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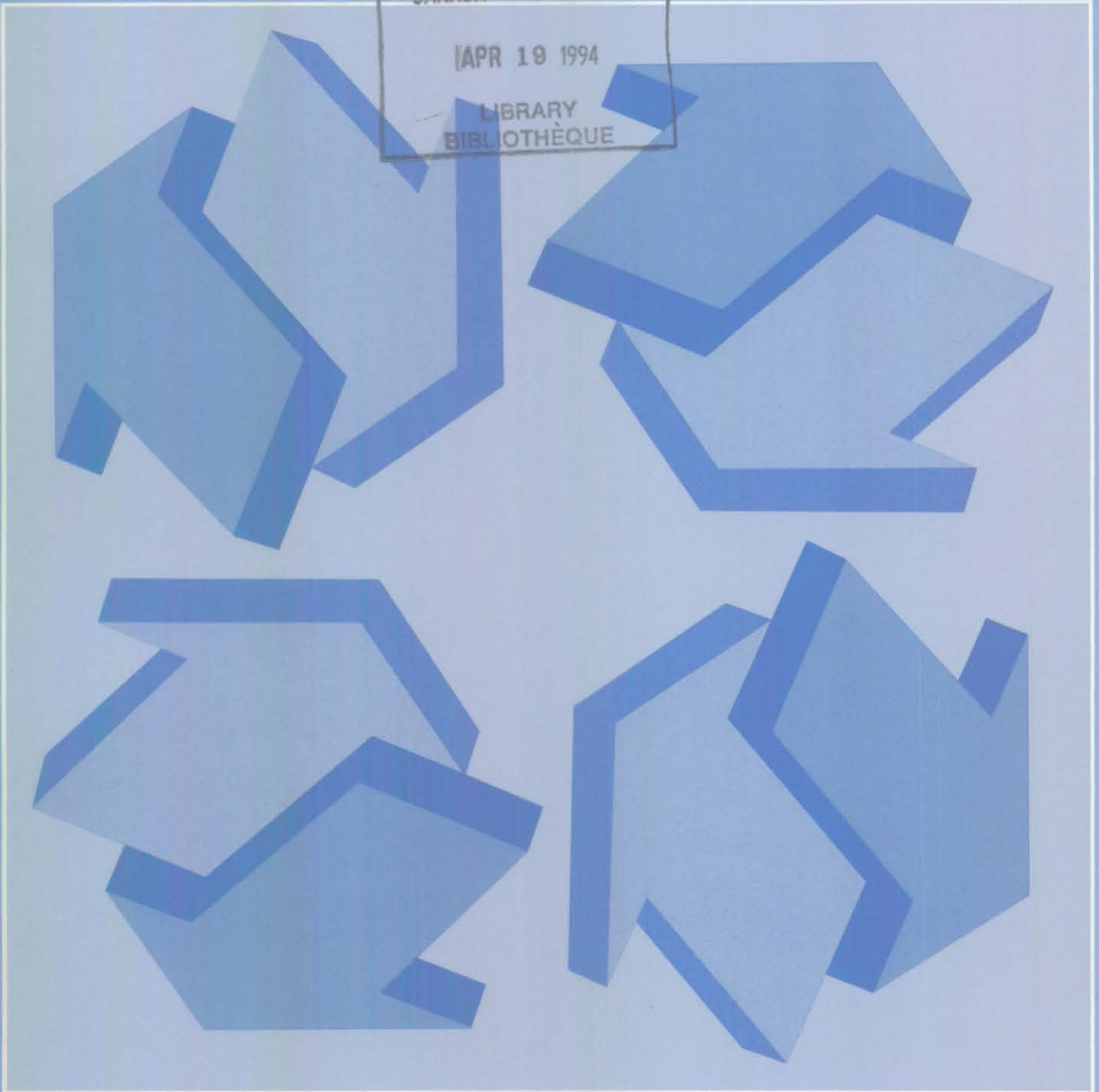


Catalogue 65-001P Monthly

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade

February 1994

Not for release before 8:30 a.m.
Tuesday, April 19, 1994



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New Release Format for Canadian International Merchandise Trade

Summary

Beginning in June 1994, the *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade (65-001p)* and the *Summary of Canadian International Trade (65-001)* will be merged into one publication, *Canadian International Merchandise Trade (65-001)*. This publication will be released in the week following the *Statistics Canada Daily* release of Canadian merchandise trade. The dates for the *Statistics Canada Daily* release of Canadian merchandise trade are those which were published in December 1993.

This change is being made to increase the focus on customs basis data with its enhanced level of detail, to provide a single publication for merchandise trade data and to realize cost efficiencies by eliminating duplication in the production of two publications.

Both the *Statistics Canada Daily* release and the *Canadian International Merchandise Trade* publication will summarize the highlights of the Balance of Payments (BOP) Basis merchandise trade statistics, with exports, imports and balance presented within the context of the latest Current Account data. However, the main emphasis in these releases, as in the other main products of the International Trade Division, will be the Customs Basis information. The basic content will be maintained in a modified format, and supplemented by new material. On the day of the *Statistics Canada Daily* release, a special "media" package will be available to replace the detail currently provided in 65-001p. There will also be extended service, on a cost recovery basis, via Facsimile, electronic transmission and customized tabulations.

Effects on Users

Users of BOP basis data will see somewhat less detail and analysis than is now presented in the *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade*. However, the complete set of detail will continue to be produced and loaded on to CANSIM. Users of the *Summary of Canadian International Trade* will see a marked improvement in timeliness. In addition, many of the Customs basis aggregate data will be presented on a seasonally adjusted basis. Also, special reports and tabulations which draw on the greater depth of detail available from the Customs basis data will be included.

Users of international merchandise trade are reminded to use the appropriate international trade statistics for the situation at hand.

Balance of Payments statistics are meant to track flows between residents and non-residents on a basis consistent with the broader economic measures of the System of National Accounts. The Balance of Payments is divided into two main accounts, Capital and Current, with the Current account comprised of:

1. Merchandise Trade
2. Services Trade (travel; freight; business, government and other services)
3. Investment income (interest and dividends)
4. Transfers.

Users must be aware of the differences between Customs and BOP based merchandise trade data.

Customs Basis

Measures the change in the stock of material resources of the country resulting from the physical movement of merchandise into or out of Canada. When goods are imported or exported from Canada, declarations must be filed with Revenue Canada-Customs, Excise and Taxation giving such information as description and value of goods, origin and port of clearance of commodities and mode of transport.

Balance of Payments (BOP) Basis

Customs basis information is adjusted to conform with the National Accounts concepts and definitions so as to cover all economic transactions between residents and non-residents which involve merchandise trade.

Differences

On a BOP basis, transactions are defined in terms of ownership change (ie. BOP trade can sometimes occur completely within or outside of Canada). On a Customs basis, a transaction occurs when a good crosses the border. Other major differences involve the country of attribution for imports (BOP is country of shipment; Customs is country of origin) and valuation (most notably: freight for BOP purposes is moved out of merchandise trade and into transportation services).

BOP adjustments to Customs data are frequently carried out at aggregate levels (both for commodity and country groupings), making the direct relationship of detailed customs data to the BOP data difficult where possible at all. BOP data are available for just over 60 commodity groups and their aggregates at the national level and at the "all commodity" level for 6 geographical groups.

Historically, Canada has recorded surpluses on the Merchandise Trade account, some of them sizeable. However, these have been usually more than offset by deficits elsewhere in the Current Accounts, specifically in investment income and business service transactions.

Users interested in the "big" or "macroeconomic" picture should use the entire Current Account. It should be noted that non-merchandise transactions of the Current Account are produced on a quarterly basis rather than monthly. As well, the data in the Current Account are only released at aggregate levels, providing limited detail.

Users who are interested in only merchandise trade, are encouraged to use the Customs basis information, both at the detailed and aggregate levels.



Statistics Canada
International Trade Division

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade

February 1994

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responsible for Statistics Canada

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Note of Appreciation

Canada owes the success of its statistical system to a long-standing cooperation involving Statistics Canada, the citizens of Canada, its businesses and governments. Accurate and timely statistical information could not be produced without their continued cooperation and goodwill.

Release Dates for Canadian International Merchandise Trade Statistics

Month	Release Date (8:30 a.m.)
March - 1994	Thursday, May 19, 1994
April - 1994	Tuesday, June 21, 1994
May - 1994	Tuesday, July 19, 1994
June - 1994	Thursday, August 18, 1994
July - 1994	Tuesday, September 20, 1994
August - 1994	Wednesday, October 19, 1994
September - 1994	Friday, November 18, 1994
October - 1994	Tuesday, December 20, 1994
November - 1994	Thursday, January 19, 1995
December - 1994	Friday, February 17, 1995

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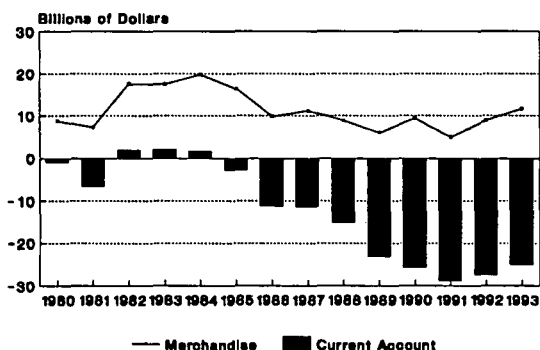
For more detailed information on statistics, concepts and definitions, order the February 1994 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (cat. no. 65-001, \$18.20/\$182), available the first week of May 1994, or contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), Client Services Section, or Marlene Sterparn (613-951-1711) (for analysis information), or Denis Filon (613-951-4808) (for price index information), Macroeconomic Analysis Section, International Trade Division. Current Account data, which incorporate merchandise trade statistics as well as data concerning trade in services and capital account movements, are available on a quarterly basis in *Canada's balance of international payments* (cat. no. 67-001).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620 to 3629, 3651, 3685 to 3713, 3718, 3719, 3720, 3887 to 3913.

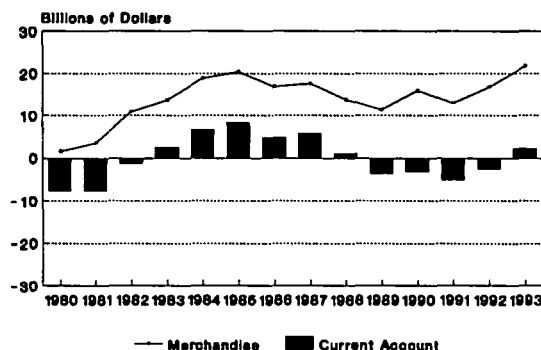
Highlights

- Canada's merchandise trade surplus fell by \$231 million in February 1994, to \$759 million. Imports were little changed, while exports dropped 1.5 per cent over the month.
- Seasonally adjusted exports declined by \$235 million to \$15.4 billion. The largest contributors to the decrease were agricultural products (-\$193 million), automotive products (-\$158 million), and forestry products (-\$56 million). There were increased exports of machinery and equipment (\$96 million), industrial goods and materials (\$65 million), and energy products (\$41 million).
- On a trend basis, exports have shown a slight reversal, falling 0.2 per cent in the latest month after two years of continuous growth. On a year-to-date basis, exports were up 8.8 per cent over the same period last year.
- Seasonally adjusted imports were little changed in February (-\$4 million), remaining at \$14.7 billion. Increased imports of machinery and equipment (\$137 million), industrial goods and materials (\$34 million), and consumer goods (\$17 million), were offset by declines for automotive products (-\$143 million) and energy products (-\$27 million).
- The import trend increased for the twenty-fifth consecutive month, to a level 13.2 per cent higher than a year ago. On a year-to-date basis, imports were up 12.1 per cent over the same period last year.
- With imports from the United States up by \$179 million, and exports up by \$220 million, the trade surplus with the US increased to \$2.1 billion in February. To date in 1994, a record high 83.1 per cent of Canada's exports have been destined for the US. This compares to 80.3 per cent in 1993 and 77.4 per cent in 1992. So far this year, 74.2 per cent of Canada's imports have come from the US, compared to 73.0 per cent in 1993, and 70.7 per cent in 1992.

Trade Balances (Total)
Merchandise and Current



Trade Balances (With US)
Merchandise and Current



Merchandise trade is only one component of the current account of Canada's balance of payments. Other components include service transactions, investment income and transfers. In 1993, the overall merchandise trade surplus of \$11.7 billion contrasted with a current account deficit of \$25.3 billion. On the other hand, merchandise trade with the US was particularly strong in 1993, helping to generate a current account surplus of \$2.3 billion.

