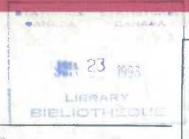


I·N·F·O·M·A·T

A WEEKLY REVIEW

NOT FOR LOAN NE S'EMPRUNTE PAS

Friday, July 23, 1993





OVERVIEW

Foreign Investors Reduce their Holdings of Canadian Bonds

Foreign investors purchased money market instruments and equities in May but reduced their holdings of Canadian bonds for the first time since November 1992.

Rise in Imports Cuts Merchandise Trade Balance in Half

In May, seasonally adjusted merchandise imports climbed 2.2% while exports fell 2.0%, reducing Canada's trade balance to \$612 million from \$1.2 billion in April.

Manufacturers' Shipments Post Steepest Decline in 10 Months

In May, Canadian manufacturers' shipments recorded a second consecutive monthly decline, this time of 1.2%. A 7.3% drop in the motor vehicle, parts and accessories industries contributed largely to the overall decrease.

■ Upturn in Construction Activity Continues

After increasing by 4.5% in April, the seasonally adjusted value of building permits issued in Canada continued to rise in May, up 7.2% to \$2.3 billion.

■ Year-over-year Change in CPI Dips to Low of 1.6%

The all-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada increased by 1.6% between June 1992 and June 1993, the lowest year-over-year change since November 1992.

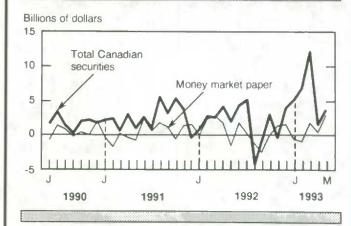
Foreign Investors Reduce their Holdings of Canadian Bonds

In May, foreign investors acquired a net \$3.6 billion of Canadian securities, more than double the amount purchased in April. This was a return to the trend of strong investments that has prevailed since December 1992.

Non-residents increased their holdings of Canadian money market paper by \$2.8 billion, up sharply from \$0.3 billion in April. The net buying continued to be directed almost solely to Government of Canada treasury bills (\$2.7 billion), with a small investment in other paper.

(continued on page 2)

Net Transactions in Securities



... Foreign Investors Reduce their Holdings of Canadian Bonds

Net foreign investment in Canadian stocks totalled \$1.5 billion in May, a level not seen since 1987. In addition to the \$1.0 billion accumulated in 1992, the May total brought net investment so far this year to \$4.3 billion. Residents of the United States continued to account for the bulk of this net investment.

Non-residents sold a net \$0.7 billion of Canadian bonds in May, an abrupt reversal from their heavy net buying which amounted to an average of \$4.8 billion per month since December 1992.

Foreign investors sold a net \$0.8 billion of outstanding bonds, their second consecutive monthly withdrawal. Non-residents acquired \$2.8

billion of gross new bond issues, down from \$3.5 billion in April and well below the over \$6.0 billion average of the first three months of 1993. Retirement of maturing bonds totalled \$2.7 billion, of which almost half represented issues called prior to maturity by the provincial sector. The provinces and their enterprises had raised large amounts of funds abroad through new bond issues earlier in the year.

Canadian residents purchased a net \$0.8 billion of foreign securities, after a small net sell-off in April. The net investment was almost evenly split between foreign equities and bonds.

For further information, order Canada's International Transactions in Securities (catalogue number 67-002) or contact Balance of Payments Division at (613) 951-1864.

Rise in Imports Cuts Merchandise Trade Balance in Half

Seasonally adjusted merchandise exports fell by \$299 million in May to \$14.5 billion as sales of automotive products and agricultural and fishing products slumped. The largest declines in exports were to the United States (\$199 million) and non-OECD countries (\$157 million) while Japan was the only trading partner to show an increase (\$146 million). In spite of the monthly decrease, year-to-date exports still stood 16.4% higher than for the first five months of 1992.

Imports were up strongly in May, climbing to \$13.9 billion, up \$293 million from April. The increase in imports was fairly widespread. The biggest increases were in purchases of machinery and equipment as well as industrial goods and special transactions trade. Imports for the first five months of 1993 were 14.0% above the level for the corresponding period in 1992.

With a decline in exports and a large increase in imports, the merchandise trade balance fell by \$592 million to \$612 million. The cumulative trade surplus for 1993 stood at \$5.0 billion compared to \$3.0 billion for the same period last year.

