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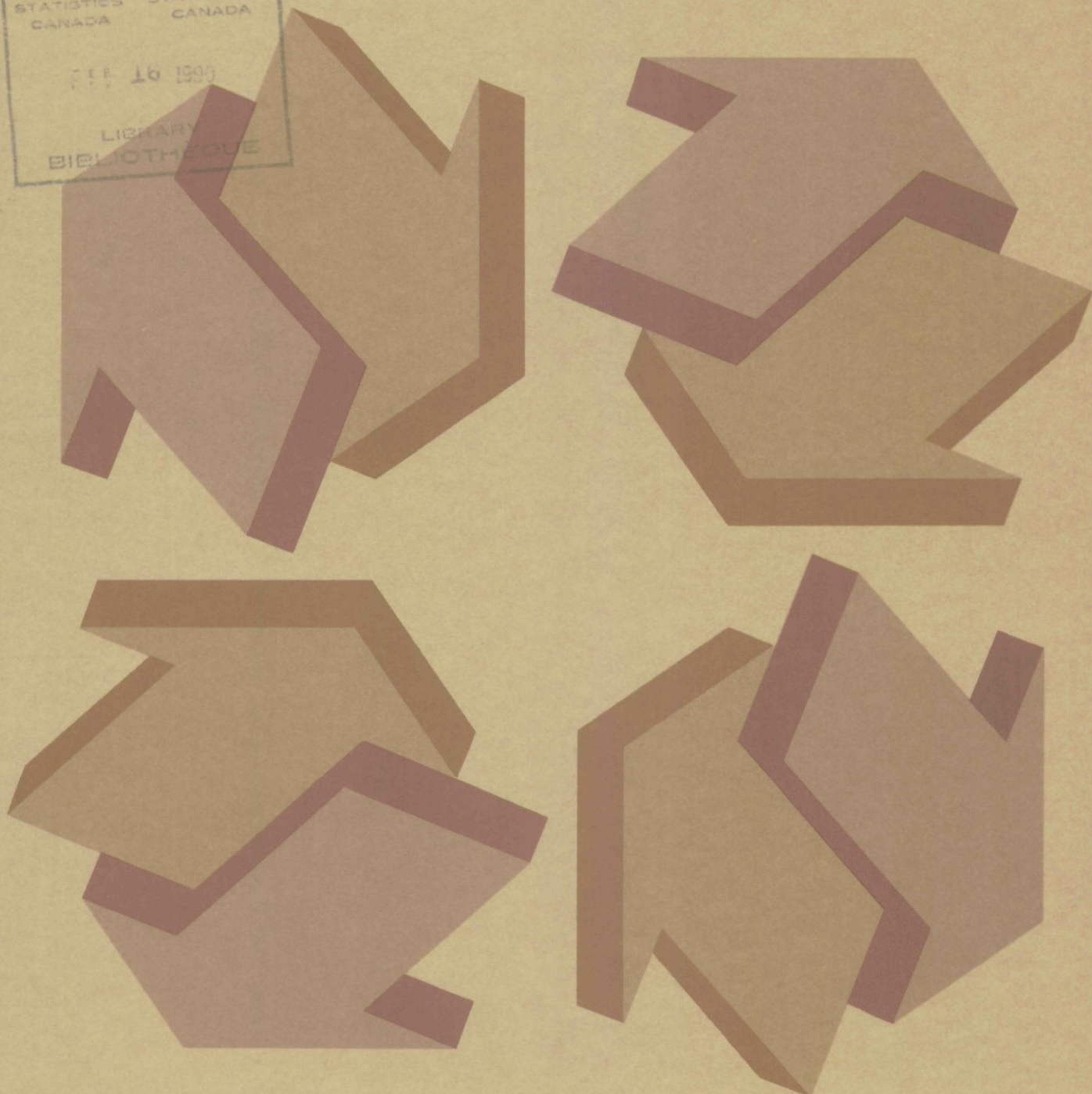
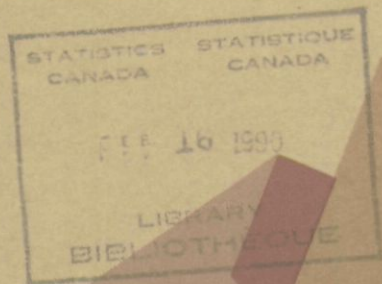
# Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade

(H.S. Based)

December 1989

*2Q-4  
major groups (sectors)*

Not for release before 7 a.m. E.S.T.  
Friday, February 16, 1990



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**Statistics Canada**  
International Trade Division

# **Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based)**

**December 1989**

Published under the authority of  
the Minister of Regional Industrial Expansion

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and Services Canada 1990

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## **ALERT**

### **Users of International Trade Statistics**

In July 1987, Statistics Canada, Revenue Canada Customs and Excise, the United States Bureau of the Census, and the United States Customs Service signed a Memorandum of Understanding concerning the exchange of import data. Starting with January 1990 data, Statistics Canada will no longer publish export statistics to the United States based on Canadian export documents. Instead, Statistics Canada will rely upon import statistics from Canada compiled by the United States Bureau of the Census. Likewise, the United States will also be replacing their exports to Canada data with American imports into Canada statistics, compiled by Statistics Canada.

Starting with the publication of January 1990 data, to be released on March 20, the *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade* will be available at 8:30 a.m. (E.S.T.) instead of 7:00 a.m. This change synchronizes release times in both Canada and the United States.

Additional details of the implications of this agreement will be included in the January 1990 issues of publications Cat. 65-001<sup>P</sup> (*Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade*), Cat. 65-001 (*Summary of Canadian International Trade*), Cat. 65-004 (*Exports by Commodity*), Cat. 65-007 (*Imports by Commodity*), and the January to March issues of publications Cat. 65-003 (*Exports by Country*) and Cat. 65-006 (*Imports by Country*).

Further information can be obtained from:

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For more detailed information on statistics, concepts and definitions, order the December 1989 issue of "Summary of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based)" (65-001, \$17.30/\$173), which will be available the first week of March 1990, or contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), Trade Information Unit, or Jean-Pierre Simard (613-951-1711) (for analysis information), or Denis Pilon (613-951-4808) (for price index information), Trade Measures and Analysis Section, International Trade Division.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3633-3642, 3651, 3685 to 3713, 3718, 3719, 3887 to 3913.



## HIGHLIGHTS

- Exports in December totalled almost \$11.0 billion, a decrease of 4.9% compared with the previous month.
- Imports remained stable at \$11.0 billion.
- The trade balance registered a deficit of \$91 million, a much lower level than the deficit posted in October.
- The short-term trend for exports continued to drop in November. The trend for imports declined for the first time in the past five months.
- Passenger automobiles exports fell by \$212 million, thereby contributing to the weakness in exports.
- In 1989, the stronger expansion in imports lessened the trade surplus by \$5.1 billion to \$4.7 billion, its lowest level since 1979.
- The reconciled trade balance between Canada and the United States, as recognized by Statistics Canada and the U.S. Bureau of the Census, totalled \$11.4 billion in 1989, down \$2.5 billion compared to 1988.