Monthly Summary

(All figures are seasonally adjusted)

Canada's merchandise trade surplus fell by \$231 million in February 1994. Exports decreased (-\$235 million) to \$15.4 billion and imports were little changed (-\$4 million), remaining at \$14.7 billion.

The trade surplus with the United States increased, rising by \$41 million to \$2.1 billion. Imports from the US grew by \$179 million, and exports by \$220 million. There were deficits with all other major trading partners.

Exports

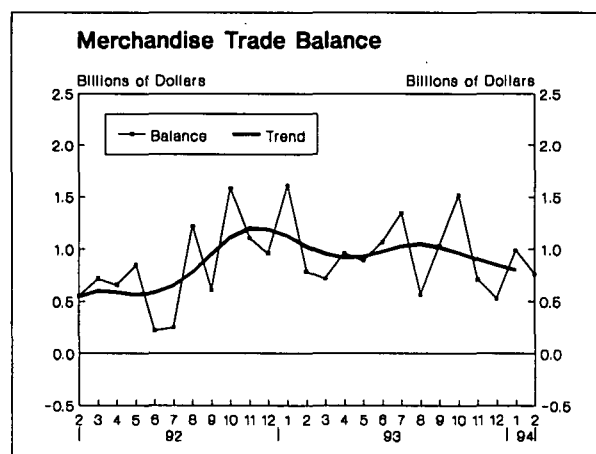
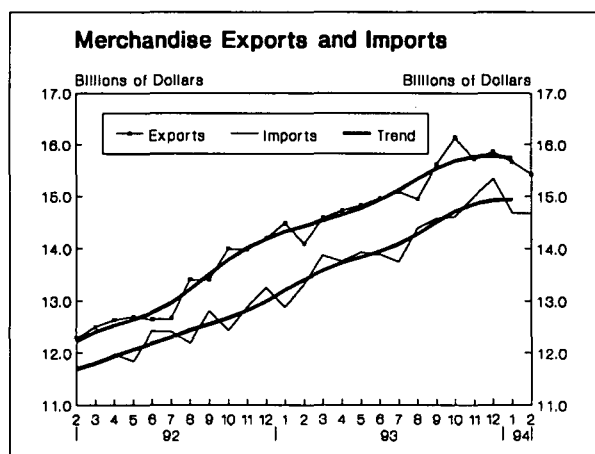
The overall decline in exports in February resulted from a number of mixed movements. Decreases were registered for agricultural and fishing products (-\$193 million), automotive products (-\$158 million), and forestry products (-\$56 million). Much of the change in forest products resulted from decreased exports of lumber and sawmill products. The value of these exports declined more rapidly than the volume, as the price index fell 3.1 per cent. The decline in automotive products resulted largely from a 10 per cent (\$190 million) drop in passenger car exports as well as a 3 per cent (\$36 million) fall in parts exports. During February, production was slow at some Canadian assembly plants, while others chose to store inventories of certain vehicles until March.

Partial offsets were provided by increased exports of machinery and equipment (up \$96 million), industrial goods and materials (up \$65 million), and energy products (up \$41 million). Within machinery and equipment, increases in television and telecommunications equip-

ment (\$80 million), industrial machinery (\$66 million), and office machines (\$14 million), offset declines in aircraft and other transportation equipment (-\$62 million). A drop in exports of aircraft, engines and parts was consistent with softening demand for civil aircraft in the US.

Imports

As with exports, movements in February imports were mixed from sector to sector. Growth came largely from the machinery and equipment sector, where increased imports of industrial machinery (\$105 million), office machines (\$91 million), and other machinery and equipment (\$113 million), helped offset declines in agricultural machinery (-\$28 million), and aircraft engines and parts (-\$168 million). Within the industrial goods and materials sector, most major components increased. Chief among these were: plastics, non-metallic minerals and metal ores. Imports of most consumer goods increased in February, recovering about 10 per cent of the January loss. Energy product imports slid in February, resulting largely from a drop in crude petroleum, which fell nearly 15 per cent over the month. The biggest negative influence on total imports in February came from the automotive sector, where a marginal increase in truck imports (\$5 million) was overshadowed by declines in imports of cars and parts, which fell by \$203 million and \$55 million respectively. The reverse pattern was observed in January.



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 a thirteen-month weighted moving average to the seasonally adjusted numbers. These trends are described in the text below and summarized in Text Tables 1 to 4.

Exports

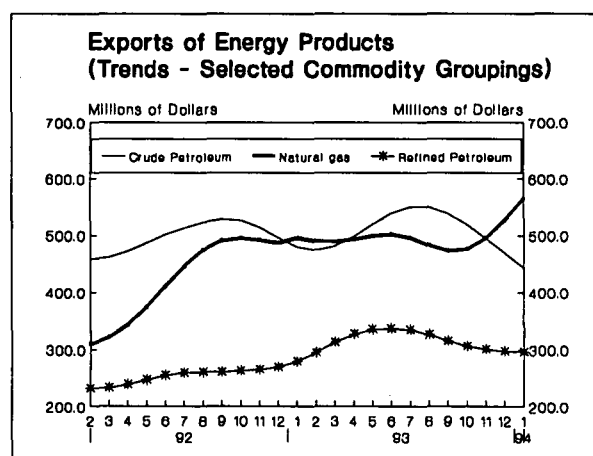
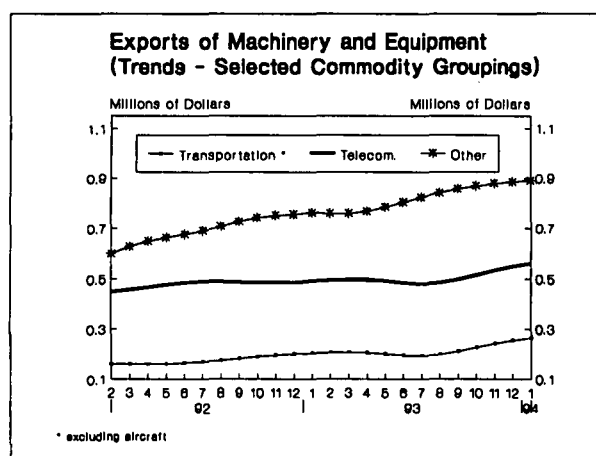
Following 25 months of continuous growth, the export trend fell slightly (0.2 per cent) in the latest period. Monthly growth in the trend averaged 1.1 per cent between June and November 1993. Exports to the US and other OECD countries increased, but the trend for exports to the rest of Canada's major trading partners was down in the latest month.

The export trend increased in the latest period for machinery and equipment, energy products, forestry products, and industrial goods.

Machinery and equipment exports grew by 1.6 per cent in January, with most components registering increases (the exception was aircraft, which fell for the

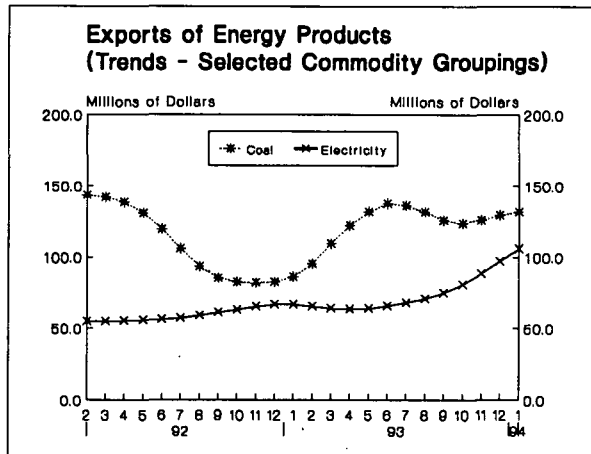
fourth month in a row). Exports of transportation equipment other than aircraft grew by 3.9 per cent, reaching a level some 36 per cent higher than the most recent trough in July 1993. This grouping includes such products as locomotives, railway cars, and subway cars. Telecommunication equipment was also strong, increasing by 2.2 per cent in the latest period.

Growth in the trend for energy products exports has accelerated in the past two months, reaching 1.4 per cent in January. This has been carried mainly by increased natural gas exports up (7.3 per cent), which have been trending upward since October of 1993. There was a further decrease in exports of crude petroleum, which fell 5.4 per cent in the latest month. While the trend for coal and bituminous substances has grown 6.4 per cent over the past three months, petroleum and coal products exports have trended downward since July of 1993. On an upswing for the past nine months, electricity exports grew another 9 per cent this period, reflecting continued exports to the north-eastern US.

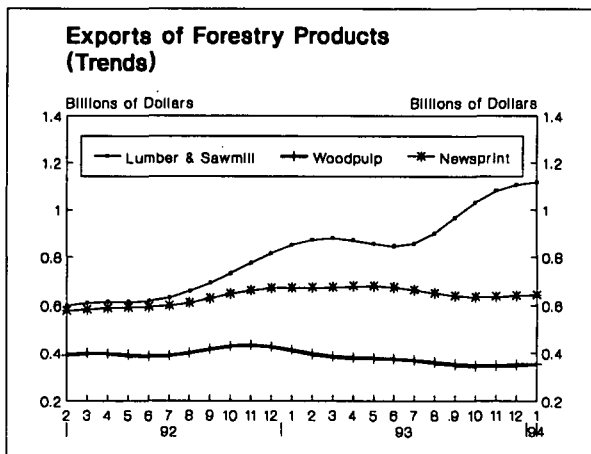


Text Table 1: EXPORT TRENDS - PRINCIPAL TRADING AREAS

	% Change over last 12 months	Months from last turning point		% Change from turning point
		Increasing	Decreasing	
United States	14.2	26		43.3
Japan	-0.7		7	-11.1
EC	-15.6		4	-11.0
Other OECD	-20.3	2		4.3
Other Countries	-4.2		4	-8.8
Total Exports	9.9		1	-0.2

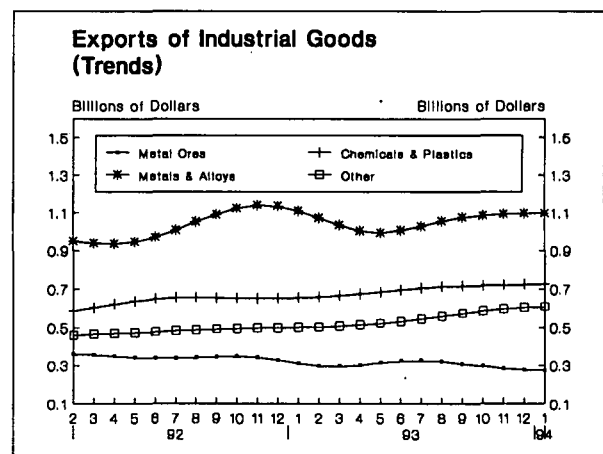


Although forestry product exports fell on a seasonally adjusted basis, the trend of forestry products rose by



0.8 per cent in the latest period. Newsprint exports, which have been declining since April 1993, fell a further 0.2 per cent in the latest period, despite a small increase in the seasonally adjusted numbers in February. In a recent upswing, woodpulp exports have grown 2.1 per cent since December; the trend, however, remains 14 per cent below its January 1993 level.

Industrial goods increased by 0.2 per cent despite a 1.6 per cent decline for metal ores. Exports of ores, concentrates, and scrap have been off since the fall for many base metals. The trend for chemicals, plastics and fertilizers, has been increasing now for over a year, however monthly rates of growth have begun to decelerate. This has also been the case for "other industrial



Text Table 2: EXPORT TRENDS - COMMODITIES

	% Change over last 12 months	Months from last turning point		% Change from turning point
		Increasing	Decreasing	
Agricultural Products	9.5		3	-55
Wheat	-3.5		4	-19.9
Other	12.4		2	-2.8
Energy Products	9.6	2		2.4
Crude Petroleum	-7.4		5	-19.3
Natural Gas	13.8	4		19.2
Forestry Products	9.1	6		11.7
Industrial Goods	5.0	9		8.3
Machinery & Equipment	16.4	25		43.5
Industrial & Agricultural	28.4	20		48.8
Aircraft & Other Transportation Equipment	11.7	8		15.2
Other	13.9	11		14.0
Automotive Products	6.9		3	-4.7
Cars	8.8		4	-11.4
Trucks	-10.4		10	-14.5
Parts	2.0	7		20.5
Consumer Goods	26.6	35		0.0
Total Exports	9.9		1	-0.2

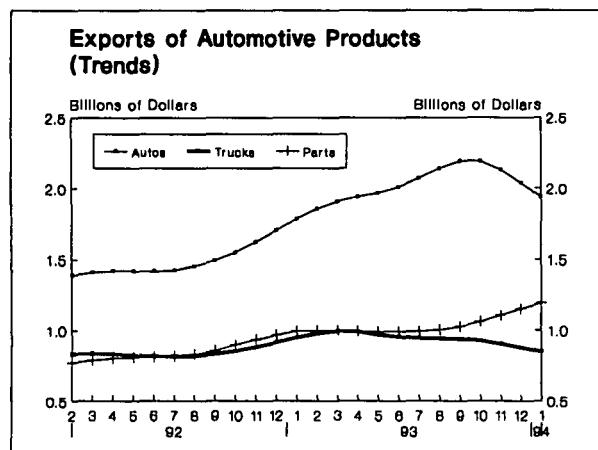
goods", which includes materials such as crude animal products, asbestos, and textiles.