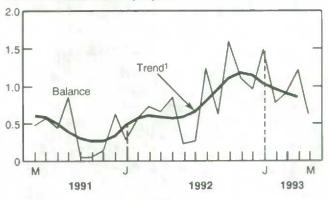
Underlying Trends

Seasonally adjusted numbers are used to describe current changes and levels, but they are often unduly affected by irregular changes in trading patterns. Smoother series, which serve better to describe underlying movements, are obtained by applying moving averages to the seasonally adjusted numbers.

Despite the monthly drop, the exports trend advanced for the seventeenth consecutive month to a level 16.5% higher than in April 1992. The trends

Merchandise Trade Balance

Billions of dollars, seasonally adjusted



¹ The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data

increased for virtually all commodity groupings. The only downward movement was for exports of industrial goods, which fell for the fifth month in a row.

For imports, the trend has been increasing for sixteen months, and now stands almost 15.0% higher than in April 1992. The trends continued to increase for most commodity groupings, the only exception being imports of forestry products. However, this was their first decline in over two years.

For further information, order Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade (catalogue number 65-001P) or contact International Trade Division at (613) 951-9647. (See also "Current Trends" chart on page 8.)

Manufacturers' Shipments Post Steepest Decline in 10 Months

Canadian manufacturers' seasonally adjusted shipments amounted to \$25.1 billion in May, down 1.2% from April. This represents the second decline in a row after six consecutive monthly increases, and the steepest decrease since July 1992. For the first five months of 1993, manufacturers' shipments totalled \$125.9 billion, up 8.7% from the corresponding period in 1992.

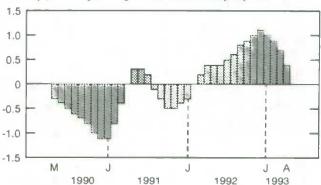
Eight of the 22 major groups of products recorded lower shipment levels. Motor vehicle, parts and accessories industries led the way, posting a 7.3% drop due to temporary and permanent closings of some plants. Wood (4.9%), tobacco (26.4%) and primary metals (2.8%) industries also registered significant decreases.

Unfilled orders were down 1.6% to \$24.2 billion in May, the second decline in a row following five consecutive gains. Transportation equipment industries accounted for most of the decrease, down 3.2%, mainly due to cancellations in the aircraft industries. Unfilled orders are a stock of orders which will contribute to future shipments, assuming that orders are not cancelled. New orders decreased for the third month in a row, this time by 2.4%, to \$24.8 billion.

Inventory levels for May were up by 0.4% to \$34.4 billion, the third consecutive monthly increase. Higher inventory levels were recorded in the wood (3.2%) and refined petroleum and coal products (4.2%) industries. The inventories to shipments ratio increased for the second month in a row, to 1.37 in May.

Shipments

Monthly percentage change in trend, seasonally adjusted



Note: The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.

The trend for shipments has been rising for over a year, but at a slower pace since January. This reflects a slowing down in the growth of the trends for a number of major groups, notably the motor vehicle, parts and accessories as well as the wood industries. Despite recent monthly declines, the trend for unfilled orders increased over the seven most recent months, but at a slower rate since February. For new orders, the trend slowed from a peak of 1.7% in December 1992 to 0.2% in April 1993. The trend for inventories showed no change after declining during the previous five months.

For further information, order Monthly Survey of Manufacturing (catalogue number 31-001) or contact Industry Division at (613) 951-9832. (See also "Current Trends" chart on page 8.)

Upturn in Construction Activity Continues

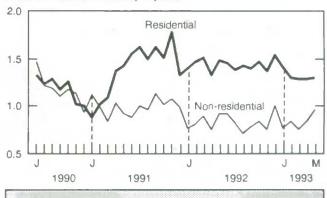
Following a 4.5% increase in April, the seasonally adjusted value of building permits issued in Canada continued to rise in May, up 7.2% to \$2.3 billion. As in April, the non-residential sector contributed largely to the overall increase. On a year-over-year basis, however, the value of building permits decreased 6.0%.

There was a strong 16.0% rise in the value of non-residential building permits, from \$824 million in April to \$956 million in May. Four of five regions contributed to the rise of non-residential building permits: Québec (100.9%), the Atlantic region (56.6%), the Prairies (55.2%) and Ontario (26.5%).

In the industrial component, the value of projects more than doubled, rising from \$121 million to \$255 million. Québec and the Prairies contributed mainly to the rise in the value of building permits for industrial projects. Following

Building Permits

Billions of dollars, seasonally adjusted



... Upturn in Construction Activity Continues

declines in March and April, the value of building permits for institutional projects climbed 11.8% to \$305 million while the value of permits for commercial projects went down 7.9% to \$396 million.

