

# The Daily

Statistics Canada

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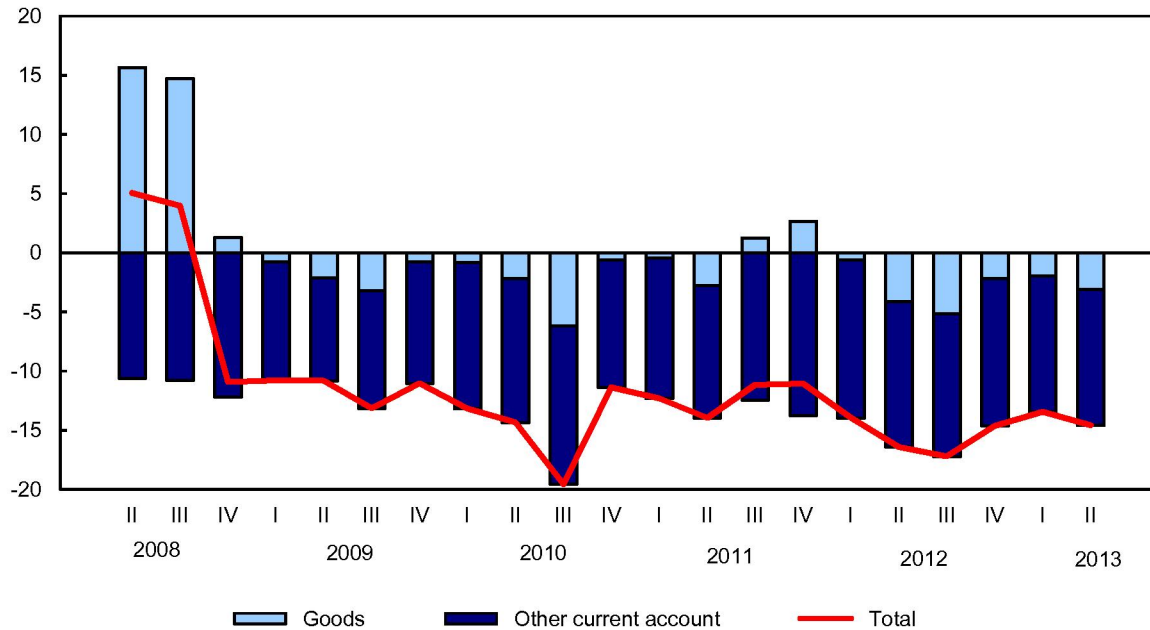
## Releases

### Canada's balance of international payments, second quarter 2013

Canada's current account deficit (on a seasonally adjusted basis) increased \$1.1 billion to \$14.6 billion in the second quarter. This change was largely reflected in the trade balance, led by a higher deficit on trade in goods.

**Chart 1**  
**Current account balances**

billions of dollars, seasonally adjusted



In the financial account (unadjusted for seasonal variation), foreign direct and portfolio investors continued to inject funds into the Canadian economy but down compared with the first quarter. Canadian investment abroad also moderated in the quarter.

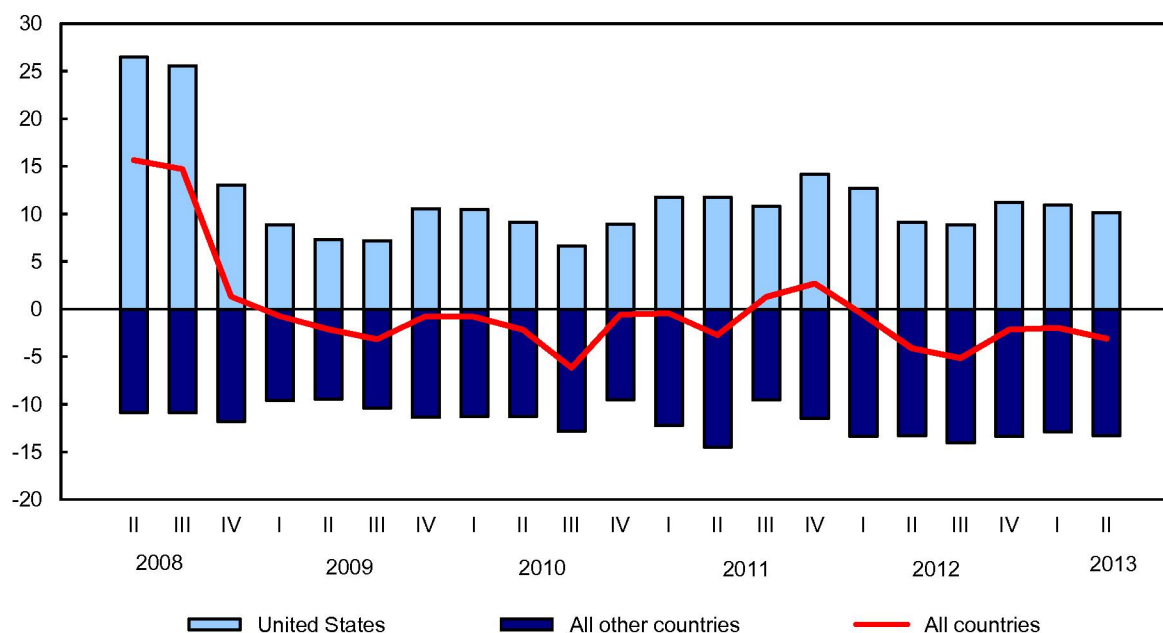
### Current account

#### Deficit on trade in goods widens

The deficit on trade in goods expanded \$1.1 billion in the second quarter to \$3.1 billion, as imports increased. The surplus with the United States was reduced during the quarter as imports grew more than exports. The drop in energy exports to the United States largely offset gains in other categories.

