

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, September 3, 2015

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

Releases

Canadian international merchandise trade, July 2015	2
Canada's exports rose 2.3% in July and were concentrated in non-energy products. On the other side of the ledger, imports were up 1.7%. As a result, Canada's merchandise trade deficit with the world narrowed from \$811 million in June to \$593 million in July.	
Stocks of principal field crops, July 31, 2015	9
Residential construction investment, second quarter 2015	11
Canadian foreign post indexes, September 2015	13
Export and import price indexes, July 2015	14
Chain Fisher real export and import values, July 2015	15
Investment in non-residential building construction (revised data), second quarter 2015	16

New products and studies



Releases

Canadian international merchandise trade, July 2015

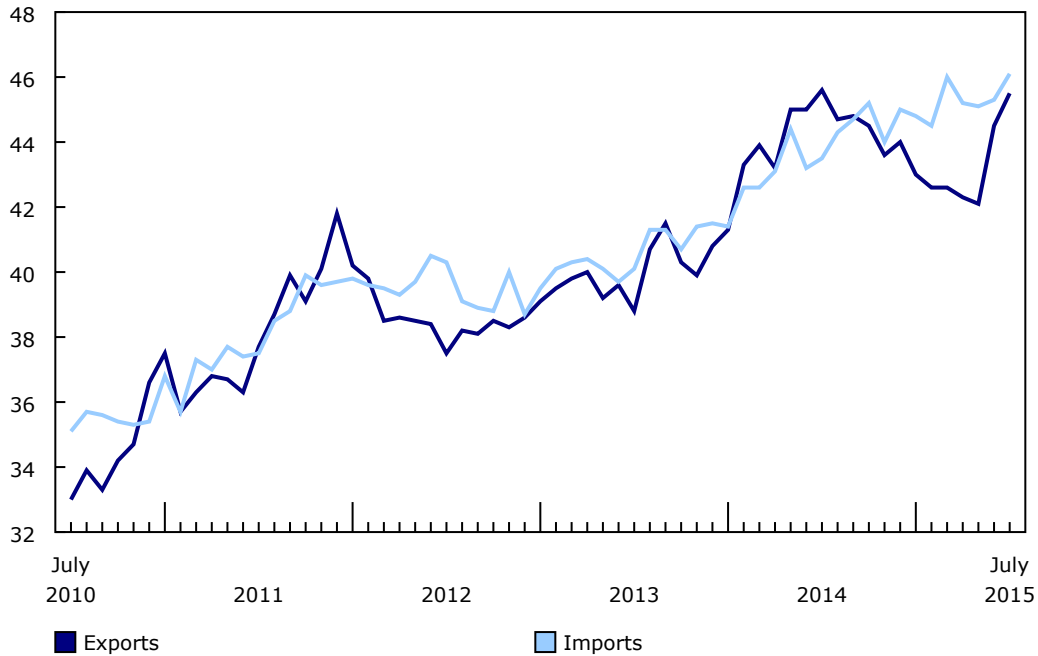
Canada's exports rose 2.3% in July and were concentrated in non-energy products. Exports excluding energy products rose 4.0%. Overall, export prices grew 1.3% while export volumes advanced 1.0%.

On the other side of the ledger, imports were up 1.7%. Import demand was widespread among commodities in July. Import prices were up 1.3% and volumes 0.5%.

As a result, Canada's merchandise trade deficit with the world narrowed from \$811 million in June to \$593 million in July.

Chart 1 Merchandise exports and imports

billions of dollars



Note(s): Data are seasonally adjusted.
Source(s): CANSIM table [228-0069](#).

Non-US countries lead reduction in overall trade deficit

Exports to countries other than the United States were up 2.9% to \$10.7 billion in July, led by an 11.7% increase in exports to China. Meanwhile, imports from countries other than the United States decreased 3.1% to \$15.1 billion. Imports from the United Kingdom were down 40.2%. Consequently, Canada's trade deficit with countries other than the United States narrowed from \$5.2 billion in June to \$4.4 billion in July.

Exports to the United States increased 2.1% to \$34.7 billion. At the same time, imports from the United States rose 4.3% to \$30.9 billion. As a result, Canada's trade surplus with the United States narrowed from \$4.4 billion in June to \$3.8 billion in July.