In the residential sector, the value of building permits increased 1.6% in May to \$1.3 billion. The value of building permits rose 5.6% to \$904 million in the single-family dwelling sector but fell 6.7% to

\$393 million in the multi-family dwelling sector. Increases in the value of residential building permits were reported in the Atlantic (10.5%), Québec (6.7%), Prairie (6.6%) and Ontario (0.2%) regions. Only the data for British Columbia region, which includes the Yukon and Northwest Territories, showed a decrease of 4.9%.

For further information, order Building Permits (catalogue number 64-001) or contact Investment and Capital Stock Division at (613) 951-2025.

PROVINCIAL PERSPECTIVES: BUILDING PERMITS

Building Permits, May 1993

Unadjusted Data (Adjusted Data Not Available by Province)

Province/Territory	Total		Residential		Non-residential	
	\$ millions	% change, previous year	\$ millions	% change, previous year	\$ millions	% change, previous year
Canada	2,780.3	-3.1	1,722.1	-8.8	1,058.2	8.0
Newfoundland	25.5	-26.1	22.1	-9.0	3.4	-66.7
Prince Edward Island	11.8	0.3	10.5	5.2	1.4	-25.8
Nova Scotia	85.5	32.0	56.6	14.9	28.9	85.9
New Brunswick	58.1	-17.8	41.3	-9.9	16.8	-32.3
Québec	771.7	22.0	414.8	-5.8	357.0	85.8
Ontario	954.4	-1.3	550.6	-17.0	403.8	32.9
Manitoba	55.4	-15.6	35.4	-18.8	20.0	-9.3
Saskatchewan	33.6	9.5	16.2	-3.5	17.4	25.3
Alberta	261.0	-4.4	179.9	-5.9	81.0	-0.8
British Columbia	517.2	-26.0	389.6	-1.4	127.6	-58.0
Yukon	4.0	-37.7	3.7	-26.9	0.3	-77.1
Northwest Territories	2.0	-82.6	1.4	-52.5	0.7	-92.4

Year-over-year Change in CPI Dips to Low of 1.6%

The all-items Consumer Price Index (CPI, 1986=100) for Canada increased by 1.6% between June 1992 and June 1993, the lowest year-over-year change since November 1992.

On a monthly basis, the all-items index edged up by 0.1% in June to 130.2 after increasing by 0.2% in May. Four of the seven major components registered increases, the most significant being clothing (0.5%) and transportation (0.2%).

The increase in the clothing index comes after a 1.0% drop in May. A major part of the latest

advance was concentrated in the men's wear index which jumped by 1.0% and reflected higher prices for men's suits, pants and shirts.

The upward influence on the transportation index came mostly from a 2.0% rise in the cost of gasoline. Parking rates also rose, mainly in Nova Scotia, Ontario, and Vancouver – where the 7% provincial sales tax was applied to parking. Rail fares also rose due to higher summer rates. These increases were partially dampened by a 4.4% drop in air fares, and by the elimination of the five-dollar tire tax which became effective on May 20th in Ontario.

...Year-over-year Change in CPI Dips to Low of 1.6%

The food index rose slightly, by 0.1% in June, after a sharp 1.0% increase in May. Price increases for pork, veal, chicken, bakery products, dairy products and breakfast cereal, were almost completely offset by a drop of 3.9% in the fresh vegetable index.

Although the housing index recorded no overall change in June, there were offsetting movements in its components. Higher charges for rent, for homeowners' maintenance and repairs, and for homeowners' and tenants' insurance premiums

(which were made subject to the 8% provincial tax in Ontario) were the principal upward contributors. These increases were cancelled by lower prices for new houses, furniture and selected appliances along with declines in mortgage interest costs.

The index for tobacco products and alcoholic beverages and the index for health and personal care decreased by 0.3% and 0.1%, respectively.

For further information, order Consumer Price Index (catalogue number 62-001) or contact Prices Division at (613) 951-9606. (See also "Current Trends" chart on page 8.)

The Consumer Price Index, Percentage Change, June 1993/1992*							
Province/territory	All-items	Food	Energy	Housing	Transportation		
Canada	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.3	1.9		
Newfoundland	1.3	1.4	-0.5	0.9	1.1		
Prince Edward Island	2.0	3.4	0.8	1.8	-0.3		
Nova Scotia	0.6	1.0	-3.0	0.7	-0.9		
New Brunswick	1.3	2.0	0,6	0.7	0.4		
Québec	1.3	0.2	-0.2	1.2	1.5		
Ontario	1.5	2.8	2.1	1.0	1.2		
Manitoba	2.8	5.2	3.1	0.9	4.0		
Saskatchewan	3.1	3.6	6.2	1.3	3.8		
Alberta	1.0	-3.9	5.1	1.9	2.3		
British Columbia	3.4	3.1	3.5	3.3	4.7		
Yukon	1.7	3.4	0.7	1.8	1.6		
Northwest Territories	1.7	1.6	3.3	1.0	1.6		