**Chart 2**  
**Goods balances by geographic areas**

billions of dollars, seasonally adjusted



Total imports of goods advanced \$1.4 billion to \$121.3 billion in the second quarter. Motor vehicles and parts increased \$0.7 billion on higher volumes of cars, trucks and parts. Electronic and electrical equipment rose \$0.6 billion on higher volumes of communications equipment and of electronic and electric parts. However, resources dampened overall import activity in the quarter. Metal ores and non-metallic minerals lost \$0.5 billion, reflecting lower volumes of metal ores. Energy products were also lower, edging down \$0.1 billion. Lower volumes of crude petroleum were mostly offset by the increase of refined petroleum products.

Total exports of goods edged up \$0.2 billion to \$118.2 billion during the second quarter. Motor vehicles and parts were up \$0.7 billion, as the volume of cars exported increased. Aircraft and other transportation equipment advanced \$0.3 billion on higher volumes for aircraft. Electronic and electrical equipment as well as consumer goods were each up \$0.2 billion. Energy moderated some of these gains. Exports of energy product were down \$0.8 billion, mainly because of lower volumes of crude petroleum. Farm, fishing and intermediate food products declined by \$0.4 billion, resulting from lower volumes of wheat and canola.

### Trade in services deficit edges up

The deficit on trade in services edged up \$0.2 billion to \$6.2 billion in the second quarter. The deficit on transportation services expanded, as payments for water transport were up in the quarter. The travel deficit was also up slightly. However, this was partly offset by a higher surplus in trade in commercial services, as exports declined less than imports.

### Investment income deficit expands

The deficit on investment income expanded \$0.2 billion to \$4.2 billion in the second quarter. Earnings of Canadian direct investors abroad increased \$0.4 billion while those of foreign direct investors in Canada were up \$0.2 billion. However, payments to foreign holders of Canadian securities advanced \$0.3 billion, notably on higher interest paid on private corporate bonds.

**Lower deficit in secondary income flows**

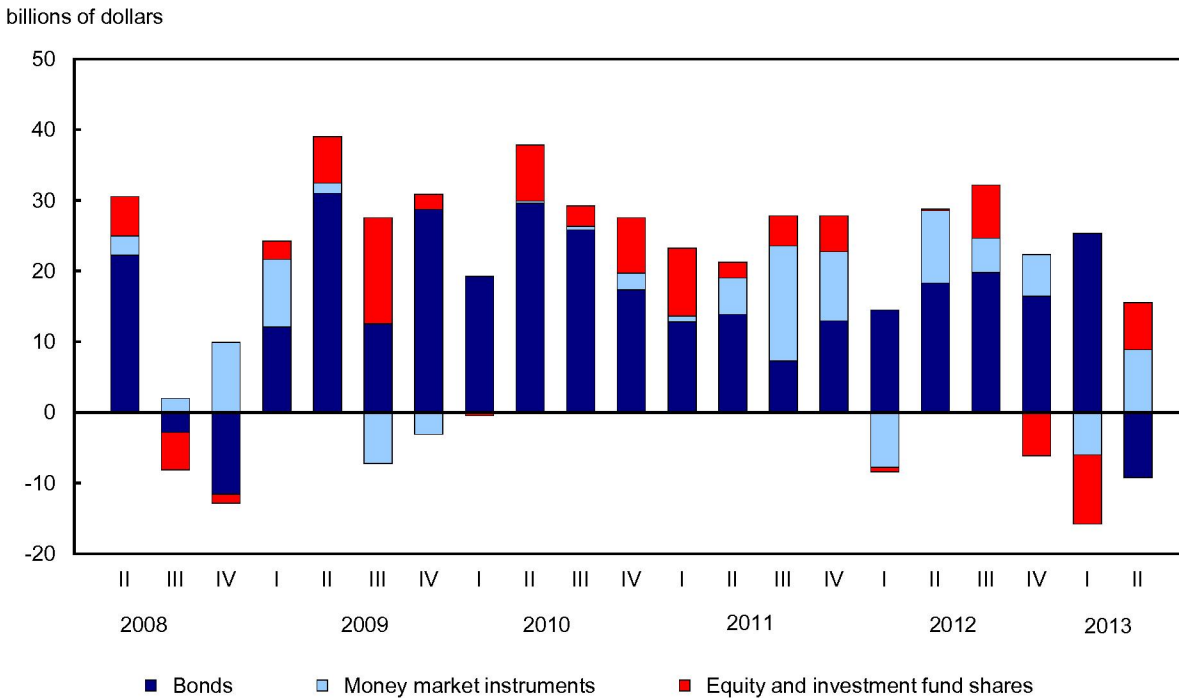
The deficit in transactions on secondary income was reduced by \$0.5 billion in the second quarter. This largely reflected higher receipts by Canadian insurance companies on reinsurance services provided by foreign insurers, arising from the Alberta flood in June of this year.

**Financial account**

**Foreign investment in Canadian securities slows for a third straight quarter**

Foreign investment in Canadian securities slowed for a third straight quarter, reaching \$6.3 billion in the second quarter, the lowest level in more than a year. Foreign investors purchased money market instruments and equities, but reduced their holdings of bonds.

**Chart 3**  
**Foreign investment in Canadian securities**



Foreign investment in the Canadian money market was \$8.9 billion, more than offsetting the divestment in these instruments in the first quarter. Inflows targeted US dollar provincial government paper and, to a lesser extent, corporate paper.