Following thirty-five months of growth, exports of consumer goods remained unchanged in January. The rate of growth had been decelerating since August.

The export trend was pulled down in the latest month by declining exports of agricultural and fishing products, and automotive products.

Within agricultural and fishing products, wheat exports have been falling at an increasing rate since October of last year. Overall, other agricultural products have been falling since December, with other food, feed, beverages and tobacco declining by 5.8 per cent.

Automotive exports were down for the third month in a row, with declines for both cars (down 5.0 per cent) and trucks (down 2.9 per cent). On the other hand, exports of parts have been increasing at an accelerated rate since July - the trend increased by 3.6 per cent in the latest period.



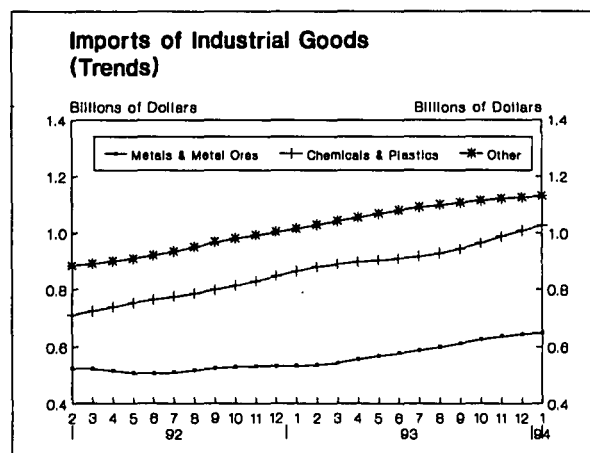
Imports

On a trend basis, imports have increased by almost thirty per cent in the past two years, and now stand 13.2 per cent higher than twelve months ago. Imports from the US have been up for twenty-six months, but their rate of growth has been slowing for the last four. Imports

from the European Community have also shown sustained growth, rising for twelve months. Moderating the upward movement were imports from Japan, down now for three months, and imports from non-OECD countries, which fell for the fourth month in a row.

The import trend increased in January for industrial goods and materials, energy products, machinery and equipment, and agricultural and fishing products.

Industrial goods, which have been trending upwards now for over two years, grew a further 1.0 per cent in the latest month. Metals and ores, increasing for nineteen months, rose by 0.7 per cent. Imports of chemicals and plastics, and other industrial goods, which have been expanding for the past two years, were up by 1.9 and 0.4 per cent respectively. All three groups have begun to exhibit slowdowns in their monthly rates of growth.



Imports of energy products have been up 3.5 per cent in the last two months. Growing 2.6 per cent in the latest month, crude petroleum imports have been on the rise since November. Petroleum and coal products have been trending downward now for nine months, dropping 25 per cent. Consumer goods declined for the second time in as many months. There were lower imports of apparel and footwear, but imports of other goods such as

Text Table 3: IMPORT TRENDS - PRINCIPAL TRADING AREAS

	% Change over last 12 months	Months from last turning point		% Change from turning point
		Increasing	Decreasing	
United States	15.7	26		38.3
Japan	-4.2		3	-2.9
EC	16.6	12		16.6
Other OECD	-3.8	4		8.9
Other Countries	8.6		4	-2.5
Total Imports	13.2	25		28.8

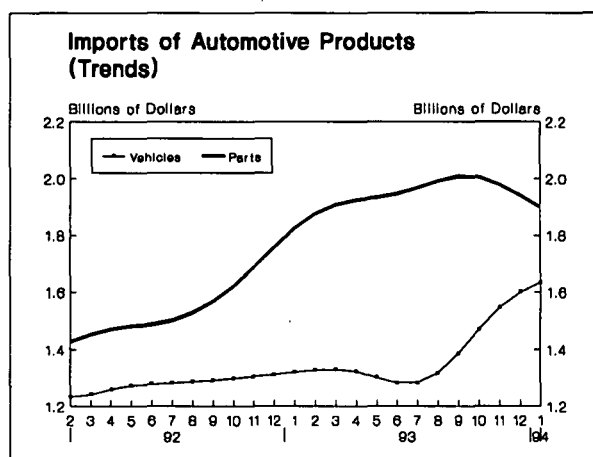
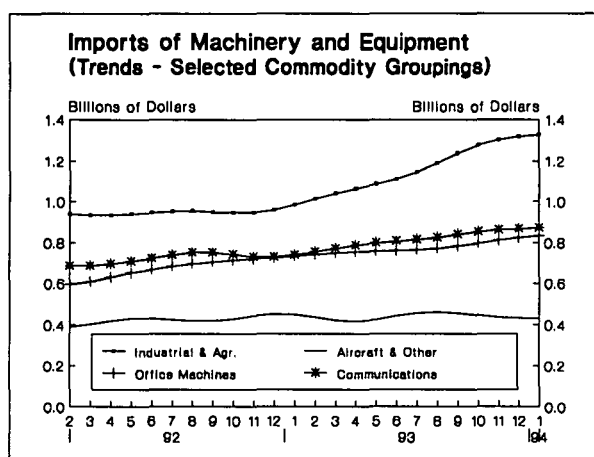
printed matter and house furnishings continued to increase.

In the case of machinery and equipment, office machines and equipment registered the largest growth (1.2 per cent), followed by industrial and agricultural machinery (0.7 per cent). As a whole, imports of industrial and agricultural machinery have increased by forty per cent in the last fifteen months. Imports of office machines have also shown strong and sustained growth, rising by forty-three per cent during the last two years. Overall growth was dampened by a fifth monthly decline for aircraft (down 2.6 per cent in the latest period), and monthly declines in imports of other equipment and tools.

Imports of agricultural and fishing products, rising over the past twenty-nine months, were up by less than a tenth of a per cent.

The trend for forest products continued to fall for the second month in a row with crude wood products falling an average of 1.5 per cent in each of the last four months and wood fabricated materials falling 1.4 per cent in the last two.

Reversing a six month trend, imports of automotive products were down 0.2 per cent in the latest period. A large 2.1 per cent decline in parts imports offset gains in both cars (2.4 per cent) and trucks (1.2 per cent), which have been trending upward now for 6 and 17 months respectively.



Text Table 4: IMPORT TRENDS - COMMODITIES

	% Change over last 12 months	Months from last turning point		% Change from turning point
		Increasing	Decreasing	
Agricultural Products	13.2	25		28.8
Energy Products	-8.4	2		3.5
Crude Petroleum	-3.7	3		5.8
Other Energy	-17.5	1		1.0
Forestry Products	5.2		2	-1.8
Industrial Goods	16.2	27		35.7
Machinery & Equipment	17.9	24		32.0
Industrial & Agricultural	34.8	15		40.2
Aircraft & Other Transportation Equipment	-4.1		5	-6.4
Office Machines	13.4	25		42.7
Other	15.1		2	-0.7
Automotive Products	12.3		1	-0.2
Cars	17.1	6		27.1
Trucks	43.6	17		51.5
Parts	4.1		4	-5.5
Consumer Goods	10.4		2	-1.3
Total Imports	13.2	25		28.8

Price Movements

Monthly Summary

(See Tables 8 and 9 for more information)

Exports

After a 0.6% decline last month, the price index for total exports rose by 0.3% in February. The growth in the index resulted from higher prices for energy products (2.5%), automotive products (2.2%), industrial goods and materials (0.7%), agricultural and fishing products (0.6%) and machinery and equipment (0.3%). Moderating these increases were lower prices registered for miscellaneous consumer goods, down by 3.0%, and for forestry products, down by 3.1%. The latter resulted from a 3.6% decline in the price of lumber.

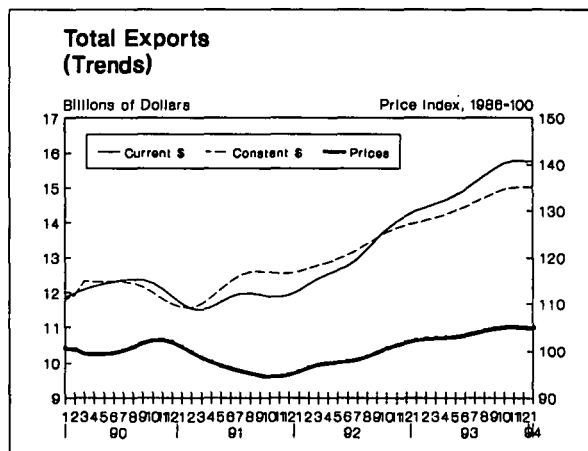
Imports

The price index for total imports remained virtually unchanged from last month's level of 100.9. However, higher prices were registered for energy products (3.5%), agricultural and fishing products (2.2%), automotive products (1.7%), industrial goods and materials (0.6%), and miscellaneous consumer goods (0.5%). Slight downward pressure was exerted on the index by forestry products, which fell in price by 2.8%, as well as machinery and equipment with prices down by 1.7%. This price decline is mostly related to a 1.8% drop in the price of aircraft.

Underlying Trends

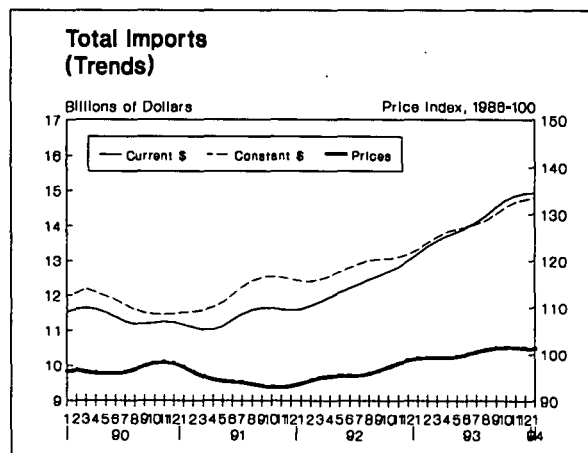
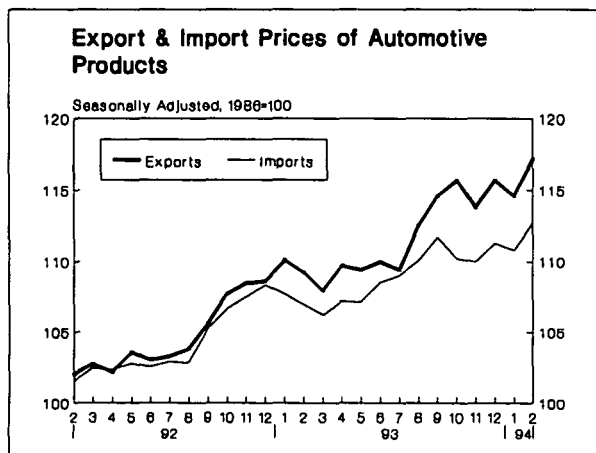
Exports

The price index for total exports, which has been on an upward trend since November 1991, reversed its trend in January to register a decline of 0.1%. Total exports measured in current and constant dollars fell by 0.2% and 0.1% respectively after steady growth which began in December 1991. Since the price index remained at a level greater than 100, total current dollar exports continued to exceed constant dollar levels.



Imports

The price index for total imports maintained its downward trend, falling for the third month in a row, this time by 0.1%. Total imports measured in current dollars maintained their upward trend, rising by 0.1% in January. Constant dollar imports also continued to grow, increasing by 0.3%. Total current dollar imports remained higher than total constant dollar imports, but the gap is diminishing gradually.



REVISIONS

In accordance with the revision policy of the International Trade Division, revisions are made in each month of the current year in order to correct classification anomalies, to include information from late documents, and in the case of energy, to reflect the difference between original estimates and actual figures.