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED FROM JULY 16 TO 22, 1993

			Price: Issue/Subscription		
Division/title of publication	Period	Catalogue Number	Canada (\$Cdn.)	United States	Other Countries
				\$US	
AGRICULTURE					
The Dairy Review	May 1993	23-001	12.20/122	14.60/146	17.10/171
CANADIAN CENTRE FOR HEALTH INFORMATION					
Surgical Procedures and Treatments	1990-1991	82-217	20	24	28
CURRENT ECONOMIC ANALYSIS Canadian Economic Observer	July 1993	11-010	22/220	26/260	31/310
Canadian Economic Observer - Historical Statistical Supplement	1992-1993	11-210	27	32	38
EDUCATION, CULTURE AND TOURISM					
Touriscope - International Travel: Advance Information, Vol. 9, No. 5	May 1993	66-001P	6.10/61	7.30/73	8.50/85
HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS The Labour Force	June 1993	71-001	17.90/179	21.50/215	25.10/251
INDUSTRY					
Canned and Frozen Fruits and	1000	00.011	5/50	6/60	7/ 70
Vegetables - Monthly	May 1993 June 1993	32-011 32-001	2.70/27	3.20/32	3.80/38
Monthly Production of Soft Drinks		31-001	17.30/173	20.80/208	24.20/242
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	May 1993		10/100	12/120	14/140
Oil Pipeline Transport	April 1993	55-001	10/100	12/120	14/140
Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products	June 1993	32-022	5/50	6/60	7/70
Refined Petroleum Products	April 1993	45-004	18.20/182	21.80/218	25,50/255
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INTERNATIONAL TRADE					
Exports by Commodity	April 1993	65-004	55.10/551	66.10/661	77.10/771
Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	May 1993	65-001P	10/100	12/120	14/140
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INVESTMENT AND CAPITAL STOCK			00.10.001	00 50 005	00 00 000
Building Permits	May 1993	64-001	22.10/221	26.50/265	30.90/309
SMALL BUSINESS AND SPECIAL SURVEYS					
Market Research Handbook	1993-1994	63-224	94	113	132
TRANSPORTATION					
Rail in Canada	1991	52-216	45	54	63
Railway Operating Statistics, Vol. 73, No. 3	March 1993	52-003	10.50/105	12.60/126	14.70/147

NEW FROM STATISTICS CANADA



Market Research Handbook

The Market Research Handbook is a complete source of information on Canadian consumer and industrial markets.

This edition includes information about Canada's marketplace – from consumer expenditure patterns, income levels, labour force productivity measurements and retail trade statistics to urban demographic profiles, population characteristics, education levels, industrial manufacturing data, international trade data and more.

The 1993-1994 Market Research Handbook has been updated with data from the 1991 Census plus current data from Statistics Canada's wide range of surveys, including 1992 population estimates for 45 urban centres across Canada. In addition to the most up-to-date available data, this edition includes up to three years of data updates from the 1992 edition. With over 600 pages, the 1993-1994 Market Research Handbook contains over 200 statistical tables and more than 50 charts and graphs.

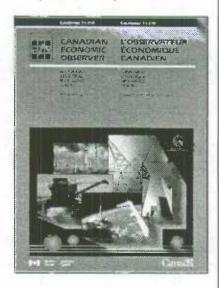
The 1993-1994 Market Research Handbook (catalogue number 63-224, \$94) is now available. For additional information, contact Katherine Blais at (613) 951-0822, Small Business and Special Surveys Division.

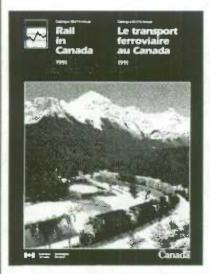
Canadian Economic Observer

The July issue of Canadian Economic Observer, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, presents a monthly summary of the economy, the major economic events in June, and a feature article on manufacturing productivity in Canada and the United States. A statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and the major industrial nations.

The Historical Statistical Supplement has also been released and is available free to subscribers. It contains annual historical data for all of the series reported monthly in Canadian Economic Observer.

Canadian Economic Observer, July 1993 (catalogue number 11-010, \$22/\$220) and Canadian Economic Observer - Historical Statistical Supplement, 1992/93 (catalogue number 11-210, \$27) can now be ordered from Publication Sales. For more information, call Philip Cross at (613) 951-9162, Current Analysis Section.