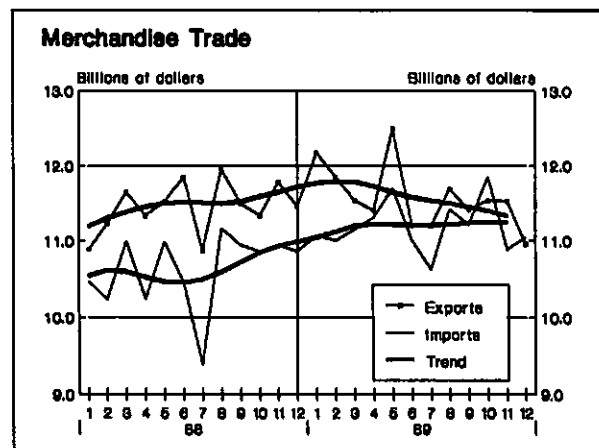
## Monthly Summary

Merchandise exports, which totalled approximately \$11.5 billion in October and November, fell 4.9% in December. This decline brought total exports to almost \$11.0 billion, their lowest monthly level since July 1988.

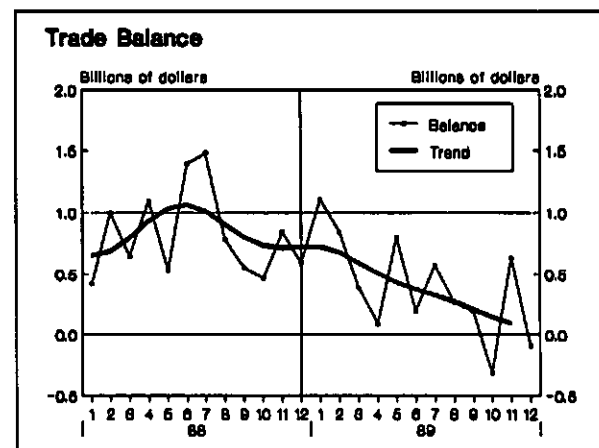
The drop in exports, which extended to all of Canada's major trading partners, coincided with a slowdown in the growth rate of the U.S. economy in the fourth quarter of 1989. This growth rate, the weakest in the past four years, is mainly attributable to the decrease in consumer spending on durable goods, particularly automobiles. In addition, the Canadian dollar appreciated once again in December in relation to the U.S. dollar, thus making Canadian exports less attractive in the American market.

Exports of automotive products alone accounted for more than half of the overall drop observed, and exports of industrial goods, notably precious metals, also posted a significant decline.

Following increases in August and October, imports remained relatively stable at \$11.0 billion in December. It should be noted that, as in the case of exports, imports were very volatile throughout 1989. In particular, imports of passenger vehicles, motor vehicle parts and aircraft experienced major month-to-month fluctuations. The short-term trend, which had been increasing for most of the year, showed a slight decline in November.



The drop in exports in December resulted in a deficit of \$91 million, a much lower level than the deficit noted in October. Thus the merchandise trade surplus contributed only marginally to Canadian expenditure overall. In addition, the short-term trend of the trade balance has been deteriorating for ten months and continues to fall. The surplus with the United States dropped to \$208 million, its lowest level since September 1981.



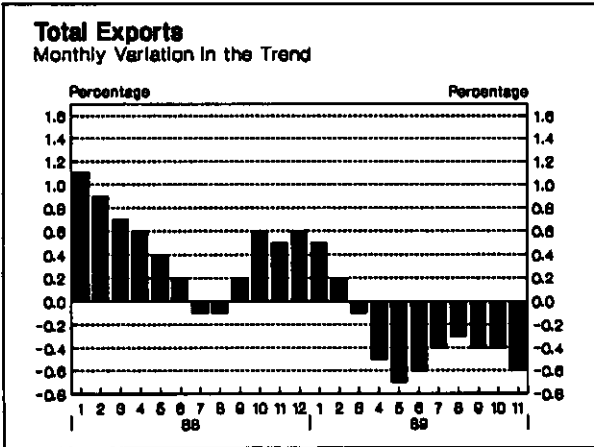
## Short-Term Trend

The short-term trend is a weighted moving average of thirteen terms, and it is therefore possible that the seasonally-adjusted series may not point in the same direction as the short-term trend. In addition, the trend for the last month is not presented and does not form part of the analysis since it frequently undergoes extensive change with the inclusion of data for the following month. (For further details on the methodology used to calculate the short-term trend, please refer to the January 1989 issue of this bulletin.)

### Exports

The short-term trend for exports continued to fall in November, and at an accelerated rate. The rate of decline increased from 0.4% in October to 0.6% in November. Thus, the trend for exports was down for the ninth consecutive month.

- The trend for exports of fabricated materials, metals and alloys in particular, contributed greatly to the overall decrease in November. This is the eighth uninterrupted drop in the trend for metal and alloy exports. The decline in prices of the principal metals exported by Canada continues to impact adversely on this sector.

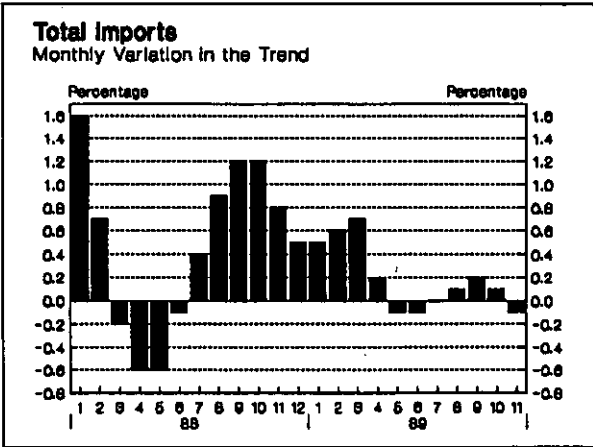


- The trend for raw materials, on the decline since July, fell by 2.5% in November, the same rate of decrease as in October. The trend for all ore exports dropped; the trend for copper ore exports fell by 20.2% compared with October.
- On the other hand, the trend for wheat exports showed the greatest gain, rising by 11.4% in November.

### Imports

The short-term trend for imports edged down 0.1% in November. Since March, the trend has fluctuated only slightly.

- In terms of components, imports of fabricated materials and motor vehicle parts posted the most significant declines, 0.7% and 0.9% respectively.
- Among fabricated materials, there was a drop of 4.3% in imports of steel bars, the thirteenth consecutive decrease. Chemical and plastic products also contributed to the downward trend.
- The trend for imports of passenger automobiles recorded the largest gain, advancing by 2.8% in November, compared with a gain of 2.6% in October. This was the fourth consecutive increase in the trend for automobile imports.