Non-resident investors also added \$6.7 billion of Canadian equities to their holdings in the second quarter, with two-thirds acquired on the secondary market. This activity followed two straight quarters of divestment in these instruments. The Canadian stock market declined by 4.9% in the quarter.

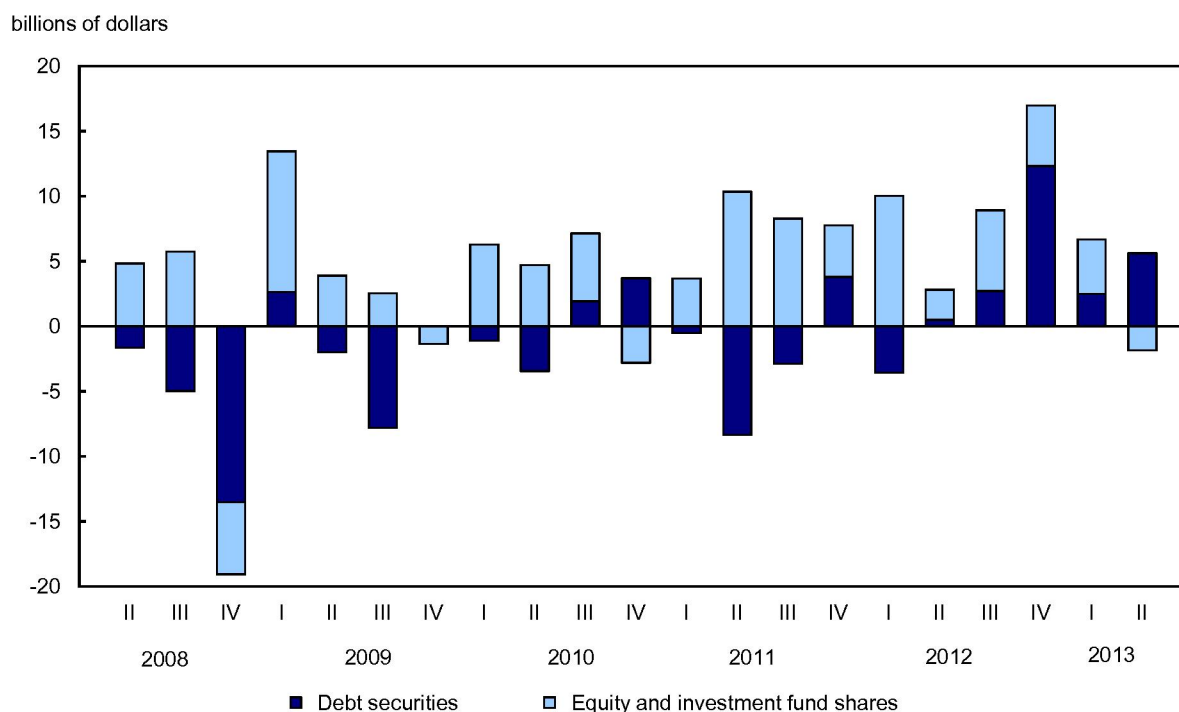
Foreign investors' holdings of Canadian bonds were down by \$9.2 billion in the second quarter, marking the first divestment since 2008. This activity was led by retirements of federal government and federal business enterprise bonds, mainly Canadian dollar-denominated instruments. Foreign acquisitions of new US dollar-denominated private corporate bonds moderated the overall reduction in the quarter. Non-resident investors' holdings of private

corporate bonds were up 7.2% in the second quarter. A large portion of these bonds are denominated in US dollars. Canadian long-term interest rates increased by 74 basis points while the Canadian dollar continued to depreciate against the US dollar, closing the quarter at its lowest level in three years.

### Canadian investment in foreign securities focuses on debt instruments

Canadian investment in foreign securities slowed to \$3.8 billion in the second quarter, the lowest in a year. Canadian investors favoured debt instruments in the quarter, selling equities for the first time since 2010.

**Chart 4**  
Canadian investment in foreign securities



Canadians purchased \$5.6 billion of foreign debt securities, marking the fifth straight quarter of investment in these instruments. This activity mostly reflected acquisitions of non-US foreign bonds and US Treasury bills. Long-term interest rates in the United States rose in the quarter, but at a slower pace than in Canada.

Canadian holdings of foreign equities were reduced by \$1.9 billion. Sales were focused on US equities and were moderated by acquisitions of non-US foreign equities. US stock prices were up 2.7% in the second quarter.

### Inward and outward direct investment activity moderates

Foreign direct investment in Canada was \$11.8 billion in the second quarter, down from \$19.6 billion in the previous quarter. Lower cross-border merger and acquisition activity contributed to reduced inflows in the quarter. The manufacturing as well as the energy and mining sectors accounted for the bulk of the foreign direct investment in the country over the quarter.

Canadian direct investment abroad of \$4.1 billion in the second quarter was the lowest in two years. On a geographical basis, funds were primarily directed to the United States. Direct investment outflows have slowed steadily over the last three quarters, and this weakness was widespread across most industries.

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### Note to readers

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

The **current account** covers transactions in goods, services, compensation of employees, investment income and secondary income (current transfers).

The **current account** data in this release are seasonally adjusted. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see *Seasonal adjustment and identifying economic trends*.

The **capital account** covers capital transfers and transactions in non-produced non-financial assets.

The **financial account** comprises transactions in financial assets and liabilities.

In principle, a net lending (+) / net borrowing (-) derived from the sum of the current and capital accounts corresponds to a net lending (+) / net borrowing (-) derived from the financial account. In practice, as data are compiled from multiple sources, this is rarely the case and gives rise to measurement error. The **discrepancy** (net errors and omissions) is the unobserved net inflow or outflow.