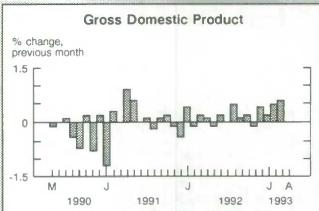
Rail in Canada

This annual publication presents a comprehensive picture of rail activity in Canada. It covers financial performance statistics, as well as operating, traffic, freight origin, and destination statistics.

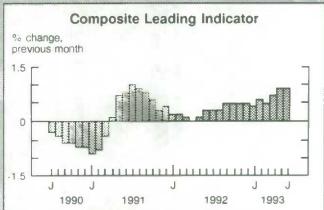
In 1991, the rail industry generated \$7.2 billion in total operating revenues and transported 274 million tonnes of freight. It provided employment to some 65,000 employees.

Rail in Canada, 1991 (catalogue number 52-216, \$45) is now available. For further information on this release, contact Yasmin Sheikh at (613) 951-2518, fax: (613) 951-0579, Transportation Division.

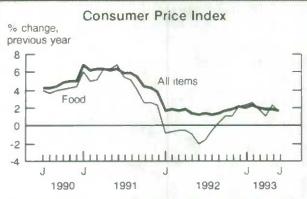
CURRENT TRENDS



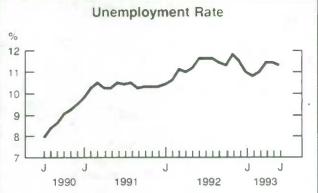
Gross domestic product at factor cost was unchanged in April following a 0.6% gain in March and average monthly growth of 0.4% since December.



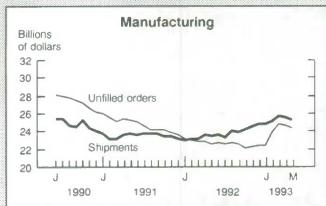
The composite leading indicator continued its year-long improvement in June, rising by 0.9% for the second consecutive month.



The year-over-year increase in the all-items CPI was 1.6% in June, the lowest year-over-year change since November 1992. The food index rose by 1.5%.



The unemployment rate edged down to 11.3% in June after remaining at 11.4% for two straight months.



Canadian manufacturers' shipments fell for the second straight month, by 1.2% in May, and the level of unfilled orders dropped 1.6%.



In May, seasonally adjusted merchandise imports climbed 2.2% while exports fell 2.0%, reducing Canada's trade balance to \$612 million from \$1.2 billion in April.

	Period	Level	Change Previous Period	Change Previous Year
GENERAL				
Gross Domestic Product (\$ billion, 1986)	April	512.3	0.0%	2.3%
Composite Leading Indicator (1981 = 100)	June	154.2	0.9%	6.7%
Operating Profits of Enterprises (\$ billion)	1st Quarter	11.4	51.5%	3.3%
DOMESTIC DEMAND				
Retail Trade (\$ billion)	May*	16.1	0.0%	5.59
New Motor Vehicle Sales ('000 units)	May	101.0	0.3%	1.9%
LABOUR				
Employment (millions)	June	12.4	0.8%	1.6%
Unemployment Rate (%)	June	11.3	-0.1	-0.3
Participation Rate (%)	June	65.6	0.4	-0.1
Labour Income (\$ billion)	April	33.2	-0.2%	3.39
Average Weekly Earnings (\$)	April	559.47	0.2%	2.5%
INTERNATIONAL TRADE				
Merchandise Exports (\$ billion)	May*	14.5	-2.0%	14.39
Merchandise Imports (\$ billion)	May*	13.9	2.2%	17.39
Merchandise Trade Balance (\$ billion)	May*	0.61	-0.59	-0.24
MANUFACTURING				
Shipments (\$ billion)	May*	25.1	-1.2%	7.49
New Orders (\$ billion)	May*	24.8	-2.4%	7.19
Unfilled Orders (\$ billion)	May*	24.2	-1.6%	8.19
Inventory/ Shipments Ratio	May*	1.37	0.02	-0.12
Capacity Utilization (%)	1st Quarter	78.4	1.7	4.6
PRICES				
Consumer Price Index (1986=100)	June*	130.2	0.1%	1.69
Industrial Product Price Index (1986=100)	May	112.1	0.0%	3.29
Raw Materials Price Index (1986=100)	May	115.2	1.2%	9.39
New Housing Price Index (1986 = 100)	May	135.8	-0.4%	1.29

Note: All series are seasonally adjusted with the exception of average weekly earnings and the price indexes.

* New this week.

I.N.F.O.M.A.T

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