January's exports were revised upward by \$149 million to \$15.7 billion. The largest upward revision was made to energy exports, which were increased by \$111 million, mostly for natural gas. Agricultural exports were increased by \$45 million, with most of the

increase going to wheat. Approximately \$20 million and \$18 million respectively were added to the machinery and equipment and automotive sectors. An adjustment to metals and alloys exports resulted in a downward revision to industrial goods and materials of \$59 million.

Imports for January have been revised upward by \$29 million. Of note was a \$74 million revision to energy products. This was partially offset by a number of downward revisions, the largest being automotive products (-\$20 million).

Table 1
Merchandise Trade of Canada
 February 1994

	Customs Basis		Balance of Payments Basis							
	Exports	Imports	Raw Values		Seasonally Adjusted					
			Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Balance	Period-to-period change		
								Exports	Imports	Balance
\$ millions				%			\$ millions			
1986	120,670	112,511	120,318	110,374	120,318	110,374	9,943	1.1	7.5	-6,449
1987	125,087	116,239	126,340	115,119	126,340	115,119	11,222	5.0	4.3	1,279
1988	138,498	131,172	137,779	128,862	137,779	128,862	8,917	9.1	11.9	-2,305
1989	138,701	135,191	141,514	135,455	141,514	135,455	6,059	2.7	5.1	-2,858
1990	148,979	136,245	146,096	136,642	146,096	136,642	9,454	3.2	0.9	3,395
1991	145,924	135,335	141,097	136,107	141,097	136,107	4,989	-3.4	-0.4	-4,465
1992	162,597	147,995	156,567	147,588	156,567	147,588	8,979	11.0	8.4	3,990
1993	186,682	169,461	181,026	169,316	181,026	169,316	11,710	15.6	14.7	2,731
1992										
First quarter	38,211	35,780	36,409	35,497	36,918	35,385	1,533	4.6	2.5	755
Second quarter	41,636	37,865	40,016	37,896	37,982	36,255	1,728	2.9	2.5	194
Third quarter	39,219	36,039	37,743	36,061	39,477	37,407	2,070	3.9	3.2	342
Fourth quarter	43,531	38,310	42,399	38,134	42,190	38,541	3,648	6.9	3.0	1,579
1993										
First quarter	44,001	39,877	42,669	39,933	43,159	40,052	3,106	2.3	3.9	-542
Second quarter	48,535	43,555	46,765	43,331	44,511	41,588	2,923	3.1	3.8	-183
Third quarter	44,826	41,440	43,411	41,462	45,650	42,715	2,935	2.6	2.7	12
Fourth quarter	49,319	44,590	48,182	44,591	47,707	44,961	2,746	4.5	5.3	-189
1993										
January	13,683	11,707	13,282	11,775	14,484	12,877	1,606	2.0	-2.8	646
February	13,831	12,780	13,399	12,738	14,093	13,308	785	-2.7	3.3	-821
March	16,487	15,390	15,989	15,420	14,582	13,867	715	3.5	4.2	-70
April	15,592	14,488	15,143	14,365	14,724	13,759	965	1.0	-0.8	249
May	16,009	14,137	15,308	14,181	14,826	13,935	891	0.7	1.3	-74
June	16,934	14,929	16,313	14,785	14,961	13,893	1,068	0.9	-0.3	177
July	13,552	12,472	13,113	12,518	15,089	13,746	1,343	0.9	-1.1	275
August	14,856	14,249	14,384	14,229	14,950	14,389	560	-0.9	4.7	-783
September	16,418	14,718	15,913	14,715	15,611	14,580	1,032	4.4	1.3	472
October	17,343	15,344	16,858	15,262	16,131	14,617	1,514	3.3	0.3	482
November	16,759	15,422	16,260	15,518	15,715	15,007	708	-2.6	2.7	-806
December	15,218	13,824	15,064	13,810	15,861	15,337	524	0.9	2.2	-185
1994										
January	14,758	13,189	14,328	13,236	15,663	14,673	990	-1.2	-4.3	466
February	15,246	14,005	14,655	14,012	15,428	14,669	759	-1.5	-0.0	-231
Year-to-date										
1993	27,514	24,487	26,681	24,513	28,576	26,185	2,391	17.0	10.9	1,577
1994	30,004	27,194	28,982	27,248	31,092	29,343	1,749	8.8	12.1	-642

Note: Due to rounding, monthly data may not add up to quarterly data and quarterly data may not add up to annual data.

Table 2
Merchandise Trade by Principal Trading Areas
 February 1994
 Balance of Payments Basis
 Seasonally Adjusted

	Jan.	Feb.	Period-to-period change				Year-to-date Total	Change over previous year	
			Jan.	Feb.	Jan	Feb.		%	\$ millions
	\$ millions		%	%	\$ millions		\$ millions	%	\$ millions
Exports to:									
United States	12,804	13,024	-0.4	1.7	-50	220	25,828	14.0	3,165
EC (incl. UK)	900	664	-6.3	-26.2	-60	-236	1,564	-12.2	-217
Japan	642	562	0.5	-12.5	4	-80	1,203	-0.9	-11
Other OECD *	277	303	66.8	9.5	111	26	580	-2.3	-14
Other countries	1,041	876	-16.2	-15.9	-201	-165	1,917	-17.6	-408
Total	15,663	15,428	-1.2	-1.5	-197	-235	31,092	8.8	2,515
Imports from:									
United States	10,791	10,969	-4.4	1.7	-494	179	21,760	14.8	2,807
EC (incl. UK)	1,348	1,071	7.9	-20.6	99	-277	2,419	13.2	281
Japan	625	639	-18.7	2.3	-144	14	1,263	-8.8	-122
Other OECD *	442	328	17.6	-25.7	66	-114	770	-2.5	-20
Other countries *	1,469	1,662	-11.5	13.2	-191	194	3,131	7.2	211
Total	14,673	14,669	-4.3	-0.0	-664	-4	29,343	12.1	3,157
Balance with:									
United States	2,014	2,054			444	41	4,068		358
EC (incl. UK)	-448	-406			-159	42	-854		-498
Japan	17	-77			147	-95	-60		111
Other OECD *	-165	-25			45	140	-190		6
Other countries	-428	-787			-10	-359	-1,214		-619
Total	990	759			466	-231	1,749		-642

* Series not seasonally adjusted - does not meet criteria for seasonal adjustment.

Note: EC includes: Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and United Kingdom. Other OECD includes: Austria, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Australia and New Zealand. (The EC countries, United States, Japan and Canada are also members of the OECD)

Table 2A
Statistical Alignment of Canadian Exports to the United States with United States Imports from Canada
 Customs Basis
 February 1994

	\$ millions
Total Canadian exports to United States	12,943.0
Freight and other related charges incurred in bringing the merchandise to the Canadian border	-409.2
Canadian re-exports of goods of foreign origin to United States	-774.2
United States imports of goods of Canadian origin from other countries	61.9
Re-exports of U.S. goods returned through Canada and designated as Canadian origin by the U.S.	449.1
Monthly average exchange rate (\$US/\$Cdn)	1.3421
Total United States imports from Canada (Country of Origin and F.O.B. place of lading basis)	US\$ 9,142.9

Notes:

1. United States trade data includes Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands.
2. Totals may not add due to rounding.
3. Readers interested in aligning Canadian imports from United States to United States exports to Canada should refer to the *United States Department of Commerce News Release (FT900)* or contact International Trade Division Client Services Section at 613-951-9647.

Table 3
Exports by Commodity Groupings
February 1994
Balance of Payments Basis

	Seasonally adjusted					Raw values		
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Year-to-date		Percentage change		
				Value	% change	Feb.'94/ Feb.'93	Feb.'93/ Feb.'92	Feb.'92/ Feb.'91
	\$ millions							
AGRICULTURAL AND FISHING PRODUCTS	1,543	1,255	1,061	2,316	-2.3	-9.5	-7.5	33.4
Wheat	249	202	144	346	-17.5	-33.0	-52.9	103.2
Other agricultural and fishing products	1,293	1,052	917	1,970	1.0	-5.0	13.7	15.0
ENERGY PRODUCTS	1,377	1,621	1,662	3,283	17.9	22.1	16.0	-14.0
Crude petroleum *	432	443	405	849	-6.4	-4.4	2.6	-27.9
Natural gas	446	640	680	1,320	39.2	41.1	58.7	-4.5
Other energy products	500	538	577	1,114	19.9	28.6	2.1	-2.6
FORESTRY PRODUCTS	2,280	2,071	2,015	4,086	8.0	7.8	15.1	3.5
Lumber and sawmill products	1,286	1,076	990	2,065	23.2	17.0	33.4	38.0
Woodpulp and other wood products	344	354	377	731	-7.5	-2.7	-1.9	-12.5
Newsprint and other paper and paperboard	650	642	648	1,290	-2.1	2.0	6.7	-9.9
INDUSTRIAL GOODS AND MATERIALS	2,591	2,704	2,769	5,472	6.8	12.7	8.4	-11.0
Metal ores	269	239	318	556	-0.5	43.1	-45.3	-5.4
Chemicals, plastics and fertilizers	702	721	748	1,469	8.4	10.4	17.8	-5.6
Metals and alloys	1,000	1,157	1,093	2,250	1.1	3.8	25.0	-23.2
Other industrial goods and materials	619	587	610	1,196	21.4	24.8	2.2	7.8
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	3,346	3,309	3,405	6,713	14.7	17.8	18.3	-1.4
Industrial and agricultural machinery	667	755	812	1,568	34.8	38.3	18.9	3.2
Aircraft and other transportation equipment	640	704	641	1,345	3.7	4.0	24.4	-14.4
Other machinery and equipment	2,039	1,850	1,951	3,801	12.0	16.0	15.9	2.8
AUTOMOTIVE PRODUCTS	3,922	3,955	3,797	7,752	4.3	1.0	21.3	43.7
Passenger autos and chassis	1,986	1,888	1,698	3,585	1.5	-6.2	22.7	63.9
Trucks and other motor vehicles	775	815	882	1,698	-10.6	-8.8	17.1	46.7
Motor vehicle parts	1,161	1,252	1,217	2,469	23.5	24.2	23.5	14.8
OTHER CONSUMER GOODS	515	440	436	877	20.6	21.1	15.7	29.6
SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS TRADE	332	342	312	655	14.8	17.3	3.3	5.7
UNALLOCATED ADJUSTMENTS *	-44	-33	-29	-62	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	15,861	15,663	15,428	31,092	8.8	9.4	13.8	8.1

*Series not seasonally adjusted - does not meet criteria for seasonal adjustment.

Table 4
Imports by Commodity Groupings
 February 1994
 Balance of Payments Basis

	Seasonally adjusted					Raw values		
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Year-to-date		Percentage change		
				Value	% change	Feb.'94/ Feb.'93	Feb.'93/ Feb.'92	Feb.'92/ Feb.'91
	\$ millions							
AGRICULTURAL AND FISHING PRODUCTS	957	927	923	1,850	5.8	5.3	12.7	6.1
Fruits and vegetables	319	287	275	562	-0.5	-4.9	8.3	5.4
Other agricultural and fishing products	638	640	648	1,288	8.8	10.6	15.1	6.5
ENERGY PRODUCTS	452	592	565	1,156	-7.5	-7.7	28.2	-28.7
Crude petroleum	308	430	366	796	-2.7	-7.7	22.0	-24.0
Other energy products	144	162	199	360	-16.5	-7.8	49.9	-41.4
FORESTRY PRODUCTS	140	129	126	256	-0.1	-2.7	18.3	11.0
INDUSTRIAL GOODS AND MATERIALS	2,847	2,782	2,816	5,599	16.1	16.5	14.0	6.4
Metals and metal ores	700	622	633	1,254	19.3	20.9	11.8	-9.4
Chemicals and plastics	1,009	1,044	1,047	2,091	20.6	19.3	19.6	9.7
Other industrial goods and materials	1,137	1,116	1,137	2,253	10.6	11.9	10.6	13.0
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	4,979	4,605	4,742	9,348	17.3	14.5	11.9	-0.4
Industrial and agricultural machinery	1,420	1,238	1,325	2,563	34.3	38.4	-1.1	5.1
Aircraft and other transportation equipment	415	540	387	927	0.2	-20.0	45.3	-43.9
Office machines and equipment	846	780	871	1,651	14.1	19.9	18.3	3.4
Other machinery and equipment	2,297	2,048	2,160	4,208	14.1	10.8	9.6	13.9
AUTOMOTIVE PRODUCTS	3,555	3,486	3,343	6,829	9.9	5.4	16.5	23.1
Passenger autos and chassis	1,078	1,237	1,035	2,272	19.1	6.4	0.9	14.4
Trucks and other motor vehicles	495	457	461	918	38.3	35.2	12.9	10.4
Motor vehicle parts	1,982	1,792	1,847	3,639	-0.1	-0.8	28.0	33.2
OTHER CONSUMER GOODS	1,916	1,761	1,778	3,539	8.0	7.7	4.4	18.7
Apparel and footwear	384	335	342	676	6.8	6.3	-2.8	12.6
Miscellaneous consumer goods	1,532	1,426	1,437	2,863	8.3	8.1	7.1	21.2
SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS TRADE	452	361	390	751	16.2	16.4	-6.8	26.1
UNALLOCATED ADJUSTMENTS *	40	31	-15	16	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	15,337	14,673	14,669	29,343	12.1	10.0	11.8	8.2

*Series not seasonally adjusted - does not meet criteria for seasonal adjustment.