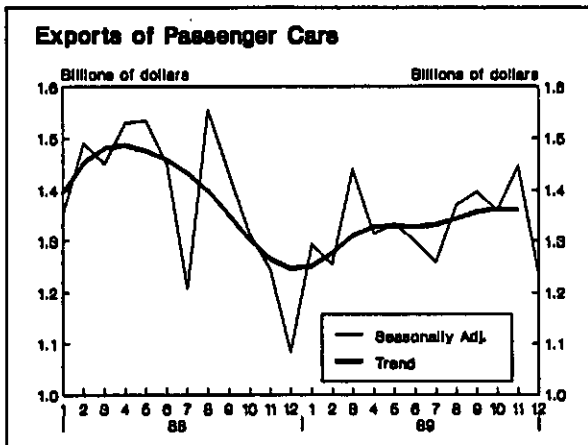




## Detailed Analysis by Commodities and Trading Partners

### Commodities

Exports fell by more than \$0.5 billion in December to almost \$11.0 billion, their lowest level in the past seventeen months. Approximately two-thirds of the commodity groupings posted declines. Passenger automobile exports, in particular, fell by \$212 million to \$1.2 billion, their lowest level since December 1988. The drop in sales in the United States observed since September has put a brake on car manufacturing in Canada. By December, North American manufacturers had already announced many temporary plant closings due to the build-up in inventories.



Exports of industrial goods fell by \$238 million. Metal and alloy exports alone decreased by \$114 million, to \$845 million, their lowest level since February 1988. Exports of precious metals and alloys decreased from \$264 million in November to \$206 million in December. Exports of aircraft and other transportation equipment fell to \$362 million, a drop of \$93 million from November. This was the first decrease posted in this category in five months.

On the other hand, lumber exports recorded an increase of \$47 million, rising to \$528 million. This gain was the largest of any commodity grouping.

Imports totalled \$11.0 billion in December, virtually unchanged since November, although below the annual average.

Passenger automobile imports showed the most notable gain over the previous month, advancing by \$275 million to reach \$1.1 billion in December. This rise coincided with an increase in retail sales of automobiles in December. It would appear that Canadian consumers took advantage of the rebates offered by the three largest manufacturers.

Imports of machinery and equipment increased by \$107 million to total \$3.6 billion in December following a drop of \$340 million in November. These imports totalled \$43.2 billion in 1989, \$2.8 billion more than in 1988, and accounted for almost a third of all Canadian merchandise imports.

Following a decrease of \$85 million in November, imports of aircraft, engines and parts rallied in December to \$294 million, thus registering an increase of \$76 million. This category averaged \$283 million per month in 1989, compared with \$336 million in 1988.

Imports of crude petroleum fell by \$115 million, to \$296 million. This was a sharp drop compared to the \$410 million total recorded in November.

### Trading Partners

After declining \$278 million in November, exports to the United States fell by \$324 million, to total \$8.1 billion in December, their lowest level since July 1988.

Exports to "Other countries", "Other O.E.C.D. countries", Japan and the E.E.C. decreased by \$156 million, \$39 million, \$24 million and \$23 million respectively.

After registering a decrease in November, imports from the United States gained \$489 million in December, reaching \$7.9 billion.

Imports from Japan remained virtually unchanged at \$677 million.

Imports from the E.E.C. fell by \$89 million in December, compared with a decrease of \$63 million in November. A drop of more than \$140 million in imports from the United Kingdom was the major factor in this decline.

Imports from "Other countries" and from "Other O.E.C.D. countries" fell by \$150 million and \$97 million respectively.

## Reconciliation Canada-United States 1989

### Note to Users

*In 1971, Statistics Canada and the United States Bureau of the Census launched a reconciliation program. Its purpose was the reconciliation of differences in merchandise trade statistics between Canada and the United States to achieve an agreed upon measure of the merchandise trade balance between the two countries. The end objective was the harmonization of concepts and the use of the other country's imports data as a means of improving the export coverage in both countries, recognizing that import statistics give a more accurate measure of trade flows than counterpart export statistics.*

*With 1970 data, there was a \$0.4 billion difference prior to reconciliation in both countries' published figures for northbound trade (goods entering Canada from the United States) and a \$0.6 billion difference in the southbound trade (goods entering the United States from Canada). As the following graphs illustrate, the divergence between the published figures grew. In 1988 there was a \$14.2 billion difference in unreconciled northbound data and a \$1.2 billion difference in the case of southbound trade.*

*Adjustments for non-response in exports, transportation charges and differences in trade and valuation definitions are derived using American imports from Canada as benchmarks for Canadian exports to the United States. Likewise, Canada's imports from the United States are used as benchmarks against American exports to Canada. The largest adjustment has always been for non-receipt of export documents. In 1988 this adjustment for Canada totalled \$3.1 billion, 3.1% of*

*Canada's exports to the United States. For the United States, this adjustment totalled \$13.1 billion in 1988, 17.5% of that country's exports to Canada.*

*Thus, without this exercise, both countries' exports statistics would have been undercounted. Consequently, the trade balances published by both countries would have differed and would have been biased downward.*

*In July 1987, Statistics Canada, Revenue Canada, the United States Bureau of the Census and United States Customs signed a Memorandum of Understanding on the exchange of import data between the two countries. With the adoption of the Harmonized System of Classification and following three years of negotiations over classifications, concepts and data requirements, Statistics Canada, starting with January 1990 data, will no longer publish export statistics to the United States based on Canadian export documents. Instead, Statistics Canada will rely upon import statistics from Canada, compiled by the United States Bureau of the Census. Likewise, the United States will also be replacing their exports to Canada data with American imports into Canada statistics, compiled by Statistics Canada. Therefore, the reconciliation of merchandise trade statistics between Canada and the United States should no longer be necessary.*

*Users should note that every effort has been taken to maintain continuity in exports data on a balance of payments basis. However, because of the commodity distribution of the non-receipt of export documents and conceptual differences in transportation charges, some series may show a break as a result of the data exchange.*