For more information about the balance of payments, consult the "[Frequently asked questions](#)" section in the National economic accounts module of our website. The module also presents the most recent balance of payments statistics.

**Table 1**  
**Balance of payments – Not seasonally adjusted**

	Second quarter 2012	Third quarter 2012	Fourth quarter 2012	First quarter 2013	Second quarter 2013	2011	2012
millions of dollars							
<b>Capital account and current account</b>							
<b>Net lending / net borrowing, from capital account and current account</b>	<b>-16,192</b>	<b>-16,809</b>	<b>-14,251</b>	<b>-14,246</b>	<b>-15,960</b>	<b>-48,476</b>	<b>-62,354</b>
Current account balances	-16,191	-16,805	-14,121	-14,201	-15,959	-48,466	-62,215
Goods and services	-10,549	-11,793	-6,978	-7,011	-10,838	-21,866	-36,221
Goods	-4,010	-7,130	-1,403	452	-4,089	753	-12,016
Services	-6,539	-4,662	-5,575	-7,463	-6,749	-22,618	-24,205
Primary income	-5,164	-4,112	-6,748	-5,305	-4,927	-23,117	-22,448
Compensation of employees	-511	-531	-513	-511	-546	-1,962	-2,037
Investment income	-4,654	-3,581	-6,235	-4,793	-4,382	-21,155	-20,411
Direct investment	326	1,328	-738	705	1,150	-798	260
Portfolio investment	-4,652	-4,867	-4,955	-4,804	-4,948	-19,269	-19,172
Other investment	-328	-41	-542	-695	-583	-1,088	-1,500
Secondary income	-478	-900	-396	-1,885	-193	-3,483	-3,546
Capital account balance	-2	-4	-129	-45	-2	-10	-139
<b>Financial account<sup>1, 2</sup></b>							
<b>Net lending / net borrowing, from financial account</b>	<b>-11,422</b>	<b>-20,019</b>	<b>-18,056</b>	<b>-9,541</b>	<b>-10,220</b>	<b>-55,422</b>	<b>-63,807</b>
Net acquisition of financial assets	7,763	59,199	41,990	9,774	1,108	107,379	120,839
Canadian direct investment abroad	5,227	25,008	15,357	5,242	4,065	51,602	55,401
Canadian portfolio investment in foreign securities	2,814	8,907	16,973	6,680	3,765	18,331	35,141
Foreign debt securities	490	2,712	12,307	2,495	5,616	-7,924	11,933
Foreign money market instruments	-1,205	815	-659	150	939	-2,036	-1,615
Foreign bonds	1,695	1,897	12,966	2,345	4,677	-5,888	13,548
Foreign equity and investment fund shares	2,324	6,195	4,665	4,185	-1,851	26,255	23,208
Official international reserves	-2,464	1,073	124	2,807	-444	8,061	1,697
Other Canadian investment abroad	2,187	24,212	9,537	-4,955	-6,278	29,386	28,600
Loans	7,984	20,319	-7,976	6,760	-11,113	14,630	23,856
Currency and deposits	5,480	1,238	1,707	-2,891	7,302	28,172	-402
Other assets	-11,277	2,655	15,807	-8,823	-2,467	-13,416	5,146
Net incurrence of liabilities	19,186	79,218	60,047	19,316	11,328	162,801	184,646
Foreign direct investment in Canada	5,096	8,114	13,284	19,629	11,775	39,254	42,990
Foreign portfolio investment in Canadian securities	28,768	32,168	16,195	9,537	6,302	100,100	83,205
Canadian debt securities	28,525	24,646	22,337	19,351	-353	78,964	82,237
Canadian money market instruments	10,237	4,862	5,915	-5,996	8,871	32,021	13,255
Canadian bonds	18,288	19,784	16,422	25,347	-9,223	46,943	68,982
Canadian equity and investment fund shares	243	7,522	-6,142	-9,814	6,654	21,136	968
Other foreign investment in Canada	-14,678	38,937	30,569	-9,851	-6,749	23,446	58,452
Loans	-4,552	8,689	2,921	-1,494	3,776	-1,361	5,731
Currency and deposits	-10,100	29,718	28,000	-9,231	-10,211	22,870	52,279
Special drawing rights	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other liabilities	-26	530	-352	874	-314	1,937	442
<b>Discrepancy (net errors and omissions)</b>	<b>4,770</b>	<b>-3,210</b>	<b>-3,806</b>	<b>4,704</b>	<b>5,740</b>	<b>-6,946</b>	<b>-1,453</b>

1. Transactions are recorded on a net basis.

2. In the financial account, a plus sign denotes an increase in investment and a minus sign denotes a decrease in investment.