Table 5
Merchandise Trade of Canada
 Constant Dollars, Laspeyres Price Indexes and Terms of Trade
 February 1994
 Seasonally Adjusted, Balance of Payments Basis

	Constant 1986 dollars (1)				Laspeyres price index (2)					
	Exports		Imports		1986=100		Period-to-period change (4)			
							Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Terms of Trade(3)
	\$ millions		%		Exports	Imports	Terms of Trade(3)	Exports	Imports	Terms of Trade(3)
1986	120,317	110,374	—	—	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	...	...
1987	124,665	117,271	3.6	6.2	101.8	98.8	103.1	1.8	-1.2	3.1
1988	136,247	133,877	9.3	14.2	102.3	97.5	105.0	0.5	-1.3	1.9
1989	137,830	141,072	1.2	5.4	104.7	97.7	107.1	2.3	0.3	2.0
1990	144,885	140,977	5.1	-0.1	103.7	99.2	104.6	-0.9	1.5	-2.4
1991	146,185	144,676	0.9	2.6	99.9	97.9	102.0	-3.7	-1.3	-2.5
1992	158,810	153,943	8.6	6.4	102.7	102.1	100.6	2.8	4.2	-1.3
1993	174,894	169,769	10.1	10.3	108.5	108.4	100.1	5.7	6.2	-0.5
1992										
First quarter	38,239	37,469	2.3	0.7	100.1	99.7	100.4	1.7	2.3	-0.6
Second quarter	38,857	37,941	1.6	1.3	101.6	101.0	100.7	1.6	1.3	0.3
Third quarter	40,103	39,177	3.2	3.3	102.8	101.9	100.9	1.2	0.9	0.2
Fourth quarter	41,577	39,356	3.7	0.5	106.3	105.7	100.5	3.3	3.7	-0.4
1993										
First quarter	42,290	40,615	1.7	3.2	107.1	106.2	100.8	0.7	4.6	-3.7
Second quarter	43,180	42,025	2.1	3.5	107.9	107.3	100.6	0.8	1.0	-0.2
Third quarter	43,872	42,481	1.6	1.1	108.8	109.4	99.5	0.8	2.0	-1.1
Fourth quarter	45,552	44,649	3.8	5.1	110.1	110.6	99.5	1.2	1.1	0.1
1993										
January	14,214	12,989	1.5	-3.4	107.5	107.1	100.4	1.1	0.5	0.6
February	13,777	13,490	-3.1	3.9	107.0	106.1	100.9	-0.5	-0.9	0.4
March	14,299	14,136	3.8	4.8	107.0	105.6	101.3	-0.0	-0.5	0.4
April	14,182	13,962	-0.8	-1.2	108.1	106.8	101.2	1.1	1.2	-0.1
May	14,361	14,150	1.3	1.3	108.1	107.2	100.8	-0.1	0.4	-0.5
June	14,637	13,912	1.9	-1.7	107.4	107.8	99.6	-0.6	0.5	-1.1
July	14,862	13,893	1.5	-0.1	107.8	108.0	99.9	0.4	0.1	0.3
August	14,223	14,159	-4.3	1.9	109.1	109.9	99.3	1.2	1.8	-0.6
September	14,787	14,430	4.0	1.9	109.5	110.2	99.3	0.3	0.2	0.1
October	15,374	14,421	4.0	-0.1	110.6	110.9	99.8	1.1	0.6	0.5
November	15,081	14,992	-1.9	4.0	110.0	110.1	99.9	-0.6	-0.7	0.1
December	15,096	15,235	0.1	1.6	109.7	110.9	98.9	-0.2	0.7	-0.9
1994										
January	15,006	14,543	-0.6	-4.5	110.9	111.3	99.6	1.1	0.3	0.7
February	14,743	14,540	-1.7	-0.0	111.2	112.3	99.0	0.3	0.9	-0.6
Year-to-date										
1993	27,991	26,479	9.8	6.7						
1994	29,749	29,083	6.3	9.8						

(1)The Paasche current weighted price index used to calculate constant dollars can be derived by dividing current values by the constant dollars above.

(2)The Laspeyres price index uses fixed weights based on 1986 trade and therefore reflects changes in price only.

(3)The Terms of Trade are the ratios of export price indexes to import price indexes, multiplied by 100.

(4)Change over previous period.

Note: Due to rounding, monthly data may not add up to quarterly data and quarterly data may not add up to annual data.

...figures not appropriate.

Table 6
Exports by Commodity Groupings in 1986 Dollars
 February 1994
 Balance of Payments Basis

	Seasonally adjusted					Raw values			
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Year-to-date		Percentage change			
				Value	% change	Feb.'94/ Feb.'93	Feb.'93/ Feb.'92	Feb.'92/ Feb.'91	
	\$ millions								
AGRICULTURAL AND FISHING PRODUCTS	1,332	1,131	952	2,083	-3.4	-9.8	-17.6	22.1	
Wheat	228	180	132	312	-22.4	-32.6	-58.4	48.9	
Other agricultural and fishing products	1,105	951	820	1,772	1.0	-5.3	2.4	12.2	
ENERGY PRODUCTS	1,736	1,911	1,913	3,824	19.1	22.8	5.5	4.4	
Crude petroleum *	530	526	488	1,014	13.0	17.2	-4.6	-5.8	
Natural gas	628	785	783	1,569	19.7	18.1	31.0	7.9	
Other energy products	578	599	641	1,241	23.8	33.4	-8.1	11.3	
FORESTRY PRODUCTS	1,874	1,707	1,715	3,422	2.5	5.2	-0.7	7.3	
Lumber and sawmill products	792	620	592	1,212	0.5	0.5	-0.9	18.1	
Woodpulp and other wood products	385	380	403	783	6.6	10.8	-10.4	9.4	
Newsprint and other paper and paperboard	697	708	720	1,427	2.2	6.2	5.8	-2.4	
INDUSTRIAL GOODS AND MATERIALS	2,589	2,672	2,719	5,391	3.6	8.7	5.0	-5.2	
Metal ores	252	223	295	518	-3.6	38.2	-42.0	-1.8	
Chemicals, plastics and fertilizers	708	722	715	1,437	7.2	5.7	12.6	2.6	
Metals and alloys	997	1,139	1,051	2,190	-5.4	-3.6	25.7	-20.4	
Other industrial goods and materials	633	587	658	1,245	23.0	30.9	-12.1	19.1	
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	3,465	3,477	3,567	7,044	13.8	16.6	21.2	4.7	
Industrial and agricultural machinery	535	599	642	1,241	30.1	33.6	15.8	1.8	
Aircraft and other transportation equipment	536	604	549	1,153	2.4	2.8	22.6	-16.3	
Other machinery and equipment	2,393	2,275	2,376	4,651	13.1	16.5	22.1	13.4	
AUTOMOTIVE PRODUCTS	3,390	3,450	3,241	6,691	-1.3	-6.0	13.2	37.5	
Passenger autos and chassis	1,666	1,605	1,397	3,002	-5.6	-14.7	13.0	53.5	
Trucks and other motor vehicles	628	665	708	1,373	-17.6	-17.3	6.4	40.7	
Motor vehicle parts	1,096	1,180	1,135	2,315	19.9	19.5	20.8	13.1	
OTHER CONSUMER GOODS	435	359	367	727	16.7	20.3	15.2	26.7	
SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS TRADE *	316	328	298	626	12.0	14.7	-2.5	9.0	
UNALLOCATED ADJUSTMENTS *	-42	-32	-28	-60	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	15,096	15,006	14,743	29,749	6.3	6.9	7.4	11.5	

*Series not seasonally adjusted - does not meet criteria for seasonal adjustment.

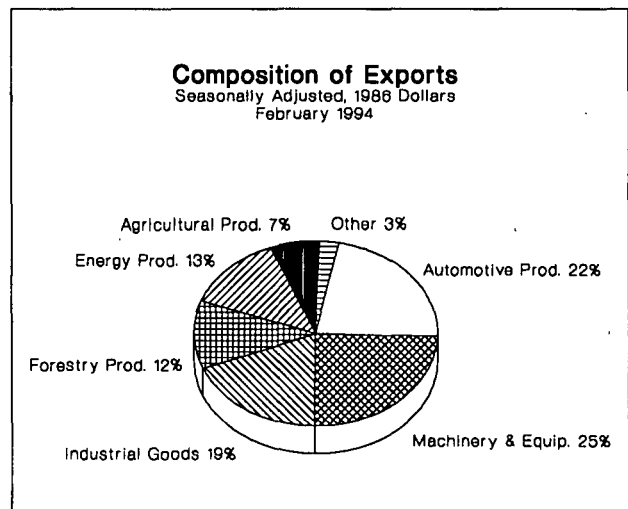
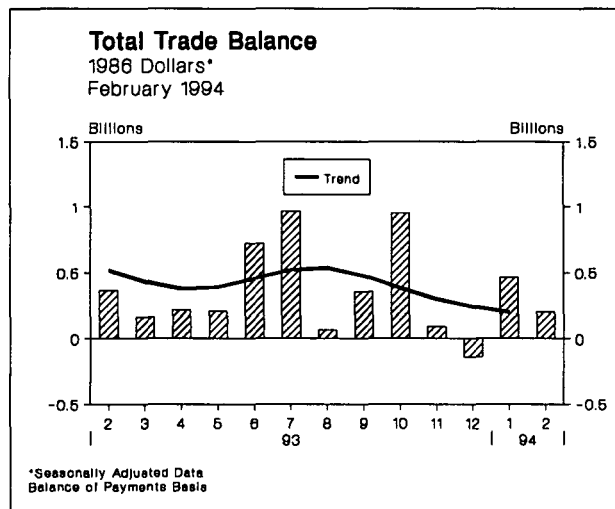


Table 7
Imports by Commodity Groupings in 1986 Dollars
 February 1994
 Balance of Payments Basis

	Seasonally adjusted					Raw values		
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Year-to-date		Percentage change		
				Value	% change	Feb.'94/ Feb.'93	Feb.'93/ Feb.'92	Feb.'92/ Feb.'91
	\$ millions							
AGRICULTURAL AND FISHING PRODUCTS	940	917	892	1,809	3.9	2.3	5.8	12.3
Fruits and vegetables	303	268	245	513	-0.2	-4.7	0.5	11.3
Other agricultural and fishing products	637	649	647	1,296	5.7	5.4	8.3	12.7
ENERGY PRODUCTS	516	686	633	1,319	4.8	4.4	20.9	-18.1
Crude petroleum	352	492	419	911	19.2	12.1	10.5	-12.0
Other energy products	164	194	214	408	-17.5	-13.4	54.4	-33.0
FORESTRY PRODUCTS	103	105	106	210	-1.0	-1.2	5.6	8.2
INDUSTRIAL GOODS AND MATERIALS	2,701	2,639	2,655	5,293	14.7	14.3	8.1	6.8
Metals and metal ores	654	582	601	1,183	20.4	25.1	2.5	-5.6
Chemicals and plastics	994	1,011	1,000	2,011	18.1	15.8	14.2	10.9
Other industrial goods and materials	1,053	1,045	1,054	2,099	8.8	7.8	5.8	10.5
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	5,703	5,216	5,464	10,680	13.9	12.5	12.2	0.8
Industrial and agricultural machinery	1,213	1,055	1,121	2,176	25.1	28.0	-8.2	1.1
Aircraft and other transportation equipment	348	445	325	770	-3.9	-23.2	30.2	-45.8
Office machines and equipment	2,193	2,021	2,256	4,277	22.0	27.7	32.1	20.3
Other machinery and equipment	1,950	1,695	1,762	3,457	3.7	-0.1	4.3	7.8
AUTOMOTIVE PRODUCTS	3,195	3,147	2,966	6,113	5.6	-0.0	10.9	19.0
Passenger autos and chassis	961	1,122	919	2,040	22.7	8.1	-1.4	10.5
Trucks and other motor vehicles	418	392	385	777	26.5	22.6	5.6	4.1
Motor vehicle parts	1,816	1,633	1,662	3,296	-6.2	-7.8	19.1	28.2
OTHER CONSUMER GOODS	1,589	1,446	1,453	2,899	2.6	1.2	-2.3	15.6
Apparel and footwear	284	235	249	484	2.2	2.9	-5.4	12.8
Miscellaneous consumer goods	1,305	1,211	1,204	2,415	2.7	0.7	-1.3	16.5
SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS TRADE *	449	358	386	744	13.9	13.7	-10.0	26.0
UNALLOCATED ADJUSTMENTS *	40	30	-14	16	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	15,235	14,543	14,540	29,083	9.8	7.5	8.0	8.0

*Series not seasonally adjusted - does not meet criteria for seasonal adjustment.