Motor vehicles and parts lead export gains

Total exports rose to \$45.5 billion in July, just under their previous record of \$45.6 billion in July 2014, as 5 of 11 sections increased. Motor vehicles and parts, consumer goods, as well as aircraft and other transportation equipment and parts accounted for the gain in July. The gains in these sections were partially offset by a decrease in energy products. Year over year, total exports were down 0.2%.

Exports of motor vehicles and parts increased 9.9% to \$7.6 billion in July. The main contributor was passenger cars and light trucks, which rose 14.9% to \$4.9 billion, as scheduled shutdowns at several automotive plants were shorter than usual for July. Overall, volumes increased 6.5% and prices 3.2%.

Exports of consumer goods were up 7.3% to a record \$6.4 billion. Prices rose 5.9% and volumes 1.4%. Exports of miscellaneous goods and supplies increased \$619 million to \$1.4 billion in July; the growth in this commodity grouping was led by "articles of precious metal."

Aircraft and other transportation equipment and parts rose 19.2% to \$2.4 billion. There were higher exports of aircraft (+29.5%) and aircraft engines and aircraft parts (+14.4%).

These increases were partially offset by a 5.7% decline in energy products to \$7.3 billion. The main contributors were crude oil and crude bitumen (-6.2%) and refined petroleum energy products (-15.1%). For the section as a whole, prices fell 6.9% while volumes increased 1.3%. Year over year, exports of energy products fell 34.6%.

Volumes of energy product imports advance

Total imports grew to \$46.1 billion in July, as 8 of 11 sections advanced. Higher imports of energy products, aircraft and other transportation equipment and parts, as well as electronic and electrical equipment and parts were partially offset by a decline in metal and non-metallic mineral products. Year over year, total imports were up 5.8%.

Imports of energy products advanced 12.8% to \$3.0 billion. Volumes rose 17.8% while prices declined 4.3%. In July, imports of crude oil and crude bitumen rose 26.1% to \$1.7 billion.

Imports of aircraft and other transportation equipment and parts were up 22.9% to \$1.7 billion. Following a decline in June, aircraft imports rose by \$261 million to reach \$369 million in July.

Electronic and electrical equipment and parts increased 4.4% to \$5.5 billion. The main contributor was communications and audio and video equipment, up 11.7% to a record \$2.0 billion. Overall, volumes grew 2.5% and prices 1.9%.

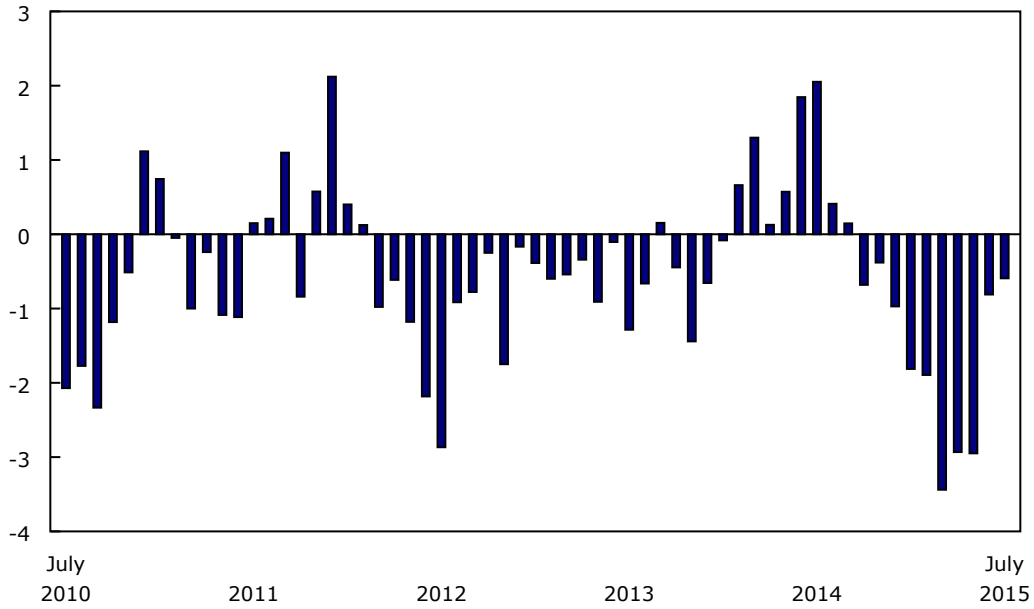
These increases were moderated by lower imports of metal and non-metallic mineral products, which declined 9.6% to \$3.6 billion on lower volumes. Imports of unwrought precious metals and precious metal alloys were down 41.7% to \$531 million in July, following two consecutive monthly increases.