**Table 2**  
**Current account – Seasonally adjusted**

	Second quarter 2012	Third quarter 2012	Fourth quarter 2012	First quarter 2013	Second quarter 2013	2011	2012
millions of dollars							
<b>Current account receipts</b>	<b>156,812</b>	<b>155,544</b>	<b>157,225</b>	<b>160,043</b>	<b>161,277</b>	<b>619,460</b>	<b>629,007</b>
Goods and services	136,850	134,200	136,267	139,338	139,379	540,658	546,614
Goods	115,847	112,989	115,249	117,941	118,177	456,807	462,528
Services	21,003	21,211	21,018	21,397	21,201	83,850	84,086
Travel	4,292	4,345	4,436	4,460	4,496	16,624	17,388
Transportation	3,431	3,321	3,328	3,464	3,443	13,588	13,508
Commercial services	12,864	13,175	12,854	13,113	12,870	52,071	51,597
Government services	416	370	400	359	392	1,567	1,593
Primary income	17,540	18,901	18,455	18,354	18,883	69,328	72,646
Compensation of employees	304	300	297	308	304	1,154	1,205
Investment income	17,236	18,601	18,157	18,045	18,578	68,174	71,441
Direct investment	10,660	12,117	11,631	11,376	11,765	44,030	45,390
Interest	846	870	878	895	881	2,667	3,371
Profits	9,813	11,248	10,752	10,482	10,884	41,363	42,019
Portfolio investment	5,155	5,137	5,217	5,347	5,406	18,946	20,574
Interest on debt securities	1,206	1,247	1,259	1,325	1,421	5,051	4,938
Dividends on equity and investment fund shares	3,949	3,890	3,957	4,022	3,985	13,895	15,636
Other investment	1,422	1,347	1,310	1,322	1,408	5,198	5,478
Secondary income	2,421	2,443	2,503	2,352	3,015	9,475	9,747
Private transfers	744	724	729	740	1,140	2,952	2,921
Government transfers	1,676	1,719	1,773	1,612	1,876	6,523	6,826
<b>Current account payments</b>	<b>173,240</b>	<b>172,754</b>	<b>171,853</b>	<b>173,491</b>	<b>175,860</b>	<b>667,926</b>	<b>691,222</b>
Goods and services	147,217	145,549	144,397	147,215	148,643	562,523	582,835
Goods	119,960	118,138	117,393	119,894	121,277	456,055	474,544
Services	27,257	27,410	27,004	27,321	27,366	106,468	108,291
Travel	8,970	8,787	8,773	8,912	9,118	32,974	35,030
Transportation	5,911	6,027	5,885	5,893	6,048	23,674	23,697
Commercial services	12,047	12,267	12,016	12,186	11,871	48,517	48,247
Government services	329	329	330	330	329	1,303	1,317
Primary income	22,913	23,789	24,085	22,870	23,624	92,445	95,093
Compensation of employees	807	815	821	832	843	3,116	3,241
Investment income	22,106	22,974	23,264	22,038	22,781	89,329	91,852
Direct investment	10,390	11,280	11,477	10,123	10,280	44,828	45,129
Interest	925	922	910	893	904	3,843	3,690
Profits	9,465	10,358	10,567	9,230	9,376	40,984	41,439
Portfolio investment	9,892	9,958	10,161	10,129	10,425	38,215	39,745
Interest on debt securities	7,051	7,066	7,158	7,186	7,360	27,654	28,232
Dividends on equity and investment fund shares	2,841	2,892	3,003	2,943	3,065	10,561	11,513
Other investment	1,825	1,736	1,625	1,786	2,076	6,286	6,977
Secondary income	3,110	3,417	3,371	3,406	3,593	12,958	13,293
Private transfers	1,938	1,920	1,961	1,974	1,985	7,473	7,760
Government transfers	1,173	1,497	1,410	1,432	1,608	5,485	5,534
<b>Current account balances</b>	<b>-16,428</b>	<b>-17,210</b>	<b>-14,629</b>	<b>-13,448</b>	<b>-14,583</b>	<b>-48,466</b>	<b>-62,215</b>
Goods and services	-10,366	-11,349	-8,130	-7,877	-9,265	-21,866	-36,221
Goods	-4,113	-5,149	-2,144	-1,954	-3,100	753	-12,016
Services	-6,254	-6,200	-5,986	-5,924	-6,164	-22,618	-24,205
Travel	-4,678	-4,442	-4,337	-4,451	-4,622	-16,351	-17,643
Transportation	-2,480	-2,706	-2,557	-2,428	-2,605	-10,086	-10,188
Commercial services	817	908	838	926	999	3,554	3,350
Government services	87	41	70	30	63	265	276
Primary income	-5,372	-4,887	-5,631	-4,516	-4,741	-23,117	-22,448
Compensation of employees	-503	-514	-524	-524	-538	-1,962	-2,037
Investment income	-4,869	-4,373	-5,106	-3,992	-4,203	-21,155	-20,411
Direct investment	270	837	153	1,253	1,485	-798	260
Interest	-79	-53	-32	2	-23	-1,176	-319
Profits	349	890	185	1,252	1,508	379	580
Portfolio investment	-4,736	-4,821	-4,944	-4,782	-5,019	-19,269	-19,172
Interest on debt securities	-5,845	-5,819	-5,899	-5,861	-5,939	-22,604	-23,294
Dividends on equity and investment fund shares	1,108	998	955	1,079	919	3,334	4,123
Other investment	-403	-389	-316	-464	-668	-1,088	-1,500
Secondary income	-689	-974	-869	-1,054	-578	-3,483	-3,546
Private transfers	-1,193	-1,196	-1,232	-1,234	-846	-4,521	-4,839
Government transfers	504	222	363	179	268	1,038	1,293



**Available in CANSIM: tables 376-0012, 376-0013, 376-0101 to 376-0108, 376-0121, 376-0122 and 376-0124.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 1534, 1535, 1536 and 1537.**

