
 2. The exchange rate corresponds to the Canadian dollar value expressed in US dollars.
 3. US data are from Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Productivity and costs: Third quarter 2011 published in NEWS, November 30.*

Crude oil and natural gas: Supply and disposition

September 2011 (preliminary)

Domestic production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons totalled 14.5 million cubic metres in September, up 9.1% from September 2010.

During this year-long period, crude oil exports rose 25.9%. About 75% of Canada's total domestic production went to the export market in September.

Marketable natural gas production totalled 10.9 billion cubic metres in September, down 1.4% from the same month in 2010.

Domestic sales of natural gas increased 0.1% from September 2010 to September 2011, while natural gas exports rose 0.2%. Exports accounted for about 65% of marketable natural gas production in September.

From August to September, domestic production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons declined 6.2%, while marketable production of natural gas fell 4.7%.

Note: Preliminary data are available on CANSIM at the national level to September 2011 inclusive. At the national and provincial level detailed information is available for crude oil (126-0001) up to June 2011 inclusive, and for natural gas (131-0001) up to December 2010 inclusive.

Available on CANSIM: tables 126-0001 and 131-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2198.

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.

Crude oil and natural gas: Supply and disposition (key indicators)

	September 2010	August 2011	September 2011 ^P	August to September 2011	September 2010 to September 2011
	thousands of cubic metres			% change	
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons					
Supply ¹					
Production	13 320.7	15 500.0	14 538.2	-6.2	9.1
Imports ²	3 357.4	2 930.5	3 096.9	5.7	-13.4
Disposition					
Refinery receipts ³	8 129.3	8 092.5	6 904.3	-14.7	-15.1
Exports	8 625.3	11 168.8	10 862.5	-2.7	25.9
	millions of cubic metres			% change	
Natural gas					
Supply ⁴					
Marketable production ⁵	11 107.8	11 489.5	10 947.6	-4.7	-1.4
Imports	1 447.9	2 181.0	2 290.2	5.0	58.2
Disposition					
Domestic sales ⁶	4 405.2	4 554.6	4 409.3	-3.2	0.1
Exports	7 124.0	7 680.2	7 137.3	-7.1	0.2

^P preliminary

- Disposition may differ from supply because of inventory change, own consumption, losses and adjustments.
- Data may differ from International Trade Division estimates because of timing and the inclusion of crude oil landed in Canada for future re-export.
- Volumetric receipts at refineries of all domestic and imported crude oils for refinery processing or storage.
- Disposition may differ from supply because of inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, and line-pack fluctuations.
- Receipts from fields after processing for the removal or partial removal of some constituents and impurities and that meet specifications for residential, commercial and industrial use; and including other adjustments.
- Domestic sales includes residential, commercial, industrial and direct sales (for example, direct, non-utility, sales for consumption where the utility acts solely as transporter).

Spending on industrial research and development

2011 (intentions)

Businesses in Canada anticipated spending just over \$15.6 billion on industrial research and development (R&D) in 2011, up 5.0% from 2010.

Almost half (49%) of this industrial R&D spending is anticipated to be spent in the manufacturing sector (\$7.7 billion), an 8.0% increase from 2010. In 2011, about 43% of industrial R&D is anticipated to be spent in the services sector (\$6.8 billion), up 3.1% from the previous year. The remaining 8% of R&D spending is anticipated to be spent in primary industries, utilities and construction.

The 2011 industrial R&D spending intentions suggest that recovery is underway after three consecutive years of declining R&D spending that occurred across almost all industrial sectors. However, total R&D spending intentions are still below the \$16.8 billion spent in 2007.

In 2011, six industries will account for just over one-half (52%) of industrial R&D. The four industries found within the services sector are scientific research and development services (\$1.7 billion); wholesale trade (\$1.3 billion); information and cultural industries (\$1.2 billion); and computer system design and related services (\$1.1 billion). The remaining two are in the manufacturing sector, and are aerospace products and parts (\$1.4 billion); and communications equipment (\$1.4 billion).