Revisions to June imports and exports

Revisions reflect initial estimates being updated or replaced with administrative and survey data as they became available, as well as corrections made for late documentation of high-value transactions. June's imports, originally reported as \$45.1 billion in last month's release, were revised to \$45.3 billion with the current month release. Exports, originally reported as \$44.6 billion in last month's release, were revised to \$44.5 billion.

Chart 2
International merchandise trade balance

billions of dollars



Note(s): Data are seasonally adjusted.
Source(s): CANSIM table [228-0069](#).

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 trade data by commodity are available on both a BOP and a customs basis. International trade data by country are available on a customs basis for all countries, and on a BOP basis for Canada's 27 principal trading partners (PTPs). The list of PTPs is based on their annual share of total merchandise trade—imports and exports—with Canada in 2012. 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.

For a BOP versus customs-based data conceptual analysis, see "[Balance of Payments trade in goods at Statistics Canada: Expanding geographic detail to 27 principal trading partners.](#)"

Data in this release are on a BOP basis, seasonally adjusted and in current dollars. Constant dollars are calculated using the Laspeyres volume formula (2007=100).

For more information on seasonal adjustment, see "[Seasonally adjusted data – Frequently asked questions.](#)"

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 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, March and April reference months. To remain consistent with the Canadian System of macroeconomic accounts, revisions to BOP based data for previous years are released annually in December with the October 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 section with actual figures, changes in classification of merchandise based on more current information, and changes to seasonal adjustment factors.

For more information on revisions for crude oil and natural gas, see "[Revisions to trade data for crude oil and natural gas.](#)"

Revised data are available in the appropriate CANSIM tables.

Real-time CANSIM tables

CANSIM table 228-8059 will be updated on September 15. For more information, consult the document "[Real-time CANSIM tables.](#)"

Next release

Data on Canadian international merchandise trade for August will be released on October 6.

Table 1
Merchandise trade: Canada's top 10 principal trading partners – Seasonally adjusted, current dollars

	July 2014	June 2015 ^r	July 2015	June to July 2015	July 2014 to July 2015
	millions of dollars			% change	
Total exports	45,570	44,451	45,459	2.3	-0.2
United States	34,273	34,016	34,726	2.1	1.3
China	1,808	1,800	2,011	11.7	11.2
Mexico	563	639	720	12.7	27.9
United Kingdom	1,812	1,601	1,586	-0.9	-12.5
Japan	1,001	820	798	-2.7	-20.3
Germany	259	396	300	-24.1	15.8
South Korea	356	378	364	-3.5	2.4
Hong Kong	209	238	344	44.4	64.2
Netherlands	355	352	249	-29.2	-29.8
France	402	231	263	13.7	-34.7
Total imports	43,518	45,262	46,052	1.7	5.8
United States	29,304	29,655	30,932	4.3	5.6
China	2,754	3,036	3,240	6.7	17.7
Mexico	1,414	1,580	1,631	3.3	15.4
United Kingdom	536	861	514	-40.2	-4.0
Japan	750	925	802	-13.3	6.9
Germany	1,099	1,228	1,209	-1.6	10.0
South Korea	410	480	538	11.9	31.0
Hong Kong	321	351	356	1.4	10.8
Netherlands	541	302	375	23.9	-30.8
France	378	410	383	-6.7	1.4
Trade balance	2,052	-811	-593	...	...
United States	4,969	4,361	3,794	...	...
China	-946	-1,236	-1,230	...	...
Mexico	-851	-941	-911	...	...
United Kingdom	1,275	740	1,071	...	...
Japan	251	-105	-4	...	...
Germany	-839	-832	-908	...	...
South Korea	-54	-103	-173	...	...
Hong Kong	-112	-113	-12	...	...
Netherlands	-187	50	-125	...	...
France	24	-179	-120	...	...

^r revised

... not applicable

Note(s):

Totals do not equal the sum of their components.

Countries listed are the top 10 principal trading partners of Canada based on annual 2013 total merchandise trade data.

Source(s): CANSIM table [228-0069](#).