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

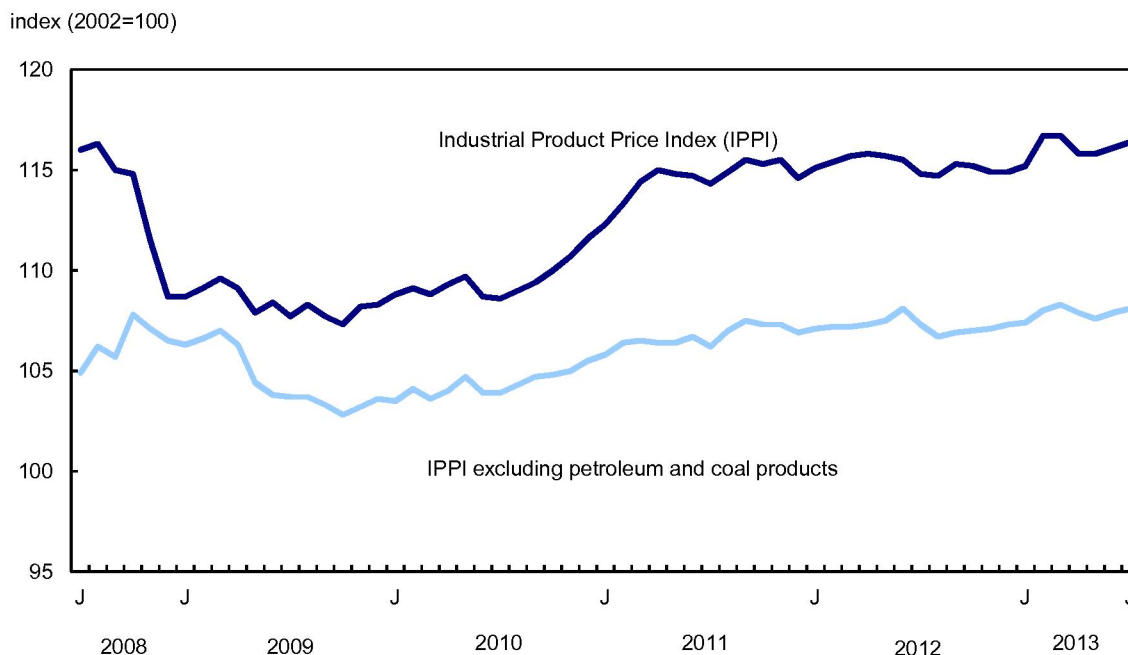
For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Denis Caron (613-951-1861; [denis.caron@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:denis.caron@statcan.gc.ca)), International Accounts and Statistics Division.

## Industrial product and raw materials price indexes, July 2013

The Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) rose 0.3% in July, mainly because of higher prices for petroleum and coal products as well as motor vehicles and other transport equipment. The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) increased 4.2% as a result of higher prices for crude oil.

**Chart 1**  
**Prices for industrial goods increase**



### Industrial Product Price Index, monthly change

The IPPI posted a second consecutive 0.3% increase in July. Of the 21 major commodity groups, 10 were up, 6 were down and 5 were unchanged.

The advance of the index was primarily attributable to petroleum and coal products (+1.1%), specifically diesel fuel (+2.0%) and gasoline (+1.6%). The IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products was up 0.2%.

Motor vehicles and other transportation equipment (+0.5%) also contributed to the IPPI advance, as there were increases in most subcomponents, particularly motor vehicles (+0.7%), which posted a second consecutive gain. The depreciation of the Canadian dollar against the US dollar in July was largely responsible for this advance.

Some Canadian producers who export their products report their prices in US dollars. Consequently, the 0.9% decrease in the value of the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar may have had the effect of increasing the IPPI. Without the measurable effect of the exchange rate, the index would have risen 0.1% instead of 0.3%.

To a lesser extent, meat, fish and dairy products (+0.9%) also contributed to the increase of the IPPI, mainly as a result of higher prices for meat products (+1.4%), specifically fresh or frozen pork (+6.6%).

Conversely, the increase of the IPPI was moderated mostly by chemical products (-0.6%) and primary metal products (-0.4%).

The decline in chemical products was largely a result of lower prices for organic industrial chemicals (-2.1%). Precious metal basic manufactured shapes (-4.1%), silver and platinum (-3.0%) and gold and gold alloys in primary forms (-2.5%) were mainly responsible for the decline of primary metals.

### **Industrial Product Price Index, 12-month change**

The IPPI rose 1.4% in the 12-month period ending in July, after posting a 0.5% gain in June.

Compared with July 2012, the advance of the IPPI was mainly attributable to petroleum and coal products (+6.0%), specifically diesel fuel (+6.9%) and gasoline (+6.0%). The IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products was up 0.7% on a year-over-year basis.

Motor vehicles and other transportation equipment (+1.4%) also contributed to the IPPI advance during the 12-month period ending in July. The 2.5% depreciation of the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar was largely responsible for this gain.

Compared with July 2012, prices for lumber and other wood products increased 4.2%, continuing the upward trend that began in February 2012. The advance was mostly because of softwood lumber (+8.4%).