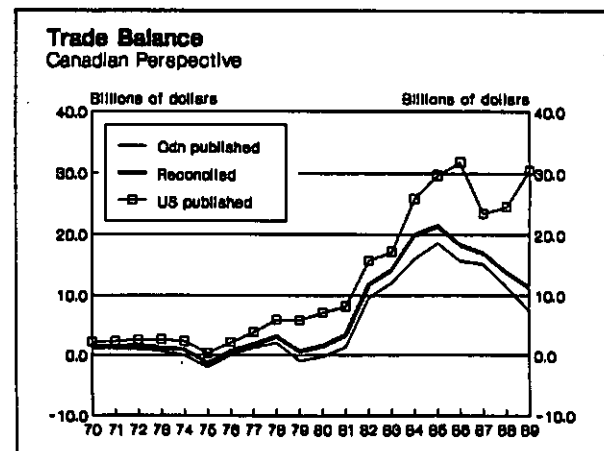
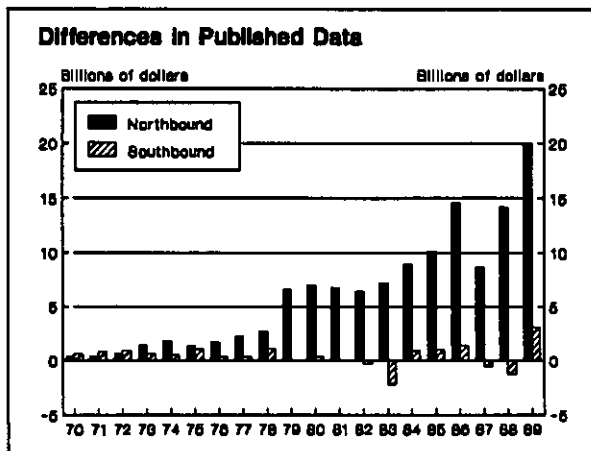
On a cumulative basis, January to December, the Canada-U.S. reconciled trade balance, as recognized by Statistics Canada and the U.S. Bureau of the Census, was \$11.4 billion, down \$2.5 billion compared to 1988. Exports climbed 2.3% or \$2.4 billion, to reach \$104.4 billion. Undercoverage of Canadian exports to the United States was \$5.0 billion, 4.9% of the starting customs

figure, compared to \$3.1 billion or 3.1% of the starting figure in 1988. On the American side, the undercoverage of exports to Canada totalled \$15.5 billion U.S. in 1989, 24.8% of their starting figure, compared to \$8.3 billion U.S. or 13.7% of their starting figure in 1988. Imports rose to \$93.0 billion, an increase of \$4.9 billion or 5.6% from last year.

Table 2A  
Reconciled Merchandise Trade between Canada and the United States

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
	January to December \$ millions				
<b>Exports:</b>					
Customs Basis Published total *	93,190.0	93,392.2	94,799.6	100,822.4	101,401.4
Reconciliation Adjustments	1,851.0	2,330.8	1,488.7	1,205.1	2,988.9
Reconciled Basis	95,041.0	95,723.0	96,288.3	102,027.5	104,390.3
Other B.O.P. Adjustments	-1,248.2	-2,402.4	292.8	-355.4	-658.6
B.O.P. Basis	93,792.8	93,320.6	96,581.1	101,672.1	103,731.7
<b>Imports:</b>					
Customs Basis Published total *	74,599.0	77,581.5	79,533.0	89,186.1	93,993.3
Reconciliation Adjustments	-1,055.0	-293.5	-254.5	-1,064.5	-987.3
Reconciled Basis	73,544.0	77,288.0	79,278.5	88,121.6	93,006.0
Other B.O.P. Adjustments	-137.6	-880.9	-292.8	-84.6	315.8
B.O.P. Basis	73,406.4	76,407.1	78,985.7	88,037.0	93,321.8
<b>Balance:</b>					
Reconciled Basis	21,497.0	18,435.0	17,009.8	13,905.9	11,384.3
B.O.P. Basis	20,386.4	16,913.5	17,595.4	13,635.1	10,409.9

\* Including trade between Canada and Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.



# Quarterly Summary

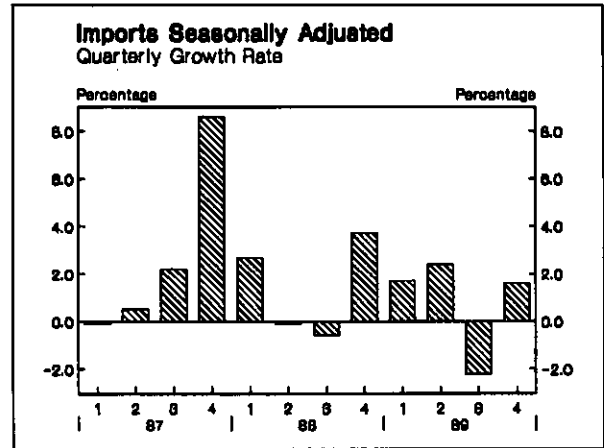
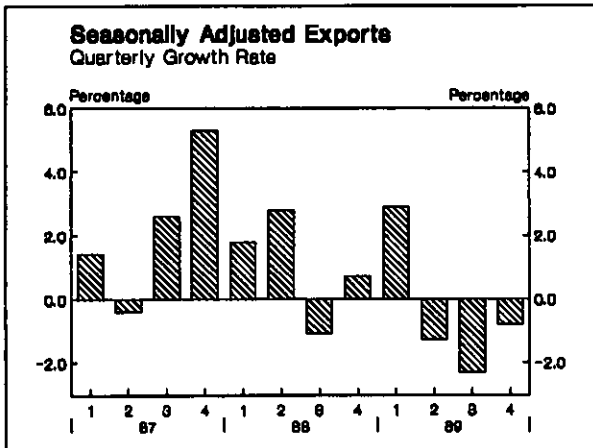
In the fourth quarter, exports fell slightly in comparison with the third quarter. They totalled \$34 billion compared with the first and second quarters, when they had surpassed the \$35 billion level.

Exports of industrial goods and energy products fell by \$492 million and \$359 million in the fourth quarter, thus contributing the most to the overall slowdown. The downward trend for ore and metal exports observed in the previous quarter intensified in the fourth quarter, with exports of these products falling by \$142 million and \$271 million respectively. These decreases reflect the decline in prices noted for these products. Exports of motor vehicle parts also dropped considerably, by \$187 million, as a result of the slowdown in motor vehicle production in the United States brought about by a build-up in inventories.

Imports totalled \$33.8 billion, an increase of more than \$0.5 billion from the third quarter. The strong performance in imports, as well as in the case of several other major economic indicators (monthly GDP, personal expenditures, construction), could contribute to the continued growth of the Canadian economy in the fourth quarter.

Imports of automotive products and machinery and equipment rebounded after having decreased in the third quarter. Together, these two sectors increased by more than \$0.5 billion, accounting for 56% of the total value of Canadian merchandise imports.

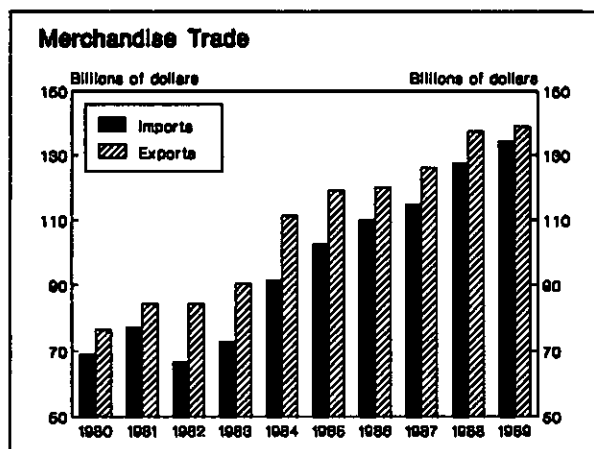
Imports of aircraft and other transportation equipment, which had recorded a decline of more than \$300 million in the third quarter, increased only slightly in the fourth quarter.



