

The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Releases

Foreign direct investment, 2013	2
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Electric power statistics, February 2014	6
Commercial Software Price Index, March 2014	8
Computer and peripherals price indexes, March 2014	9
Production and disposition of tobacco products, March 2014	10
Dairy statistics, February 2014	11
New products and studies	12
Release dates: April 28 to May 2, 2014	13

Releases

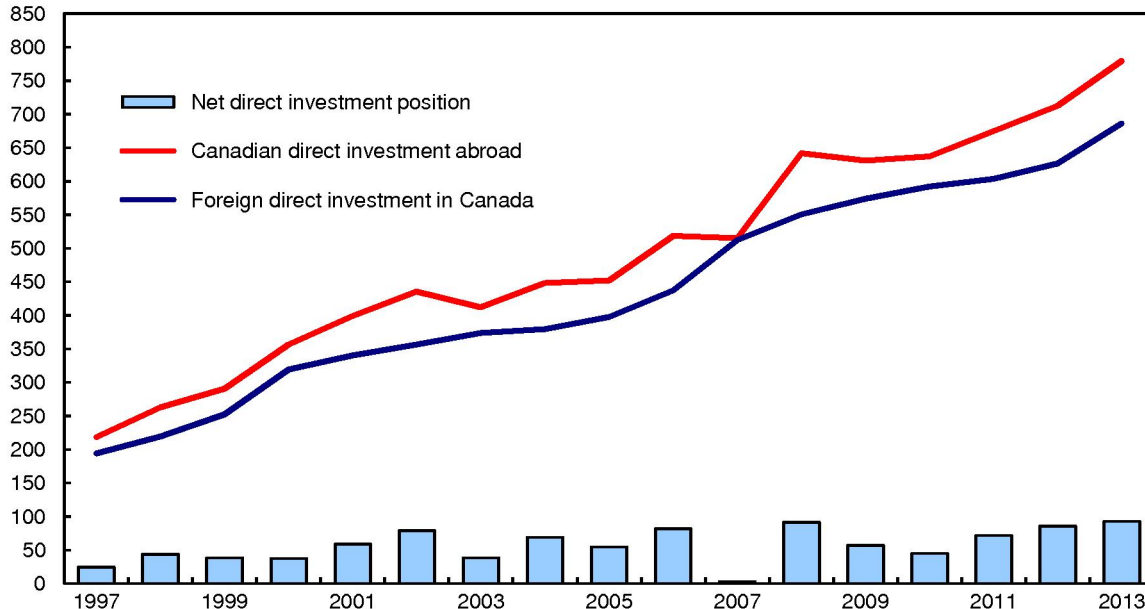
Foreign direct investment, 2013

The stock of Canadian direct investment abroad grew by 9.4% in 2013, reflecting both increased investment activity as well as the upward revaluation effects of a weaker Canadian dollar. The level of foreign direct investment in Canada (+9.5%) advanced at a similar pace during the year, led by investment from the United States.

Canada's net direct investment asset position reached \$93.0 billion in 2013, up slightly from 2012. Canadian direct investment abroad increased by \$66.7 billion to \$779.3 billion at year end. On the other side of the ledger, foreign direct investment in Canada advanced \$59.5 billion to \$686.3 billion.

Chart 1 Foreign direct investment position

billions of dollars



Gains in stock of Canadian direct investment abroad focused in the United States and the United Kingdom

Most of the increase in Canada's direct investment asset position in 2013 occurred in the United States and United Kingdom, which remained the two top destinations for Canadian investment. The investment position in the United States increased by \$28.6 billion to \$317.7 billion at the end of the year. At the same time, Canadian firms added \$9.5 billion to their direct investment position in the United Kingdom for a total position of \$86.0 billion.

Aside from investment, generally stronger foreign currencies relative to the Canadian dollar also supported the growth of Canadian direct investment assets abroad during the year. This resulted in an upward revaluation of these foreign currency-denominated assets.

Stocks of foreign direct investment to Canada led by the United States, while investment from the Asia/Oceania region continues to expand

Increased investment from the United States accounted for a little over half of the overall gain in foreign direct investment in Canada in 2013, rising by \$32.0 billion to \$352.1 billion.

Most of the remaining increase was split between the regions of Europe and Asia/Oceania. Europe remained the second largest source of foreign direct investment placed in Canada, accounting for about one-third of total investment. However, Asia/Oceania has increased its share of foreign direct investment in Canada over the past decade, rising from 4.8% in 2003 to 13.1% in 2013.