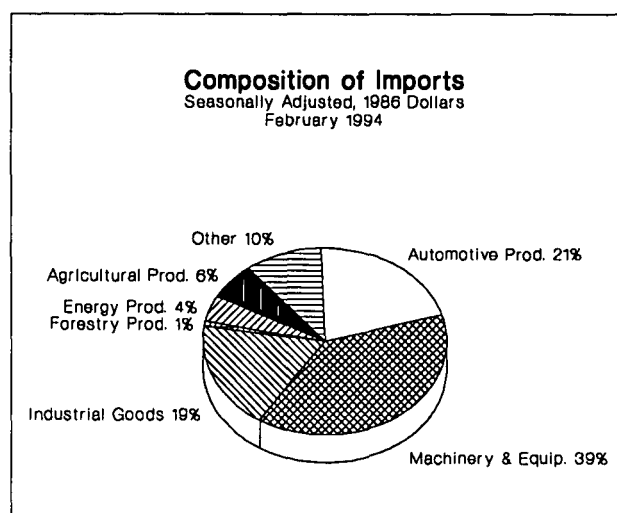


Table 8
Exports by Commodity Groupings : Price Movements
 February 1994
 Seasonally Adjusted, Balance of Payments Basis

	Current-Weighted Price Index				Change Over Previous Period			
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Fourth quarter	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Fourth quarter
AGRICULTURAL AND FISHING PRODUCTS	115.8	110.9	111.5	113.4	2.4	-4.2	0.6	1.9
Wheat	109.4	112.5	109.2	114.4	-3.9	2.8	-2.9	5.6
Other agricultural and fishing products	117.1	110.6	111.9	113.2	3.7	-5.6	1.2	1.1
ENERGY PRODUCTS	79.3	84.8	86.9	84.8	-6.1	6.9	2.5	-8.7
Crude petroleum *	81.4	84.2	83.1	94.6	-16.4	3.4	-1.3	-5.6
Natural gas	71.1	81.5	86.8	71.9	-0.6	14.7	6.5	-12.9
Other energy products	86.4	89.7	89.9	89.4	-0.9	3.8	0.3	-8.3
FORESTRY PRODUCTS	121.6	121.3	117.5	121.5	0.4	-0.3	-3.1	6.8
Lumber and sawmill products	162.3	173.5	167.2	160.8	-0.6	6.9	-3.6	14.0
Woodpulp and other wood products	89.3	93.1	93.6	94.9	-6.6	4.3	0.5	-6.0
Newsprint and other paper and paperboard	93.3	90.7	90.0	94.9	-2.0	-2.8	-0.8	-0.5
INDUSTRIAL GOODS AND MATERIALS	100.0	101.2	101.8	99.0	2.4	1.1	0.7	-0.3
Metal ores	106.8	106.8	107.8	100.4	11.6	0.1	0.9	-0.2
Chemicals, plastics and fertilizers	99.3	99.8	104.7	101.0	-3.0	0.6	4.9	0.3
Metals and alloys	100.3	101.6	104.0	98.4	3.6	1.3	2.3	-1.1
Other industrial goods and materials	97.8	99.9	92.6	97.4	3.0	2.1	-7.3	0.7
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	96.6	95.1	95.5	95.0	1.4	-1.5	0.3	0.1
Industrial and agricultural machinery	124.5	126.2	126.6	124.6	-0.3	1.4	0.3	0.4
Aircraft and other transportation equipment	119.4	116.5	116.9	118.5	1.5	-2.4	0.3	0.7
Other machinery and equipment	85.2	81.3	82.1	82.5	3.4	-4.6	1.0	0.3
AUTOMOTIVE PRODUCTS	115.7	114.6	117.2	115.1	1.7	-0.9	2.2	2.5
Passenger autos and chassis	119.2	117.6	121.5	117.1	3.8	-1.4	3.3	3.3
Trucks and other motor vehicles	123.4	122.6	124.6	122.8	0.8	-0.6	1.6	3.6
Motor vehicle parts	105.9	106.1	107.2	105.8	0.2	0.2	1.0	1.0
OTHER CONSUMER GOODS	118.3	122.5	118.8	119.9	-1.8	3.5	-3.0	-0.3
SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS TRADE	105.0	104.4	104.6	104.7	0.8	-0.6	0.3	0.7
UNALLOCATED ADJUSTMENTS	105.0	104.4	104.6	104.7	0.8	-0.6	0.3	0.6
TOTAL	105.1	104.4	104.6	104.7	0.8	-0.6	0.3	0.7

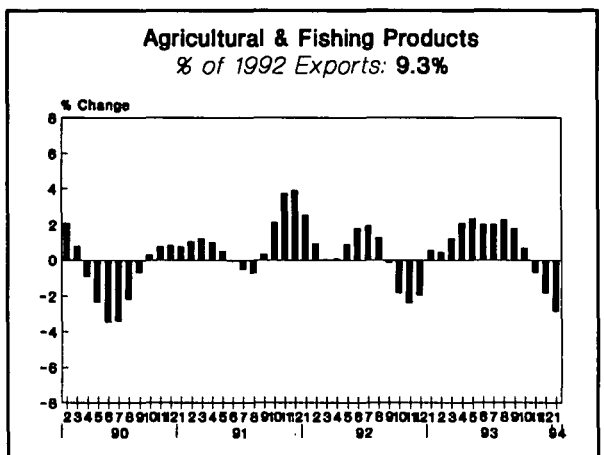
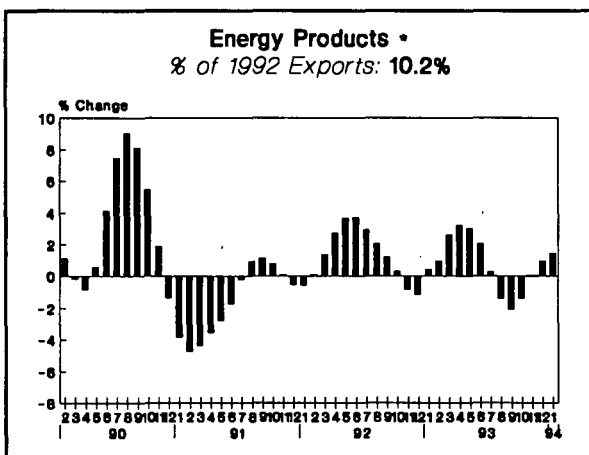
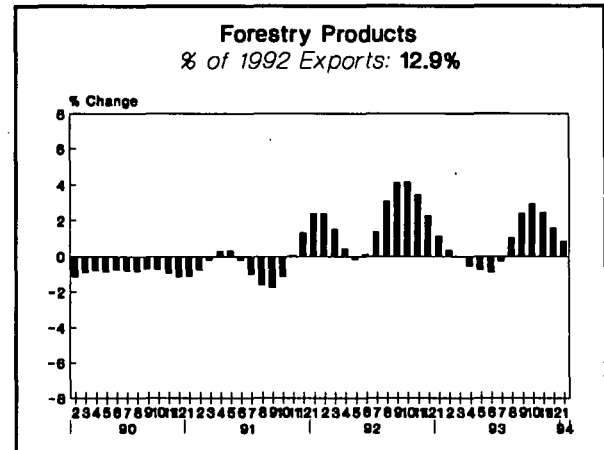
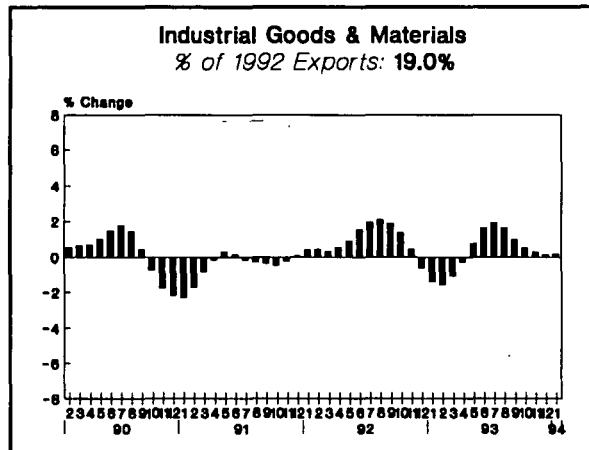
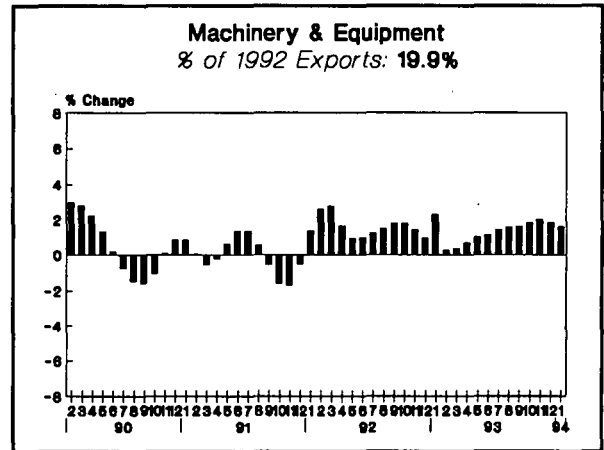
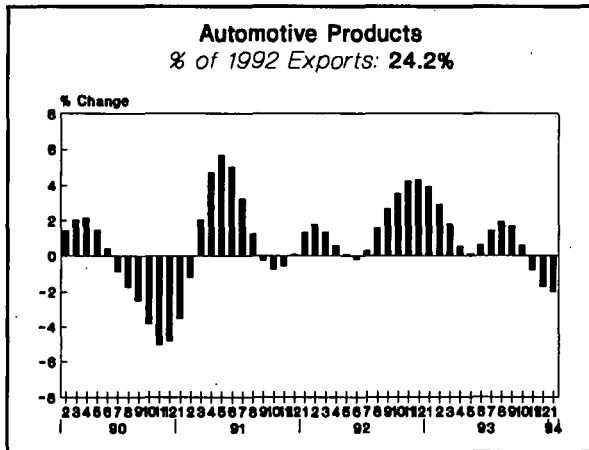
* Series not seasonally adjusted - does not meet criteria for seasonal adjustment.