## Summary of 1989 Results

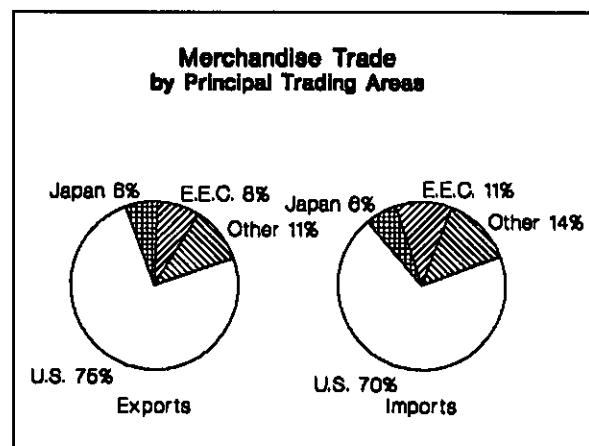
The Canadian economy slowed in 1989, posting an average annualized growth rate of 2.1% for the first three quarters compared to 5.0% in 1988. Likewise, the United States, Canada's most important trading partner, completed a seventh year of expansion registering a growth rate of 2.9% for 1989 compared to 4.4% the previous year. The weaker expansion in the United States and the strength of the Canadian dollar, which appreciated 3.8% vis-a-vis the American dollar, impacted on Canada's overall trade performance in 1989.

Exports of merchandise trade, on a balance of payments basis, totalled \$138.9 billion in 1989, up \$1.6 billion or 1.2% from 1988 levels. This is the smallest increase since 1986 when exports rose by only \$0.8 billion. Supporting the growth in total exports were gains in the machinery and equipment and industrial goods and material sectors. Substantial declines, however, were posted in exports of agricultural, fishing and automotive products.



Imports, for their part, climbed \$6.8 billion, just over half the expansion recorded in 1988, to reach a cumulative total of \$134.3 billion. This marks the seventh consecutive annual increase in imports. All of the sectors, with the exception of automotive products, posted gains. Likewise, all of Canada's imports from principal trading partners recorded increases, with the exception of the E.E.C. Leading the growth on the import side were the machinery and equipment, and industrial goods and material sectors. Investment in machinery and equipment was a driving force in the

Canadian economy, increasing by 14.4% in the first three quarters of 1989 compared to the same period in 1988.



As a result of the stronger expansion in imports, the trade surplus fell \$5.1 billion to \$4.7 billion, its lowest level since the surplus of \$4.4 billion registered in 1979. As well, trade deficits were recorded for two months, October and December, the first monthly deficits since March 1976. The trade surplus with our largest partner narrowed to \$10.4 billion, down by \$3.2 billion compared to 1988. Canada's trade picture with the E.E.C. improved as the trade deficit dropped by \$1.5 billion to total \$3.0 billion in 1989. The decline in the merchandise trade surplus pushed the current account deficit from a cumulative total of \$6.4 billion for the first three quarters of 1988 to one of \$13.8 billion in the first three quarters of 1989.

### Analysis by Commodities

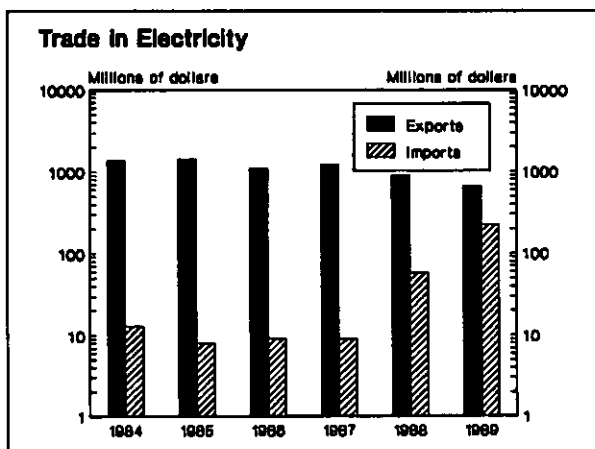
Exports of machinery and equipment grew by \$1.9 billion in 1989 and reached \$23.2 billion, 17% of total exports. Over 90% of this increase was destined to the United States. Exports of aircraft, engines and parts to the United States, E.E.C. countries and Non-O.E.C.D. countries, in particular, increased by \$560 million to total \$3.5 billion, a record level. Other notable increases were posted in television and telecommunication equipment, other equipment and tools and industrial machinery.

Industrial goods and material exports climbed for the seventh uninterrupted year, by \$331 million to reach a cumulative total of \$29.6 billion, 21% of total exports.

Precious metals and alloys led the increase in this sector, rising by \$265 million to total \$2.8 billion. Other large increases were posted in zinc and alloys and steel. A shift in buyers of plate, sheet and strip steel took place in 1989, as exports to the United States dropped while sales to other countries, South Korea and Taiwan in particular, skyrocketed.

Copper ores and alloys together advanced by \$376 million in 1989. This sector was beset with supply problems worldwide, including a three and a half month strike in a British Columbia copper mine, which had an impact on supplies and prices. A significant decline was noted in other crude non-metallic minerals, mostly sulphur (-\$254 million). In the past, Morocco imported Canadian sulphur to produce phosphoric acid which was then exported to India to be transformed into fertilizer. In 1988, these exports totalled \$235 million, 27% of sulphur exports. These dropped significantly in 1989, as a result of a trade dispute over prices between Morocco and India.

Within the energy products sector, crude petroleum exports increased by \$427 million in 1989, to total \$4.5 billion, following a decline of \$812 million in 1988. Exports of electricity, for their part, fell 26% to total \$662 million, their lowest amount since 1978, mainly as a result of low reservoir levels in Manitoba and Quebec. Electricity exports peaked in 1985 at \$1.4 billion. Export prices of crude petroleum and electricity rose in 1989.