Canadian direct investment abroad in manufacturing picks up

Following several years of little or no growth, Canadian direct investment abroad in the manufacturing sector picked up in 2013, rising by 17.6% to \$72.8 billion. Despite this increase, the share of Canadian investment abroad going into the manufacturing sector has fallen from a peak of 31.9% in 2000 to 9.3% in 2013.

Almost half of the increase in the stock of Canadian direct investment abroad was channelled into the finance and insurance sector, up \$29.4 billion to \$312.9 billion. The sector maintained its position as the primary destination for investment with a 40.2% share of overall Canadian direct investment abroad.

Manufacturing and mining account for the bulk of foreign direct investment in Canada

Increased investment in the manufacturing and mining sectors accounted for about two-thirds of the growth in foreign direct investment in Canada in 2013. Manufacturing maintained its position as the primary destination for foreign investment with a 30.5% share of overall investment, followed by mining and oil and gas extraction with 20.3%.

Note to readers

This is the annual release of detailed foreign direct investment data at book value. This release contains country and industry details for foreign direct investment that are drawn from the annual survey. This detailed information is not available at the time of the quarterly international investment position release. However, aggregates of direct investment positions, both at book and market values, are available as part of the quarterly international investment position release. The current aggregates at book value, along with revised aggregates at market value, will be integrated into the international investment position at the time of the third quarter release of 2014 in December, in line with the Canadian System of Macroeconomic Accounts revision policy.

Direct investment is a component of the international investment position that refers to investment of a resident entity in one country obtaining a lasting interest in an enterprise resident in another country. The lasting interest implies the existence of a long-term relationship between the direct investor and the enterprise and a significant degree of influence by the investor on the management of the enterprise.

In practice, direct investment is deemed to occur when a company owns at least 10% of the voting equity in a foreign enterprise. This report presents the cumulative year-end positions for direct investment. In Canadian statistics, direct investment is measured as the total value of equity, net long-term claims and net short-term claims held by enterprises across the border.

Foreign direct investment by country and by industry

Following international standards, direct investment is based on the country of ownership of the immediate parent company for foreign direct investment in Canada, and to the country of the immediate subsidiary for Canadian direct investment abroad. This implies that direct investment is largely attributed to the first investor/investee country, rather than the ultimate investor/investee country. Direct investment is often channelled through intermediate holding companies or other legal entities in other countries before reaching its ultimate destination. Since these entities are generally in the financial sector, this sector accounts for a larger share of foreign direct investment on an immediate country basis than it would on an ultimate country basis.

Currency valuation

The value of Canadian direct investment abroad is denominated in foreign currency and converted to Canadian dollars at the end of each period for which a year-end position is calculated. When the Canadian dollar depreciates in value, the restatement of the value of direct investment abroad in Canadian dollars increases the recorded value. The opposite is true when the dollar appreciates. Foreign direct investment in Canada is directly recorded in Canadian dollars and the fluctuation of the Canadian dollar has no impact on the recorded value.

In 2013, the Canadian dollar depreciated by 7% against the US dollar, 10% against the euro and 10% against the British pound. It appreciated by 8% against the Japanese yen.

Table 1
Foreign direct investment positions at year end

	2010	2011	2012	2013
	billions of dollars			
Canadian direct investment abroad	637.3	675.0	712.6	779.3
United States	251.3	272.4	290.0	318.3
United Kingdom	83.9	76.7	76.6	86.1
Barbados	50.0	55.9	61.3	63.0
Cayman Islands	24.0	33.0	30.8	30.9
Luxembourg	13.6	19.3	23.7	30.2
Australia	22.0	25.1	26.1	23.4
Netherlands	9.8	14.2	15.9	17.7
Chile	12.0	10.4	16.4	16.6
Ireland	22.2	17.6	12.0	16.0
Mexico	4.9	9.6	10.5	12.3
Brazil	10.3	10.4	10.8	11.1
Hungary	12.8	11.7	9.9	11.0
Bermuda	11.2	10.4	13.2	10.7
All other countries	109.2	108.3	115.6	132.0
Foreign direct investment in Canada	592.4	603.5	626.8	686.3
United States	317.7	309.8	320.1	352.1
Netherlands	53.6	63.3	67.0	67.8
United Kingdom	42.4	49.6	48.7	56.7
Luxembourg	20.9	23.1	27.8	28.5
Switzerland	19.7	19.2	18.3	18.7
Brazil	17.3	17.5	16.7	18.3
Japan	12.7	14.4	16.3	17.3
China	12.1	15.4	16.4	16.7
France	17.4	10.6	9.5	11.0
Germany	8.2	11.0	9.2	10.1
All other countries	70.6	69.5	77.0	88.9

Available in CANSIM: tables 376-0051 and 376-0052.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1537.