Table 9
Imports by Commodity Groupings : Price Movements
 February 1994
 Seasonally Adjusted, Balance of Payments Basis

	Current-Weighted Price Index				Change Over Previous Period			
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Fourth quarter	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Fourth quarter
AGRICULTURAL AND FISHING PRODUCTS	101.7	101.2	103.4	102.2	0.6	-0.6	2.2	-0.0
Fruit and vegetables	105.0	107.2	112.1	108.5	-0.9	2.0	4.6	-4.1
Other agricultural and fishing products	100.2	98.7	100.1	99.5	1.2	-1.5	1.5	1.9
ENERGY PRODUCTS	87.7	86.3	89.2	94.1	-7.8	-1.6	3.5	-4.7
Crude petroleum *	87.7	87.4	87.4	94.4	-8.8	-0.3	0.0	-4.3
Other energy products	87.7	83.4	92.9	93.3	-5.0	-4.9	11.3	-5.6
FORESTRY PRODUCTS	135.4	123.3	119.8	131.5	4.9	-9.0	-2.8	5.4
INDUSTRIAL GOODS AND MATERIALS	105.4	105.4	106.1	105.6	0.5	0.0	0.6	-0.7
Metal and metal ores	107.1	106.7	105.3	105.6	2.8	-0.4	-1.3	-1.6
Chemicals, plastics	101.6	103.3	104.7	102.3	-0.3	1.7	1.4	-0.9
Other industrial goods and materials	108.0	106.8	107.9	108.7	-0.2	-1.1	1.0	0.0
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	87.3	88.3	86.8	86.8	1.9	1.1	-1.7	0.1
Industrial and agricultural machinery	117.0	117.3	118.2	116.5	0.6	0.2	0.7	2.3
Aircraft and other transportation equipment	119.4	121.2	119.1	120.0	-0.7	1.5	-1.8	0.9
Office machines and equipment	38.6	38.6	38.6	38.8	-0.5	0.1	0.0	-1.1
Other machinery and equipment	117.8	120.8	122.6	116.8	1.9	2.5	1.5	1.9
AUTOMOTIVE PRODUCTS	111.3	110.8	112.7	110.5	1.1	-0.4	1.7	0.2
Passenger autos and chassis	112.2	110.3	112.6	111.3	1.0	-1.7	2.1	-3.2
Trucks and other motor vehicles	118.2	116.6	119.8	117.5	1.4	-1.4	2.7	0.5
Motor vehicle parts	109.2	109.7	111.1	108.5	1.2	0.5	1.3	1.3
OTHER CONSUMER GOODS	120.6	121.8	122.4	120.5	0.5	0.9	0.5	2.0
Apparel and footwear	135.4	142.4	137.0	136.2	-0.6	5.2	-3.7	7.2
Miscellaneous consumer goods	117.4	117.8	119.3	117.0	0.8	0.3	1.3	1.0
SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS TRADE	100.6	100.9	100.9	100.6	0.6	0.3	-0.0	0.0
UNALLOCATED ADJUSTMENTS	100.3	100.9	100.9	100.2	0.6	0.6	-0.0	-0.2
TOTAL	100.7	100.9	100.9	100.7	0.6	0.2	-0.0	0.1

* Series not seasonally adjusted - does not meet criteria for seasonal adjustment.

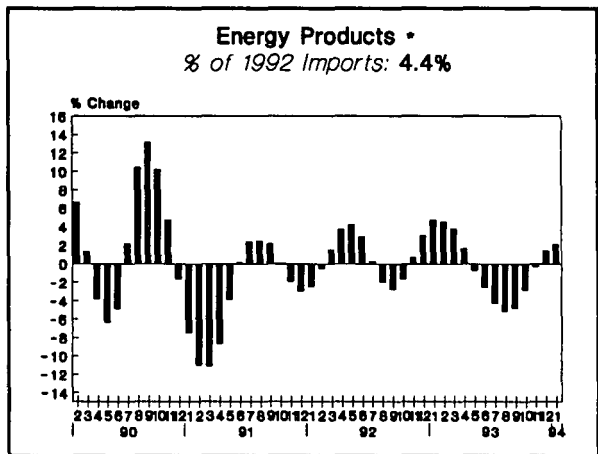
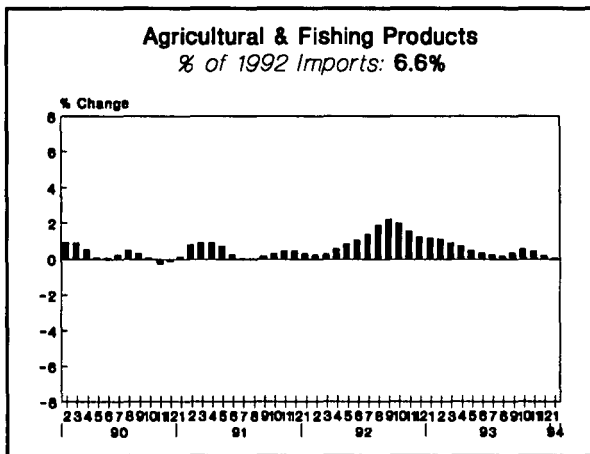
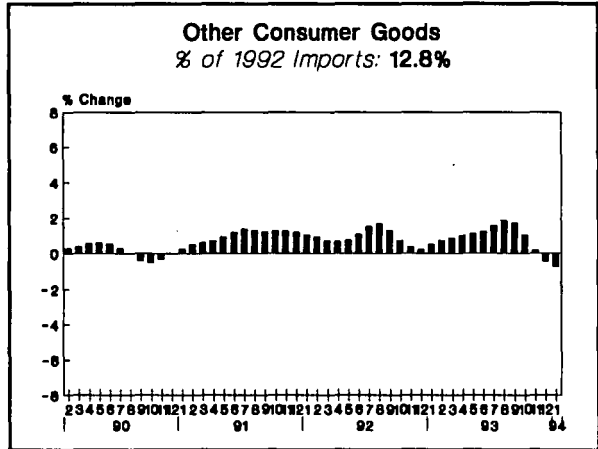
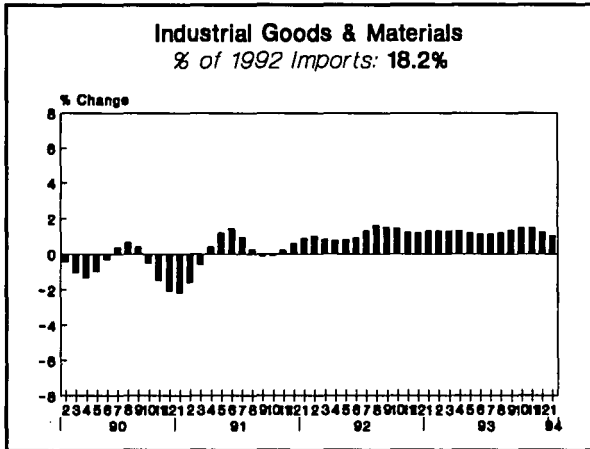
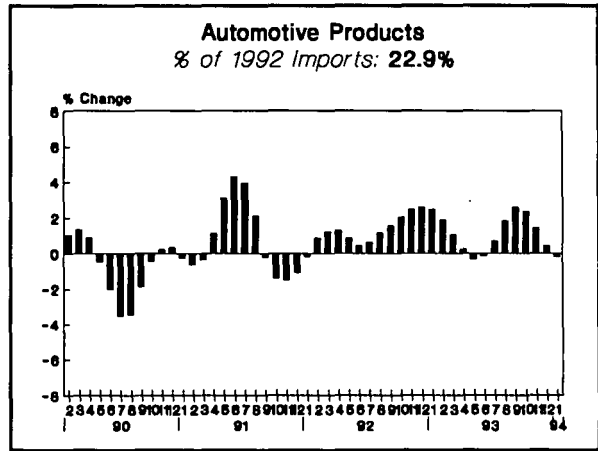
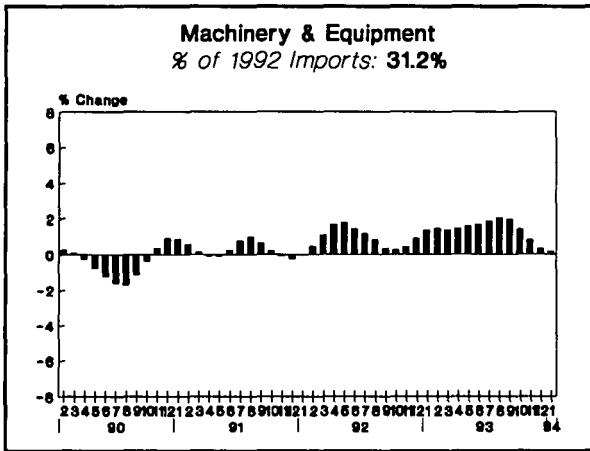
Export Trends by Commodity Groupings



Six groupings accounted for 95.6% of Exports in 1992

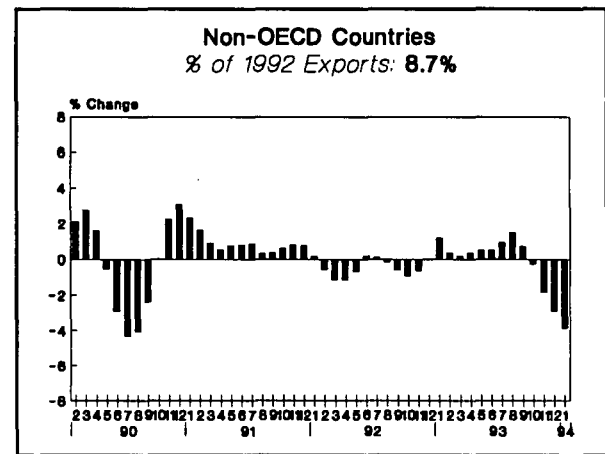
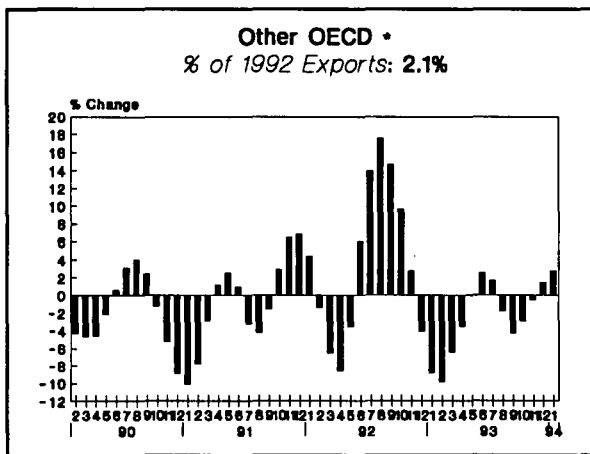
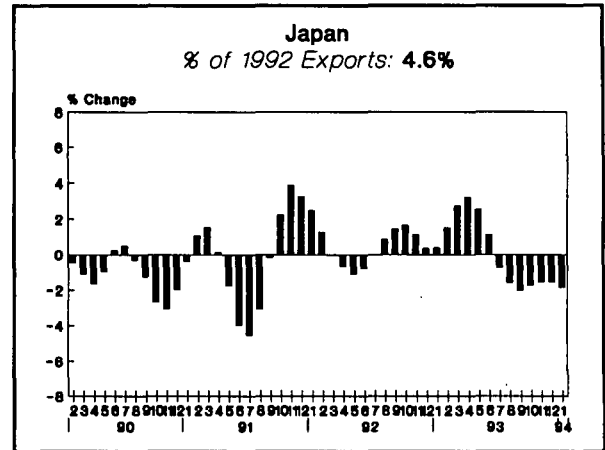
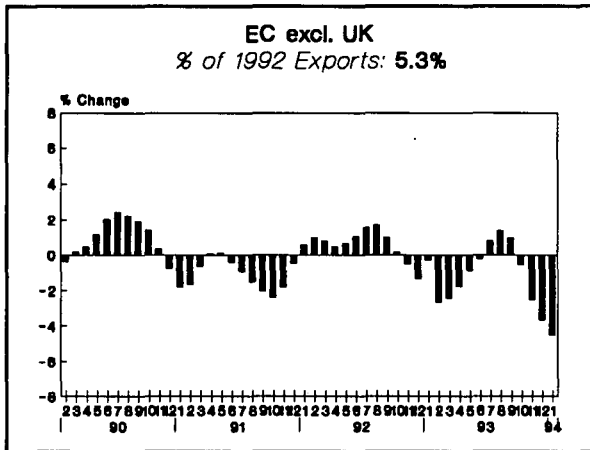
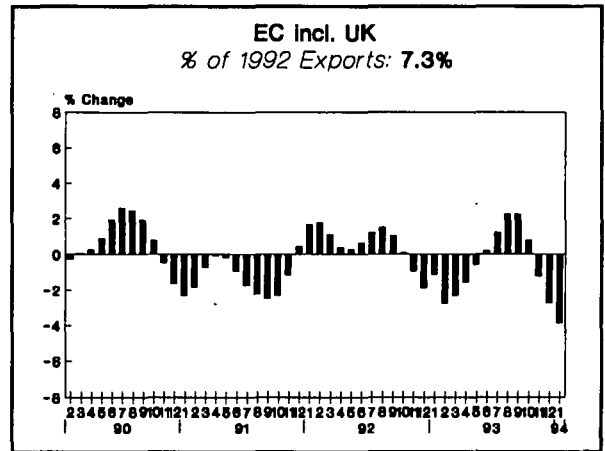
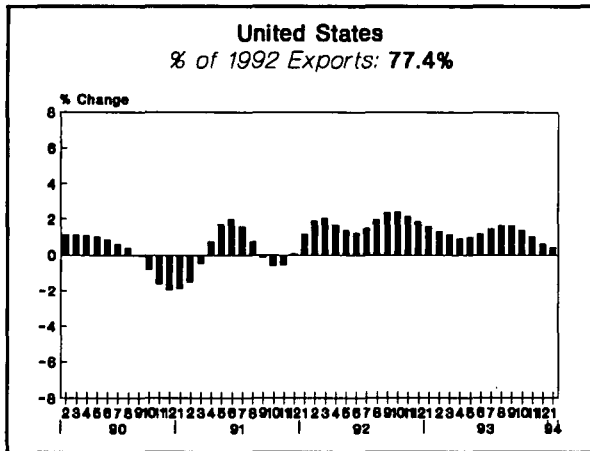
* Note: Scales vary to accommodate wider ranges in data