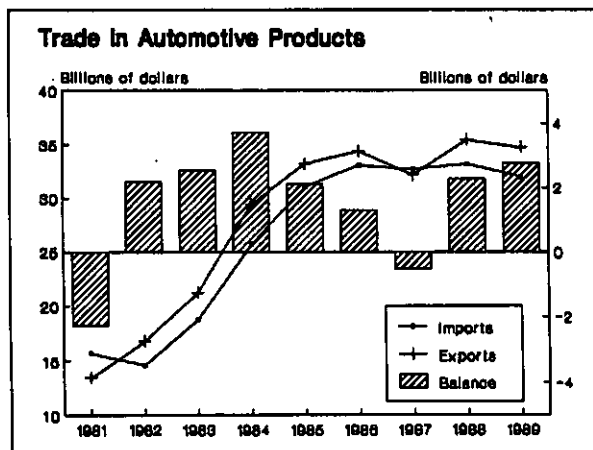
Exports of forestry products totalled \$21.5 billion, 15.4% of total exports, up \$53 million from 1988. There were increases in woodpulp exports, to the United States and E.E.C. countries principally, of \$437 million and other paper and paperboard of \$397 million. These were offset by a substantial decline in newsprint exports of

\$796 million, ending five years of uninterrupted growth. Exports of newsprint to the United States alone fell by \$689 million. This trend could continue as more and more American states pass legislation requiring the increased use of recycled paper. At the present time, Canada has only one mill capable of recycling newsprint whereas the United States has seven.

As a result of low stocks brought about by the Prairie drought of 1988, wheat exports fell by 44% to total \$2.6 billion. Wheat exports to Non-O.E.C.D. countries alone decreased by \$1.9 billion, contributing to the deficit of \$2.3 billion posted by Canada with these countries in 1989, following the \$0.9 billion surplus noted in 1988. While shipments decreased, wheat prices rose; the export price index increased from 91.3 in 1988 to 97.0 in 1989.

Barley exports, on the other hand, jumped by \$335 million to total \$648 million in 1989. For the second consecutive year, exports of fish (principally lobsters, crabs, livers and roes) fell. Sales to the United States, Japan and E.E.C. countries, in particular, were all down.

While there were minor declines in truck and motor vehicle parts exports of \$19.5 million and \$57.8 million respectively, a more substantial drop of \$637 million was recorded in passenger automobile exports. A large part of this decrease was in exports to the United States where automobile sales began to slide in September, leading to inventory problems by November and industry layoffs by December. Consequently, exports of automotive products as a whole decreased by 2.0% to \$34.8 billion in 1989, 25% of total exports. The downturn in the automotive sector has impacted on the demand and price of inputs including copper, lead, steel and nickel products.





On the import side, machinery and equipment advanced \$2.8 billion to reach \$43.2 billion, 32% of total imports. Supporting this expansion was a big gain in imports of other equipment and tools which rose by \$1.2 billion to total \$11.4 billion. Other significant increases in this sector were recorded in other communication and related equipment, office machines and equipment and other industrial machinery. In the two latter categories, significant increases were made in electronic computers and pulp and paper machinery imports. Aircraft, engines and parts imports, however, dropped \$635 million in 1989 to total \$3.4 billion. Although imports from the United Kingdom increased, these were more than offset by decreases in aircraft imports from Other E.E.C. countries, France in particular, and the United States.

Industrial goods and material imports rose by 7.6% to reach \$26.3 billion, 20% of total imports. Imports of other chemicals and related products have been increasing steadily since 1983. In 1989, they gained \$480 million to total \$3.7 billion. The biggest contributor to this growth was inorganic chemicals. Other categories posting increases included metals in ores and other non-ferrous metals, mainly aluminum and copper.

Imports of energy products were up 20% compared to 1988 to arrive at \$6.2 billion. Crude petroleum imports rose by \$723 million to total \$3.7 billion, their highest

level since 1985. Petroleum imports from the United Kingdom dropped while those from the United States, Other O.E.C.D. countries (principally Norway) and Non-O.E.C.D. countries (Saudi Arabia and Nigeria in particular) grew. Electricity imports from the United States, by Hydro-Québec and Ontario Hydro principally, quadrupled from \$52 million in 1988 to \$222.4 million in 1989, due to low reservoir levels in Manitoba and Quebec, and unusually cold temperatures in the latter part of 1989.

Automotive products was the only sector to post a decline in 1989, falling 3.6% to \$32.0 billion. Each of the three components, cars, trucks and parts, contributed to this drop. While there were substantial increases in imports of motor vehicle parts from Japan and Non-O.E.C.D. countries, these were more than offset by a decline of \$1.2 billion in imports from the United States and E.E.C. countries. Even though production of Japanese cars in Canada more than doubled, passenger automobile imports from Japan rose by \$242 million, while imports overall dropped by \$387 million to total \$11.8 billion. Automobile sales fell 6% in Canada in 1989, ending six years of uninterrupted growth. Sales of Japanese manufactured motor vehicles rose 5.6% in 1989 compared to 1988. Lastly, truck imports totalled \$3.5 billion, down 2.5% from 1988.

### Principal Commodities (by Major Group) 1989

	% of total		% of total
<b>Exports:</b>		<b>Imports:</b>	
Passenger automobiles	11.5	Motor vehicle parts	12.4
Motor vehicle parts	7.7	Passenger automobiles	8.8
Trucks and other motor vehicles	5.8	Other equipment and tools	8.5
Woodpulp	4.9	Other industrial machinery	5.8
Newsprint paper	4.2	Other communication and rel. equip.	4.9
Lumber	4.0	Office machines and equip.	4.7
Crude petroleum	3.2	Miscellaneous end products	3.2
Industrial machinery	3.2	Other chemicals	2.8
Other equipment and tools	3.2	Crude petroleum	2.8
Aircraft, engines and parts	2.5	Trucks and other motor vehicles	2.6

Table 1  
**Merchandise Trade of Canada**  
 December 1989  
 Balance of Payments Basis