In 2009, the most recent year for which provincial data are available, Quebec and Ontario accounted for just over three-quarters of Canadian industrial R&D spending.

R&D spending in Ontario amounted to \$7.0 billion in 2009, falling 10.0% from the previous year. Over the same period, R&D spending in Quebec fell 4.5% to \$4.6 billion.

Industrial R&D activities provided employment for just over 149,900 full-time equivalent positions in 2009, down 11.8% from 2008.

Note: Data for 2009 on employment in R&D activities, sources of funds for R&D, industrial R&D spending distributed by provinces, extramural R&D payments and technology payments and receipts are also available. Spending intentions for 2010 and 2011 are preliminary indications of the direction of R&D investments. Also available are data for 2009 from the Energy Research and Development Expenditures by Area of Technology survey.

Available on CANSIM: table 358-0024.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4201.

The article, "Industrial research and development, 2007 to 2011," is now available in the service bulletin *Science Statistics*, Vol. 35, no. 4 (88-001-X, free), from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Charlene Lonmo (613-951-6617; charlene.lonmo@statcan.gc.ca) or Louise Earl (613-951-2880; louise.earl@statcan.gc.ca), Business Special Surveys and Technology Statistics Division.

Industrial research and development spending intentions, top six performing industries

	2009 ^P	2010 ^P	2011 ^P	2010 to 2011 % change
	\$ millions			
Total, all industries	15,110	14,895	15,646	5.0
Top six performing industries (ranked by 2011 research and development spending intentions)	7,665	7,557	8,084	7.0
Scientific research and development services	1,634	1,695	1,713	1.1
Communications equipment	1,504	1,138	1,381	21.4
Aerospace products and parts	1,103	1,255	1,358	8.2
Wholesale trade	1,235	1,239	1,302	5.1
Information and cultural industries	1,120	1,133	1,207	6.5
Computer system design and related services	1,069	1,097	1,123	2.4
All other industries	7,445	7,338	7,562	3.1

^P preliminary



Export and import price indexes

October 2011

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 October 2011 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 October 2011. Included with the US commodity indexes are the 10 all-countries and US-only Standard International Trade Classification section indexes.

Available on CANSIM: tables 228-0047 to 228-0055.

Merchandise imports and exports data in the following tables are indexes (2002=100).

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Chain Fisher real export and import values

October 2011

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

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

Tables 228-0056 and 228-0057: Balance of payments basis, by sector, seasonally adjusted, Fisher formula, chained 2002 dollars, for all countries; monthly and quarterly.

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

The October 2011 issue of *Canadian International Merchandise Trade*, Vol. 65, no. 10 (65-001-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

Data on Canadian international merchandise trade for November will be released on January 13, 2012.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (613-951-8116; toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca), Communications Division. ■

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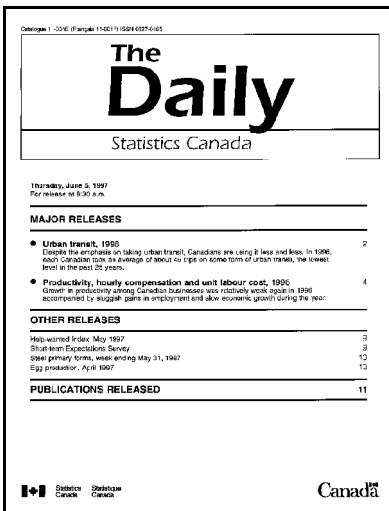
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Release dates: December 12 to 16, 2011

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
12	Canada's international investment position	Third quarter 2011
13	National balance sheet accounts	Third quarter 2011
14	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	October 2011
14	New motor vehicle sales	October 2011
14	Leading indicators	November 2011
15	Industrial capacity utilization rates	Third quarter 2011
16	Canada's international transactions in securities	October 2011
16	Employment Insurance	October 2011