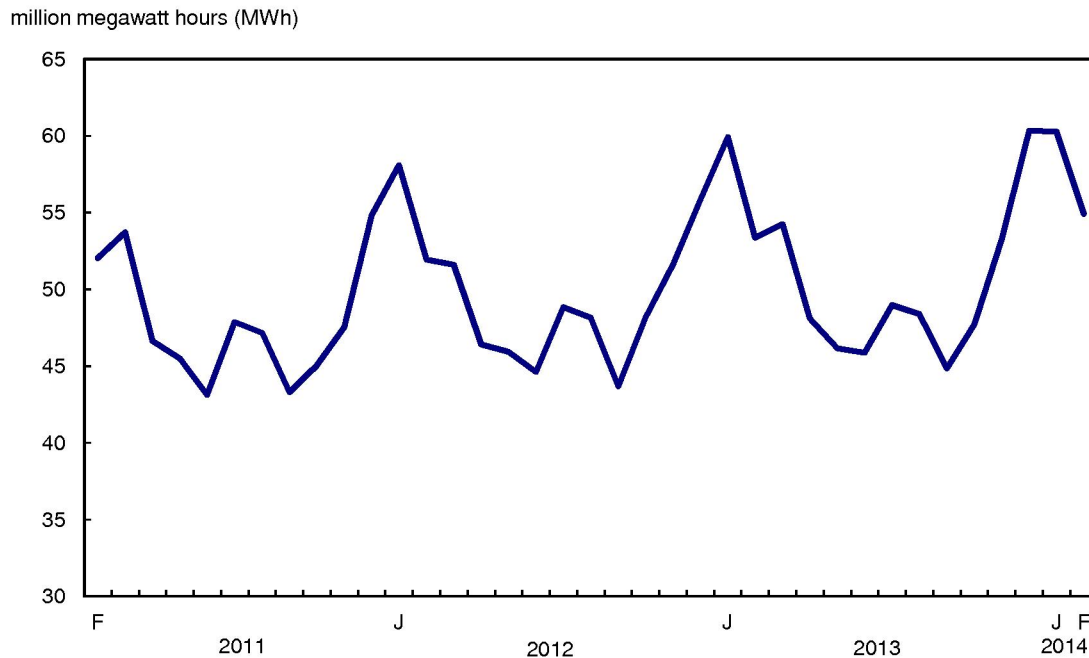
For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Electric power statistics, February 2014

Electric power generation in Canada was up 2.9% from February 2013 to 54.9 million megawatt hours (MWh) in February. Hydro power, the predominant type of generation, led the increase, rising 4.1% to 36.5 million MWh.

Canada consumed 5.5% more electricity compared with February 2013, using 52.3 million MWh in February. Electricity generation by utilities was up 3.3% to 51.5 million MWh, while generation by industries declined 3.5% to 3.4 million MWh.