Table 2
Merchandise trade: North American Product Classification System¹ – Seasonally adjusted, current dollars

	July 2014	June 2015 ^r	July 2015	June to July 2015	July 2014 to July 2015
	millions of dollars			% change	
Total exports	45,570	44,451	45,459	2.3	-0.2
Farm, fishing and intermediate food products	2,887	2,750	2,834	3.1	-1.8
Energy products	11,213	7,778	7,334	-5.7	-34.6
Metal ores and non-metallic minerals	1,541	1,611	1,423	-11.6	-7.7
Metal and non-metallic mineral products	4,973	5,067	5,012	-1.1	0.8
Basic and industrial chemical, plastic and rubber products	2,945	3,096	3,038	-1.9	3.2
Forestry products and building and packaging materials	3,107	3,333	3,234	-3.0	4.1
Industrial machinery, equipment and parts	2,464	2,678	2,825	5.5	14.7
Electronic and electrical equipment and parts	2,088	2,252	2,225	-1.2	6.6
Motor vehicles and parts	6,799	6,869	7,552	9.9	11.1
Aircraft and other transportation equipment and parts	1,717	2,039	2,431	19.2	41.5
Consumer goods	4,864	5,975	6,413	7.3	31.9
Special transactions trade ²	186	162	272	68.4	46.4
Other balance of payments adjustments	788	843	865	2.7	9.9
Total imports	43,518	45,262	46,052	1.7	5.8
Farm, fishing and intermediate food products	1,263	1,376	1,277	-7.2	1.1
Energy products	3,796	2,656	2,995	12.8	-21.1
Metal ores and non-metallic minerals	789	842	933	10.9	18.3
Metal and non-metallic mineral products	3,561	3,970	3,590	-9.6	0.8
Basic and industrial chemical, plastic and rubber products	3,824	3,670	3,760	2.5	-1.7
Forestry products and building and packaging materials	1,875	2,002	2,054	2.6	9.5
Industrial machinery, equipment and parts	4,242	4,237	4,264	0.6	0.5
Electronic and electrical equipment and parts	4,766	5,303	5,538	4.4	16.2
Motor vehicles and parts	7,805	8,602	8,621	0.2	10.4
Aircraft and other transportation equipment and parts	1,511	1,409	1,732	22.9	14.6
Consumer goods	8,614	9,672	9,595	-0.8	11.4
Special transactions trade ²	603	641	809	26.2	34.3
Other balance of payments adjustments	869	883	883	0.0	1.7

^r revised

1. International merchandise trade data are based on the North American Product Classification System 2007.

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

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

Source(s): CANSIM table [228-0059](#).

Available in CANSIM: tables [228-0059](#) to [228-0064](#), [228-0066](#), [228-0067](#) and [228-0069](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers [2201](#), [2202](#) and [2203](#).

Customs based data are now available in the *Canadian International Merchandise Trade Database* ([65F0013X](#)). From the *Browse by key resource* module of our website, choose *Publications*.

The July 2015 issue of *Canadian International Merchandise Trade*, Vol. 69, no. 7 ([65-001-X](#)), is also available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Nita Boushey (613-404-4965; nita.boushey@statcan.gc.ca), International Accounts and Trade Division.

Stocks of principal field crops, July 31, 2015

As of July 31, Canada's total stock levels for most major crops were notably reduced from the same date a year earlier. In 2014, stock holdings were still augmented by the 2013 bumper crop.

Total stocks of wheat decreased 32.0% from the same date in 2014 to 7.1 million tonnes. This decline is explained by a decrease in on-farm stocks (-51.3%) and commercial stocks (-6.5%). The drop in on-farm stocks is mainly attributable to Saskatchewan (-50.7%).

At the national level, end of July canola stocks fell 22.8% to 2.3 million tonnes as a result of a 46.5% decline in on-farm stocks, as commercial stocks increased 17.5%.

Total barley stocks declined 37.6% to 1.2 million tonnes as of July 31. On-farm stocks, which account for over 85% of total stocks, decreased 38.7% to 1.0 million tonnes. Commercial stocks fell 29.8% to 172 000 tonnes.

Total stocks of oats fell 35.4% to 681 000 tonnes. On-farm stock levels led this decline, falling 42.2%. Commercial stocks, by comparison, declined 3.3%.

Note to readers

Data on stocks of principal field crops held on farms come from the July Farm Survey of about 13,000 Canadian farmers conducted from July 22 to August 3, 2015. The July Farm Survey also has two questions pertaining to permanent on-farm grain storage capacity and the percentage of grain stored on farms using temporary storage methods.