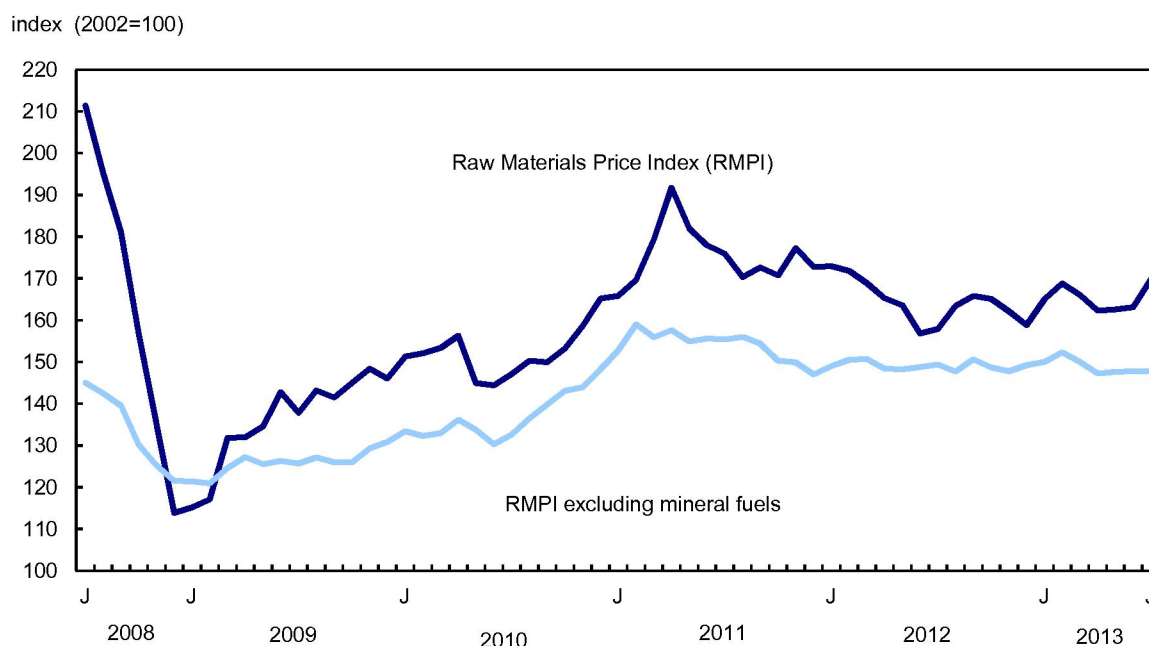
Among the other product groups that posted gains were meat, fish and dairy products (+2.6%), pulp and paper products (+2.4%) and electrical and communication products (+2.5%).

Compared with July 2012, the rise of the IPPI was moderated largely by primary metal products (-3.6%), mostly as a result of lower prices for other non-ferrous metal products, specifically silver and platinum as well as gold and gold alloys in primary form.

### **Raw Materials Price Index, monthly change**

The RMPI rose 4.2% in July, the third consecutive monthly advance and the largest gain in the index since April 2011. Of the seven major product groups, four were up, two were down and one was unchanged.

**Chart 2**  
**Prices for raw materials increase**



The increase of the index was mainly attributable to mineral fuels (+9.1%), specifically crude oil (+9.7%). It was the largest increase for crude oil since August 2012. The RMPI excluding mineral fuels edged down 0.1% in July.

Among other commodity groups that contributed to the advance of the RMPI were wood products (+1.8%) and animals and animal products (+0.6%).

The increase in wood products was mainly attributable to logs and bolts (+2.1%), while the advance in animals and animal products was primarily the result of higher prices for hogs-swine for slaughter (+4.9%).

The growth of the RMPI was slightly moderated by a decline in vegetable products (-2.8%), largely because of lower prices for grain (-7.0%), specifically corn (-15.0%).

### Raw Materials Price Index, 12-month change

The RMPI rose 7.6% during the 12-month period ending in July, after advancing 4.0% in June. It was the largest year-over-year increase in the index since November 2011.

The advance of the RMPI was mostly because of higher prices for mineral fuels (+18.6%), specifically crude oil (+19.8%). The RMPI excluding mineral fuels was down 1.1% on a year-over-year basis.

Among other commodity groups that contributed to the year-over-year increase in the RMPI were animals and animal products (+4.2%) and wood products (+6.2%).

Compared with July 2012, the increase of the RMPI was moderated slightly by non-ferrous metals (-6.6%) and vegetable products (-7.0%).

### **Note to readers**

*With each release, data for the previous six months may have been revised. The indexes are not seasonally adjusted.*

*The **Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI)** reflects the prices that producers in Canada receive as the goods leave the plant gate. It does not reflect what the consumer pays. Unlike the Consumer Price Index, the IPPI excludes indirect taxes and all the costs that occur between the time a good leaves the plant and the time the final user takes possession of it, including the transportation, wholesale, and retail costs.*

*Canadian producers export many goods. They often indicate their prices in foreign currencies, especially in US dollars, which are then converted into Canadian dollars. In particular, this is the case for motor vehicles, pulp, paper and wood products. Therefore, a rise or fall in the value of the Canadian dollar against its US counterpart affects the IPPI. But the conversion into Canadian dollars only reflects how respondents provide their prices. This is not a measure that takes the full effect of exchange rates into account.*

*The conversion of prices received in US dollars is based on the average monthly exchange rate (noon spot rate) established by the Bank of Canada, and it is available on CANSIM in table 176-0064 (series v37426). Monthly and annual variations in the exchange rate, as described in the release, are calculated according to the indirect quotation of the exchange rate (for example, CAN\$1 = US\$X).*

*The **Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI)** reflects the prices paid by Canadian manufacturers for key raw materials. Many of those prices are set on the world market. However, as few prices are denominated in foreign currencies, their conversion into Canadian dollars has only a minor effect on the calculation of the RMPI.*

#### **Upcoming changes: Basket update and new classification**

*Statistics Canada is undertaking two important initiatives for the IPPI and the RMPI programs.*

*Changes will soon be made in the IPPI and RMPI classification, and the basket will be updated (2010=100). These changes will be made at the end of 2013. For more information, see [Upcoming changes](#).*