Import Trends by Commodity Groupings



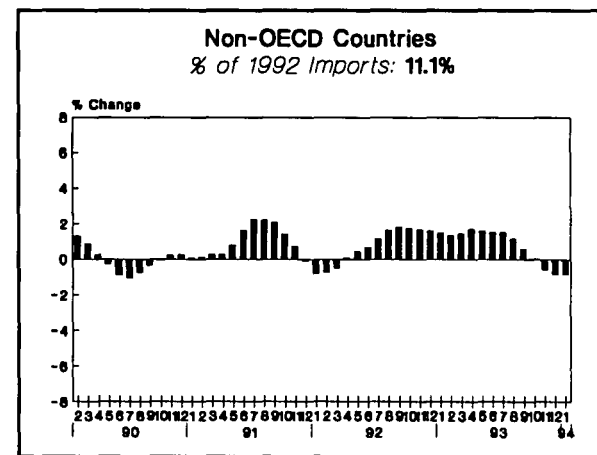
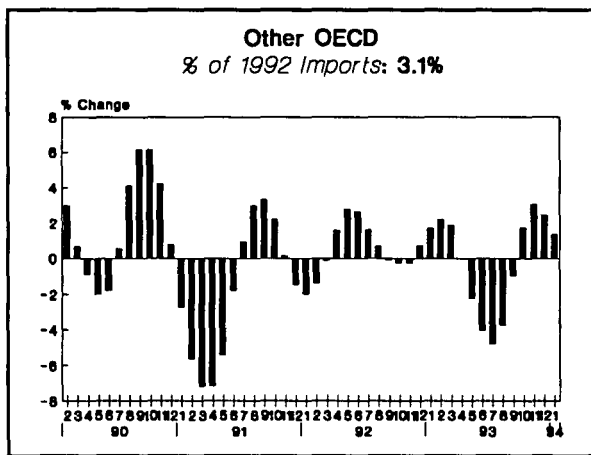
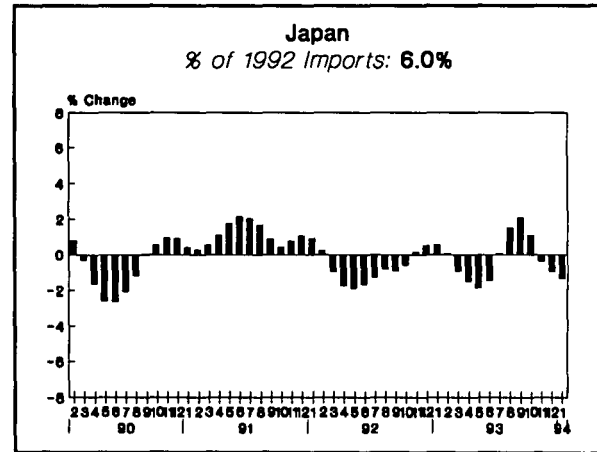
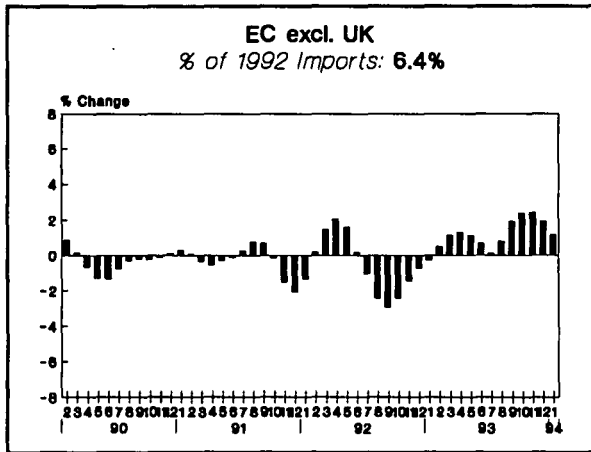
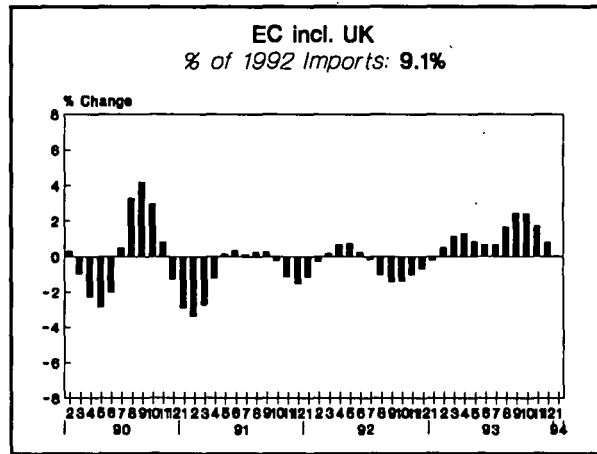
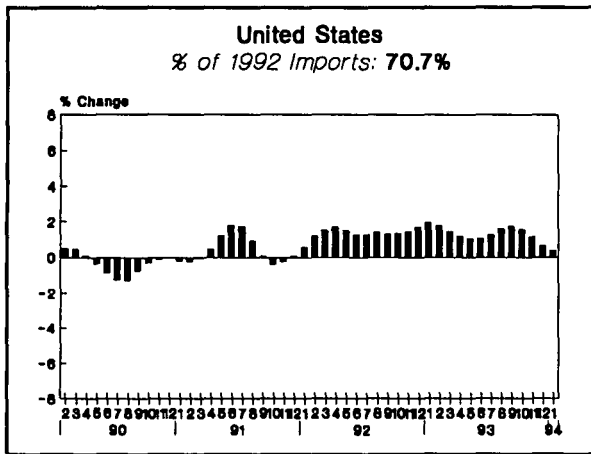
Six groupings accounted for 96.1% of Imports in 1992
 * Note: Scales vary to accommodate wider ranges in data

Export Trends by Principal Trading Areas



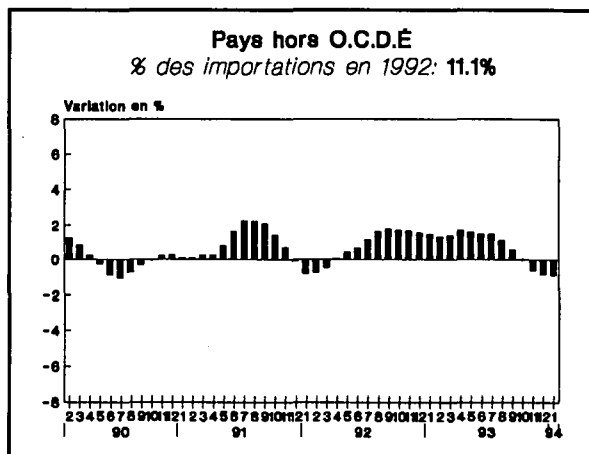
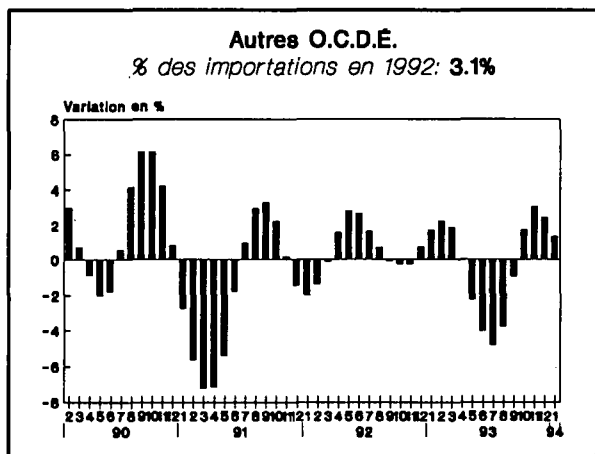
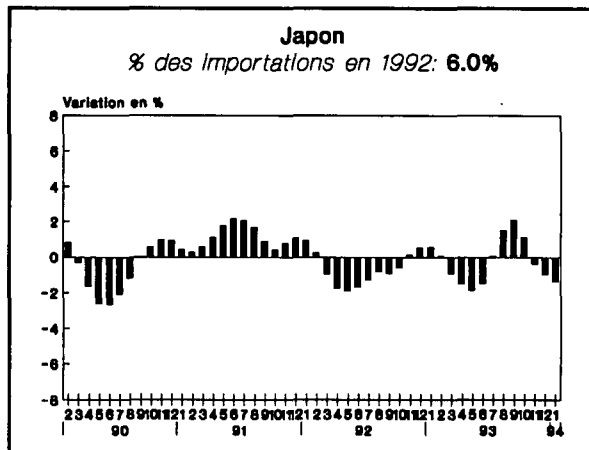
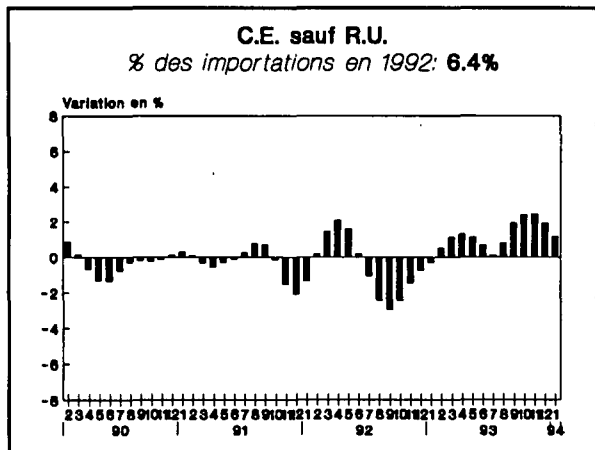
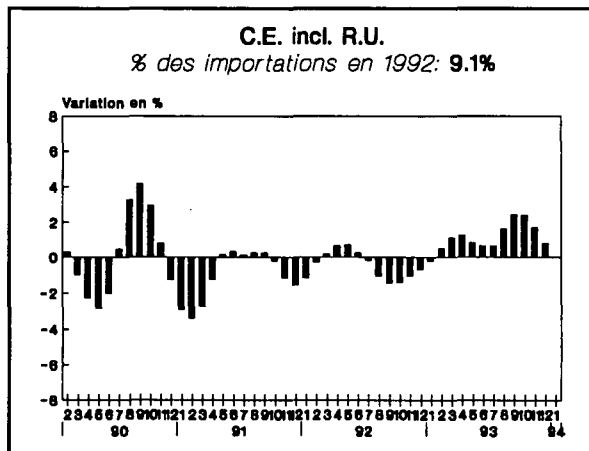
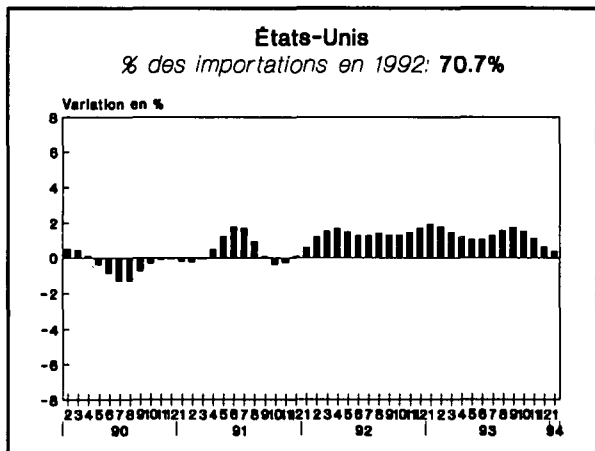
* Note: Scales vary to accommodate wider ranges in data

Import Trends by Principal Trading Areas



* Note: Scales vary to accommodate wider ranges in data

Tendance des importations par marchés principaux



* Nota: Les échelles diffèrent pour tenir compte des écarts de données plus grands.