Data on commercial stocks of western major crops originate from the Canadian Grain Commission. Data on commercial stocks of special crops originate from a survey of handlers and agents of special crops. Data on commercial stocks of corn and soybeans are estimated by a Statistics Canada survey of grain elevators in Eastern Canada.

National supply-disposition tables for the major grains and special crops are published jointly with the current release on stock levels and are available in CANSIM tables 001-0041 to 001-0043.

Stocks data are subject to revision during the two years following their initial publication. Revisions are published in the July stocks report, which is released in September.

Release calendar: The dates for upcoming releases from the Field Crop Reporting Series are available [online](#).

Table 1
Total stocks of principal field crops at July 31

	July 2013	July 2014	July 2015	July 2013 to July 2014	July 2014 to July 2015
	thousands of tonnes			% change	
Total wheat	5 137	10 446	7 108	103.3	-32.0
Durum wheat	1 152	1 779	982	54.4	-44.8
Wheat excluding durum	3 985	8 667	6 125	117.5	-29.3
Barley	983	1 950	1 217	98.4	-37.6
Canola	588	3 008	2 322	411.6	-22.8
Dry field peas	174	329	429	89.1	30.4
Flaxseed	71	92	97	29.6	5.4
Lentils	467	786	365	68.3	-53.6
Oats	446	1 054	681	136.3	-35.4
Rye	46	44	42	-4.3	-4.5

Note(s):

The estimates in this table have been rounded to the nearest thousand.

Wheat types may not add up to total wheat as result of rounding.

Source(s): CANSIM table [001-0040](#).

Available in CANSIM: tables [001-0010](#), [001-0017](#), [001-0040](#), [001-0041](#) and [001-0043](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers [3401](#), [3403](#), [3404](#), [3443](#), [3464](#), [3476](#), [5046](#), [5153](#) and [5223](#).

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).

Residential construction investment, second quarter 2015

Investment in residential construction totalled \$28.9 billion in the second quarter, up 4.0% from the same quarter in 2014.

Renovation spending (up 4.3% to \$13.9 billion), investment in apartment and apartment-condominium buildings (up 9.9% to \$3.9 billion) and acquisition costs for new dwelling units built (up 9.9% to \$2.7 billion) were responsible for most of the advance at the national level.

Total investment in residential construction increased in four provinces in the second quarter, with Ontario posting the largest advance, followed by British Columbia, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia.

In Ontario, investment rose 8.1% to \$10.4 billion in the second quarter compared with the same quarter of 2014. Spending on single-family dwellings, renovation, apartment and apartment-condominium buildings as well as acquisition costs related to new dwelling units built were the largest contributors to the advance.

In British Columbia, residential construction investment increased 14.6% in the second quarter to \$4.3 billion. The advance came from higher investment in all dwelling types, except mobile homes. However, single-family dwellings, renovation of existing residential buildings, apartment and apartment-condominium buildings and acquisition costs accounted for much of the gain.

In Prince Edward Island, total investment in residential construction increased 68.8% to \$120 million. The gain was mainly attributable to higher renovation spending.

In Nova Scotia, total spending on residential construction increased 6.3% from the same quarter a year earlier to \$543 million in the second quarter. The increase was the result of higher investment in apartment and apartment-condominium building construction and, to a lesser degree, higher spending in renovation work.

The largest declines were registered in Alberta, Quebec and Saskatchewan.

In Alberta, investment in residential construction decreased 2.3% to \$4.6 billion in the second quarter. Lower spending on renovations, single-family dwellings and mobile homes more than offset increased investment in apartment and apartment-condominium buildings and row houses, as well as acquisition costs.

In Quebec, spending in the construction of residential buildings declined 1.2% to \$6.4 billion. The decline was mainly the result of lower investment in single housing, apartment and apartment-condominium buildings, and converted dwelling units, as well as lower acquisition costs. However, spending on renovation work was up 8.5% to \$4.1 billion in the quarter.

In Saskatchewan, investment totalled \$917 million in the second quarter, down 3.0% from the same quarter in 2014. The decrease occurred mostly as a result of lower investment in the construction of single-family houses and mobiles homes, as well as lower acquisition costs.