**Table 1**  
**Industrial Product Price Index – Not seasonally adjusted**

	Relative importance <sup>1</sup>	July 2012	June 2013 <sup>r</sup>	July 2013 <sup>p</sup>	June to July 2013	July 2012 to July 2013
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
<b>Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI)</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>114.8</b>	<b>116.1</b>	<b>116.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products</b>	<b>93.70</b>	<b>107.3</b>	<b>107.9</b>	<b>108.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>
<b>Aggregation by commodities</b>						
Meat, fish and dairy products	6.08	110.6	112.5	113.5	0.9	2.6
Fruit, vegetable, feeds and other food products	5.52	130.4	130.0	130.1	0.1	-0.2
Beverages	1.52	123.7	124.6	124.5	-0.1	0.6
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.56	181.4	182.1	182.0	-0.1	0.3
Rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products	3.51	121.9	122.9	123.1	0.2	1.0
Textile products	1.37	103.3	103.5	103.5	0.0	0.2
Knitted products and clothing	1.33	103.2	102.8	102.8	0.0	-0.4
Lumber and other wood products	6.04	94.5	98.1	98.5	0.4	4.2
Furniture and fixtures	2.19	118.6	118.8	118.8	0.0	0.2
Pulp and paper products	6.40	100.1	102.1	102.5	0.4	2.4
Printing and publishing	1.84	105.4	106.1	106.2	0.1	0.8
Primary metal products	6.99	140.6	136.2	135.6	-0.4	-3.6
Fabricated metal products	4.45	123.5	123.6	123.6	0.0	0.1
Machinery and equipment	4.41	106.7	107.8	108.1	0.3	1.3
Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	24.34	78.6	79.3	79.7	0.5	1.4
Electrical and communications products	5.02	93.7	95.9	96.0	0.1	2.5
Non-metallic mineral products	2.07	118.2	119.8	119.8	0.0	1.4
Petroleum and coal products	6.30	228.4	239.6	242.2	1.1	6.0
Chemicals and chemical products	7.19	135.4	137.6	136.8	-0.6	1.0
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.60	122.9	122.0	121.6	-0.3	-1.1
Miscellaneous non-manufactured products	0.30	271.9	233.6	231.0	-1.1	-15.0
<b>Intermediate goods<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>62.15</b>	<b>122.6</b>	<b>124.0</b>	<b>124.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>
First-stage intermediate goods <sup>3</sup>	7.56	135.8	136.8	135.9	-0.7	0.1
Second-stage intermediate goods <sup>4</sup>	54.60	120.7	122.3	122.6	0.2	1.6
<b>Finished goods<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>37.85</b>	<b>102.1</b>	<b>103.2</b>	<b>103.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Finished foods and feeds	7.12	120.3	121.1	121.3	0.2	0.8
Capital equipment	12.19	88.1	89.2	89.6	0.4	1.7
All other finished goods	18.54	104.3	105.5	106.1	0.6	1.7

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

1. The relative importance is based on the annual 2002 values of production.

2. Intermediate goods are goods used principally to produce other goods.

3. First-stage intermediate goods are items used most frequently to produce other intermediate goods.

4. Second-stage intermediate goods are items most commonly used to produce final goods.

5. Finished goods are goods most commonly used for immediate consumption or for capital investment.

**Table 2**  
**Raw Materials Price Index – Not seasonally adjusted**

	Relative importance <sup>1</sup>	July 2012	June 2013 <sup>r</sup>	July 2013 <sup>p</sup>	June to July 2013	July 2012 to July 2013
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
<b>Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI)</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>157.9</b>	<b>163.1</b>	<b>169.9</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>7.6</b>
<b>RMPI excluding mineral fuels</b>	<b>58.56</b>	<b>149.4</b>	<b>147.8</b>	<b>147.7</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-1.1</b>
Mineral fuels	41.44	170.1	184.9	201.8	9.1	18.6
Vegetable products	9.89	154.4	147.7	143.6	-2.8	-7.0
Animal and animal products	19.81	125.1	129.6	130.4	0.6	4.2
Wood	11.82	94.0	98.0	99.8	1.8	6.2
Ferrous materials	2.88	144.6	144.5	147.1	1.8	1.7
Non-ferrous metals	11.32	243.9	229.0	227.8	-0.5	-6.6
Non-metallic minerals	2.82	160.3	162.5	162.5	0.0	1.4

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

1. The relative importance is based on the annual 2002 values of intermediate inputs.

**Available in CANSIM: tables 329-0056 to 329-0068 and 330-0007.**

Table 329-0056: Industrial Product Price Index, by major commodity aggregations.

Table 329-0057: Industrial Product Price Index, by industry.

Table 329-0058: Industrial Product Price Index, by stage of processing.

Tables 329-0059 to 329-0068: Industrial Product Price Index, by commodity.

Table 330-0007: Raw Materials Price Index, by commodity.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 2306 and 2318.**

The July 2013 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011-X) will be available soon.

The industrial product and raw materials price indexes for August will be released on September 30.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

## Sawmills, June 2013

Lumber production by sawmills decreased 4.2% from May to 4 945.2 thousand cubic metres in June. Compared with June 2012, lumber production increased 4.6%.

Sawmills shipped 4 819.9 thousand cubic metres of lumber in June, down 1.7% from May.

**Available in CANSIM: tables 303-0064 and 303-0065.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2134.**

The June 2013 issue of *Sawmills*, Vol. 67, no. 6 (35-003-X), will soon be available.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).



## **Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation, July 2013**

Data on mineral wool, including fibrous glass insulation, are now available for July. Revised data for June are also available.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2110.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).

## **Electric utility financial report, 2011**

Data from the annual Electric Utility Financial Report Survey are now available for 2011. The survey provides data on the taxes paid by electric utilities as well as on employees, wages and salaries.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2001.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).

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