	Exports (1)	Imports (1)	Exports Raw	Imports Raw	Exports S.A.(3)	Imports S.A.(3)	Balance S.A.(3)	Period-to-period change(2)		
								Exports S.A.(3)	Imports S.A.(3)	Balance S.A.(3)
								%	%	\$ millions
	\$ millions									
1983	90,613	75,520	90,556	73,098	90,556	73,098	17,457	7.3	9.5	-197
1984	112,384	95,460	111,330	91,493	111,330	91,492	19,838	22.9	25.2	2,381
1985	119,474	104,355	119,061	102,669	119,061	102,669	16,392	6.9	12.2	-3,446
1986	120,670	112,511	119,865	110,079	119,865	110,079	9,787	0.7	7.2	-6,606
1987	125,087	116,239	126,120	114,767	126,120	114,767	11,353	5.2	4.3	1,567
1988	138,150	131,664	137,294	127,486	137,294	127,486	9,809	8.9	11.1	-1,545
1987										
First quarter	29,714	27,776	30,273	27,357	30,794	27,673	3,122	1.4	-0.1	449
Second quarter	31,687	29,578	31,832	29,221	30,686	27,810	2,876	-0.4	0.5	-245
Third quarter	29,628	27,814	30,071	27,475	31,487	28,422	3,065	2.6	2.2	189
Fourth quarter	34,057	31,071	33,944	30,714	33,152	30,862	2,290	5.3	8.6	-776
1988										
First quarter	34,172	35,338	33,397	32,530	33,747	31,681	2,066	1.8	2.7	-224
Second quarter	36,399	33,711	36,142	32,957	34,684	31,663	3,022	2.8	-0.1	956
Third quarter	32,221	30,518	32,392	30,026	34,305	31,487	2,817	-1.1	-0.6	-205
Fourth quarter	35,358	32,097	35,363	31,972	34,558	32,655	1,904	0.7	3.7	-914
1989										
First quarter	34,548	33,865	35,208	33,515	35,553	33,218	2,335	2.9	1.7	432
Second quarter	36,134	36,531	36,491	36,006	35,092	34,006	1,086	-1.3	2.4	-1,250
Third quarter	32,176	31,499	32,250	31,526	34,285	33,258	1,027	-2.3	-2.2	-58
Fourth quarter	34,694	33,240	34,985	33,208	34,004	33,774	231	-0.8	1.6	-797
1988										
January	10,366	12,470	10,220	10,101	10,884	10,465	419	-3.6	-2.5	-141
February	11,282	10,520	10,911	10,289	11,225	10,225	999	3.1	-2.3	581
March	12,524	12,348	12,266	12,140	11,639	10,991	648	3.7	7.5	-352
April	11,475	10,693	11,397	10,447	11,327	10,229	1,097	-2.7	-6.9	450
May	12,067	11,706	12,013	11,447	11,516	10,985	530	1.7	7.4	-567
June	12,857	11,312	12,732	11,063	11,842	10,448	1,394	2.8	-4.9	864
July	9,651	8,900	9,800	8,847	10,866	9,385	1,481	-8.2	-10.2	87
August	10,906	10,752	10,958	10,502	11,945	11,162	783	9.9	18.9	-698
September	11,664	10,866	11,634	10,677	11,494	10,940	553	-3.8	-2.0	-230
October	11,917	11,005	11,751	10,903	11,327	10,858	469	-1.5	-0.7	-85
November	12,351	11,254	12,375	11,215	11,782	10,939	842	4.0	0.7	374
December	11,090	9,838	11,237	9,854	11,449	10,857	593	-2.8	-0.8	-250
1989										
January	11,334	10,621	11,668	10,573	12,176	11,067	1,109	6.3	1.9	517
February	11,203	11,049	11,466	10,900	11,845	11,005	841	-2.7	-0.6	-269
March	12,011	12,196	12,074	12,043	11,531	11,146	385	-2.7	1.3	-456
April	11,648	11,933	11,630	11,775	11,398	11,309	90	-1.2	1.5	-296
May	12,483	12,645	12,976	12,443	12,492	11,690	803	9.6	3.4	713
June	12,003	11,953	11,886	11,789	11,202	11,008	194	-10.3	-5.8	-609
July	9,830	9,529	9,937	9,579	11,194	10,624	569	-0.1	-3.5	376
August	10,779	11,099	10,996	11,034	11,686	11,419	267	4.4	7.5	-302
September	11,568	10,871	11,317	10,912	11,406	11,215	191	-2.4	-1.8	-76
October	11,886	12,272	12,058	11,976	11,532	11,845	-314	1.1	5.6	-505
November	12,208	11,368	12,165	11,302	11,519	10,884	636	-0.1	-8.1	949
December	10,600	9,599	10,763	9,930	10,954	11,045	-91	-4.9	1.5	-727
Year-to-date										
1988	138,150	131,664	137,294	127,486	137,294	127,486	9,809	8.9	11.1	-1,545
1989	137,552	135,135	138,934	134,255	138,934	134,255	4,679	1.2	5.3	-5,130

(1) Customs Basis

(2) Change over previous period

(3) Seasonally Adjusted.

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**  
 December 1989  
 Seasonally Adjusted, Balance of Payments Basis

	Nov.	Dec.	Period-to-period change				Year-to-date Total	Change over previous year	
			Nov.	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.		%	\$ millions
	\$ millions		%	%	\$ millions		\$ millions	%	\$ millions
<b>Exports to:</b>									
United States	8,462.0	8,138.0	-3.2	-3.8	-278.2	-324.0	103,731.7	2.0	2,059.6
United Kingdom	254.4	268.8	-7.3	5.7	-20.0	14.4	3,538.3	1.7	59.7
E.E.C. 86 excl. U.K.	683.3	645.9	6.5	-5.5	41.9	-37.4	7,927.6	9.3	677.8
Japan	703.4	679.3	26.2	-3.4	146.0	-24.1	8,471.9	2.7	225.6
Other O.E.C.D. 86 *	353.9	315.4	-0.5	-10.9	-1.8	-38.6	3,407.2	10.2	316.7
Other countries	1,062.1	906.2	10.4	-14.7	99.8	-155.9	11,857.5	-12.5	-1,699.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,519.2</b>	<b>10,953.6</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-4.9</b>	<b>-12.4</b>	<b>-565.6</b>	<b>138,934.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1,640.0</b>
<b>Imports from:</b>									
United States	7,441.1	7,929.6	-9.7	6.6	-798.9	488.5	93,321.8	6.0	5,284.8
United Kingdom	476.1	335.7	12.7	-29.5	53.6	-140.4	4,604.5	-1.0	-48.2
E.E.C. 86 excl. U.K.	762.8	814.5	-13.3	6.8	-116.6	51.7	9,880.6	-7.1	-751.9
Japan	668.0	677.1	-9.3	1.4	-68.5	9.1	8,262.3	4.1	322.3
Other O.E.C.D. 86 *	391.6	294.3	5.5	-24.9	20.5	-97.3	4,029.6	11.8	426.3
Other countries	1,144.0	993.6	-4.3	-13.1	-51.8	-150.4	14,156.2	12.2	1,536.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,883.5</b>	<b>11,044.8</b>	<b>-8.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>-961.7</b>	<b>161.3</b>	<b>134,255.0</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>6,769.3</b>
<b>Balance with:</b>									
United States	1,020.9	208.4			520.7	-812.5	10,409.9		-3,225.2
United Kingdom	-221.7	-66.9			-73.6	154.8	-1,066.2		107.8
E.E.C. 86 excl. U.K.	-79.6	-168.7			158.5	-89.1	-1,953		1,429.8
Japan	35.4	2.2			214.5	-33.2	209.6		-96.8
Other O.E.C.D. 86 *	-37.7	21.1			-22.2	58.7	-622.3		-109.5
Other countries	-81.8	-87.4			151.5	-5.5	-2,298.7		-3,235.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>635.6</b>	<b>-91.2</b>			<b>949.3</b>	<b>-726.9</b>	<b>4,679.4</b>		<b>-5,129.3</b>

\* Series with no seasonality.

Imports for December 1989 by country of origin from the United States (including Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands) amounted to \$ 6,334.8 million. This represents the starting figure from which the Canada/United States reconciliation takes place.