Chart 1 Electricity generation

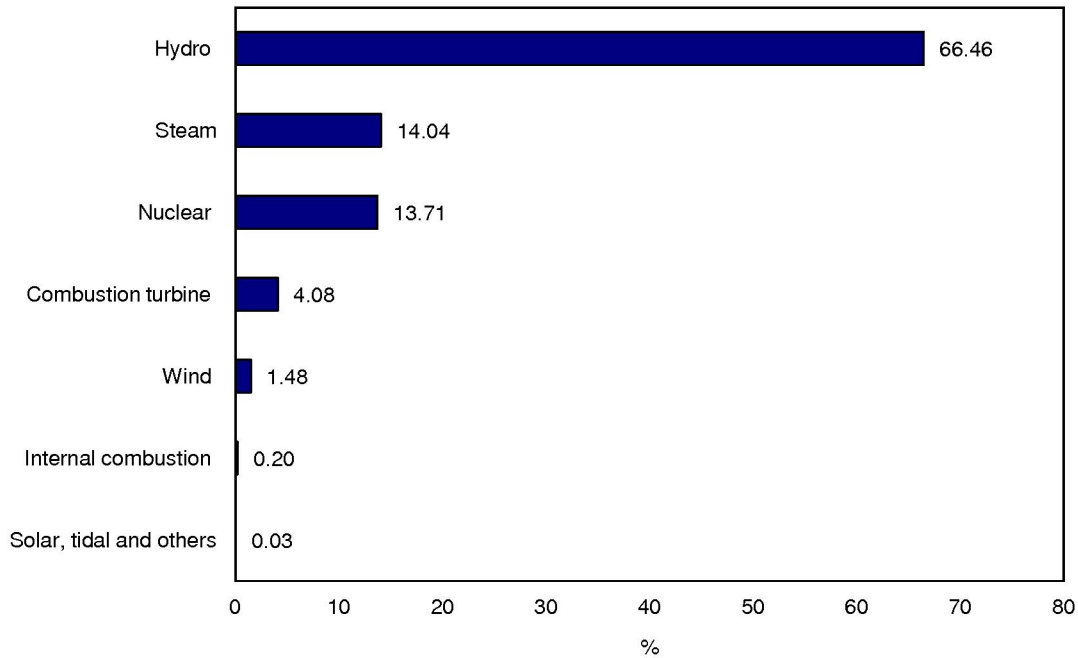


Provincially, Quebec posted the largest gain in electric power generation, up 12.3% from February 2013 to 21.7 million MWh. Quebec's hydro generation rose 12.2% to 21.6 million MWh.

In New Brunswick, significant increases in steam (+31.6%) and combustion turbine generation (+12.2%) pushed generation up 9.6% to 1.4 million MWh.

Electric power generation in Ontario was down 1.1% in February compared with the same month a year earlier. Several factors contributed to the decline, including lower gains in hydro generation (+7.4%), decreases in internal combustion generation (-61.2%) as well as the continued decline in steam generation (-50.8%). Slightly offsetting the overall decrease in Ontario was nuclear generation, which was up 4.1%.

Chart 2
Electricity generation by type



Total imports of electricity from the United States were up 59.4% from the same month in 2013 to 1.3 million MWh in February. British Columbia continued to lead the way, importing 576,782 MWh, up 14.7%.

Conversely, electricity exports to the United States were down 15.7% from February 2013 to 3.8 million MWh in February. More than half of the exports were from Quebec, which sent 1.9 million MWh to the United States, down 4.1%.

Note to readers

Data from February 2013 to January 2014 have been revised.

Available in CANSIM: tables 127-0002 and 127-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2151.

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Commercial Software Price Index, March 2014

The Commercial Software Price Index (CSPI) decreased by 0.6% in March compared with the previous month.

Year over year, the CSPI was up by 2.2%.

Note to readers

The Commercial Software Price Index is a monthly series measuring the change in the purchase price of software typically bought by businesses and governments. This release presents data that are not seasonally adjusted, and the indexes published are subject to a six-month revision period after dissemination of a given month's data.

This index is available at the Canada level only.

Available in CANSIM: table 331-0009.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5068.

The Commercial Software Price Index for April will be released on May 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; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Computer and peripherals price indexes, March 2014

Prices for commercial computers decreased by 0.2% from February to March and consumer computer prices fell by 0.8%. In the case of computer peripherals, monitor prices fell 0.1% while printer prices rose 0.1%.

Year over year, prices rose 1.8% for commercial computers while prices for consumer computers were down 2.1%. Monitor prices decreased by 3.6% and printer prices fell by 2.2%.

Note to readers

The computer and peripherals price indexes are monthly series measuring changes over time in the price of computers and computer peripherals sold to governments, businesses and consumers. This release presents data that are not seasonally adjusted, and the indexes published are subject to a six-month revision period after dissemination of a given month's data.

These indexes are available at the Canada level only.

Available in CANSIM: tables 331-0010 and 331-0011.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5032.

The computer and peripherals price indexes for April will be released on May 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; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Production and disposition of tobacco products, March 2014

Canadian manufacturers produced 1.8 billion cigarettes in March, up 0.4% from the previous month. The total number of cigarettes sold increased by 14.8% to 1.6 billion.

Available in CANSIM: table 303-0062.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2142.

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Dairy statistics, February 2014

Dairy statistics for Canada and the provinces are now available for February.

Note to readers

Data on dairy stocks in CANSIM table 003-0033 are available up to March 1, 2014. These stocks represent the ending stocks of the previous month.

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

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

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New products and studies

There are no new products today.

Release dates: April 28 to May 2, 2014

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
28	Study: Wages and full-time employment rates of young high school graduates and bachelor's degree holders	1997 to 2012
29	Gross domestic product by industry: Provinces and territories	2013
29	Payroll employment, earnings and hours	February 2014
29	Study: Living arrangements of children in Canada	1901 to 2011
30	Gross domestic product by industry	February 2014
30	Industrial product and raw materials price indexes	March 2014

See also the release dates for major economic indicators for the rest of the year.



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