Note to readers

Data on residential construction investment are not seasonally adjusted and all comparisons in this release are between the second quarter of 2014 and the second quarter of 2015. Data are expressed in current dollars and are available at national and provincial levels.

A new revision schedule has been implemented. Annual revisions of the three most recent calendar years will take place during the release of the third quarter data at the beginning of December, rather than in June, as was previously the practice.

With this release, data for the first quarter have been revised.

Unless otherwise stated, the highlights are ranked in terms of dollar change rather than percentage change.

Next release

Data on residential construction investment for the third quarter will be released on December 3.

**Table 1
Residential construction investment**

	Second quarter 2014	Second quarter 2015	Second quarter 2014 to second quarter 2015
	millions of dollars		% change
Canada	27,817.5	28,933.8	4.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	452.4	428.9	-5.2
Prince Edward Island	70.9	119.7	68.8
Nova Scotia	510.6	542.9	6.3
New Brunswick	421.8	397.4	-5.8
Quebec	6,432.7	6,356.0	-1.2
Ontario	9,593.1	10,372.2	8.1
Manitoba	808.0	796.1	-1.5
Saskatchewan	945.4	917.3	-3.0
Alberta	4,748.8	4,637.7	-2.3
British Columbia	3,733.4	4,277.6	14.6
Yukon	44.4	41.1	-7.5
Northwest Territories	32.7	28.8	-11.9
Nunavut	23.2	18.1	-21.9

Note(s): Data may not add up to totals as a result of rounding.

Source(s): CANSIM table [026-0013](#).

Available in CANSIM: table [026-0013](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [5016](#).

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Mariane Bien-Aimé (613-951-7520), Investment, Science and Technology Division.

Canadian foreign post indexes, September 2015

Data on Canadian foreign post indexes are now available for September.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2322](#).

The September 2015 issue of *Canadian Foreign Post Indexes* ([62-013-X](#)) is now available from the *Browse by 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 us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Export and import price indexes, July 2015

Current- and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes (2007=100) on a customs or balance of payments basis are now available based on the North American Product Classification System 2007.

Current- and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes (2007=100) for all countries and the United States on customs basis, by Standard International Trade Classification, are also available.

Note to readers

Data on Canadian international merchandise trade for August will be released on October 6.

Available in CANSIM: tables [228-0063](#), [228-0064](#), [228-0066](#) and [228-0067](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers [2201](#), [2202](#) and [2203](#).

The July 2015 issue of *Canadian International Merchandise Trade*, Vol. 69, no. 7 ([65-001-X](#)), is now available from the *Browse by 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 us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Chain Fisher real export and import values, July 2015

The monthly chain Fisher real dollar values (reference year 2007) for Canadian international merchandise trade are now available for July.

Note to readers

Data on Canadian international merchandise trade for August will be released on October 6.

Available in CANSIM: tables [228-0061](#) and [228-0062](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers [2201](#), [2202](#) and [2203](#).

The July 2015 issue of *Canadian International Merchandise Trade*, Vol. 69, no. 7 ([65-001-X](#)), is now available from the *Browse by 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 us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Investment in non-residential building construction (revised data), second quarter 2015

Following the release of gross domestic product by income and expenditure for the second quarter, revised data on investment in non-residential building for the second quarter are now available.

Note to readers

Data have also been revised for the first quarter of 2015.

Available in CANSIM: table [026-0016](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [5014](#).

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Mahamat Hamit-Haggar (mahamat.hamit-haggar@statcan.gc.ca; 613-983-0315), Investment, Science and Technology Division.

New products and studies

New products

Sawmills, June 2015, Vol. 69, no. 6
Catalogue number [35-003-X](#) (HTML | PDF)

Canadian Foreign Post Indexes, September 2015
Catalogue number [62-013-X](#) (HTML)

Canadian International Merchandise Trade, July 2015, Vol. 69, no. 7
Catalogue number [65-001-X](#) (HTML | PDF)

Canadian International Merchandise Trade Database, July 2015
Catalogue number [65F0013X](#) (Database)



Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-X.

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10G, R.H. Coats Building, 100 Tunney's Pasture Driveway, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To access or subscribe to *The Daily* on the Internet, visit our website at <http://www.statcan.gc.ca>.

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. © Minister of Industry, 2015. All rights reserved. Use of this publication is governed by the [Statistics Canada Open Licence Agreement](#):

<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/reference/copyright-droit-auteur-eng.htm>