Table 3  
**Exports by Commodity Groupings**  
 December 1989  
 Balance of Payments Basis

	Seasonally adjusted					Raw values		
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year-to-date		Percentage change		
				Value	% change	Dec. '89/Dec. '88	Dec. '87	Dec. '86
	\$ millions							
<b>AGRICULTURAL AND FISHING PRODUCTS</b>	877.5	1,008.2	979.1	11,257.8	-14.4	-6.9	9.8	-4.5
Wheat	202.5	302.6	298.3	2,589.4	-43.7	-1.3	15.0	-3.7
Other agricultural and fishing products	675.0	705.6	680.7	8,668.4	1.3	-9.2	7.7	-4.9
<b>ENERGY PRODUCTS</b>	948.8	940.4	933.1	12,017.1	1.8	4.1	-7.9	18.6
Crude petroleum *	360.3	366.6	389.7	4,469.7	10.6	29.8	-24.8	31.9
Natural gas	261.5	236.1	232.0	2,976.2	0.7	0.3	14.6	9.6
Other energy products	326.9	337.7	311.4	4,571.2	-4.9	-14.4	-5.6	13.0
<b>FORESTRY PRODUCTS</b>	1,846.6	1,797.7	1,785.6	21,454.4	0.2	-6.4	2.1	26.5
Lumber and sawmill products	630.4	619.4	641.4	7,034.3	0.2	2.7	-10.8	36.7
Woodpulp and other wood products	568.7	558.4	553.8	6,792.7	6.9	-5.8	19.3	31.8
Newsprint and other paper and paperboard	647.6	619.9	590.4	7,627.4	-5.0	-14.2	0.3	15.1
<b>INDUSTRIAL GOODS AND MATERIAL</b>	2,403.4	2,361.2	2,123.1	29,621.4	1.1	-16.6	2.7	37.1
Metal ores	381.9	351.2	376.2	5,178.0	6.4	-10.7	-21.0	47.0
Chemicals, plastics and fertilizers	560.0	507.6	453.9	6,539.1	-6.1	-20.8	11.4	35.9
Metals and alloys	1,014.7	959.6	845.2	12,324.4	6.5	-19.5	9.6	44.9
Other industrial goods and materials	446.8	542.8	447.7	5,579.8	-5.2	-9.8	4.8	15.9
<b>MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT</b>	1,960.0	2,024.7	1,918.5	23,223.5	9.0	6.3	3.1	0.1
Industrial and agricultural machinery	448.3	449.3	436.2	5,409.2	9.3	2.2	0.3	15.5
Aircraft and other transportation equipment	416.4	454.8	361.8	5,057.1	19.8	-9.0	21.9	-27.7
Other machinery and equipment	1,095.3	1,120.6	1,120.6	12,757.2	5.1	15.0	-2.5	9.4
<b>AUTOMOTIVE PRODUCTS</b>	2,880.1	2,979.7	2,716.7	34,799.7	-2.0	-2.6	-8.9	7.0
Passenger autos and chassis	1,359.5	1,446.5	1,235.0	16,012.7	-3.8	14.7	-18.9	-11.4
Trucks and other motor vehicles	693.0	721.2	669.6	8,031.2	-0.2	-10.8	1.0	99.8
Motor vehicle parts	827.7	812.0	812.0	10,755.8	-0.5	-19.0	-0.3	3.4
<b>OTHER CONSUMER GOODS</b>	192.1	199.4	203.7	2,578.5	-7.4	-12.0	0.4	9.8
<b>SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS TRADE *</b>	68.9	70.5	69.0	795.2	5.4	6.7	108.2	-26.0
<b>UNALLOCATED ADJUSTMENTS *</b>	354.1	137.3	224.9	3,186.7	149.2	29.7	87.3	-36.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11,531.6</b>	<b>11,519.2</b>	<b>10,953.6</b>	<b>138,934.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>-4.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>12.9</b>

\* Series has no seasonality.

Table 4  
**Imports by Commodity Groupings**  
 December 1989  
 Balance of Payments Basis

	Seasonally adjusted					Raw values		
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year-to-date		Percentage change		
				Value	% change	Dec. '89/Dec. '88	Dec. '87	Dec. '86
	\$ millions							
<b>AGRICULTURAL AND FISHING PRODUCTS</b>	689.8	664.0	659.8	8,170.8	8.1	-2.9	-3.5	5.8
Fruits and vegetables	239.2	226.1	223.0	2,730.0	5.8	-2.6	-6.5	16.5
Other agricultural and fishing products	450.6	437.9	436.8	5,440.8	9.3	-3.0	-1.7	0.3
<b>ENERGY PRODUCTS</b>	451.1	609.7	478.9	6,213.9	20.0	25.4	-37.0	36.5
Crude petroleum	250.8	410.3	295.7	3,700.3	24.3	61.7	-38.9	32.5
Other energy products	200.3	199.4	183.2	2,513.6	14.3	-10.8	-34.9	41.0
<b>FORESTRY PRODUCTS</b>	118.4	112.0	110.4	1,357.6	4.9	0.3	2.3	-7.2
<b>INDUSTRIAL GOODS AND MATERIALS</b>	2,287.7	2,190.1	2,094.2	26,337.7	7.6	-4.9	8.7	11.6
Metals and metal ores	641.3	578.3	566.1	7,401.6	4.7	-17.3	13.7	7.1
Chemicals and plastics	691.5	674.1	629.3	8,142.2	9.4	-4.1	7.2	11.0
Other industrial goods and materials	954.9	937.8	898.9	10,793.9	8.4	4.9	6.0	16.0
<b>MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT</b>	3,842.4	3,502.1	3,608.7	43,229.1	6.9	1.4	7.1	17.4
Industrial and agricultural machinery	1,187.4	1,141.1	1,023.1	13,496.9	5.2	-5.6	1.7	6.4
Aircraft and other transportation equipment	504.8	375.9	440.3	5,528.9	-7.4	-21.5	57.3	-1.2
Office machines and equipment	521.9	491.3	581.1	6,292.7	7.4	6.6	-5.2	30.4
Other machinery and equipment	1,628.3	1,493.8	1,564.2	17,910.7	13.4	15.2	2.5	29.3
<b>AUTOMOTIVE PRODUCTS</b>	2,900.7	2,378.4	2,762.9	32,031.9	-3.6	2.8	-16.3	21.7
Passenger autos and chassis	964.2	839.1	1,114.2	11,762.1	-3.2	-2.7	5.0	24.9
Trucks and other motor vehicles	289.4	256.0	290.4	3,459.3	-2.5	2.8	-32.8	29.2
Motor vehicle parts	1,647.1	1,283.3	1,358.3	16,810.6	-4.2	7.1	-24.5	18.4
<b>OTHER CONSUMER GOODS</b>	1,365.3	1,280.2	1,181.3	15,027.5	10.5	-2.2	0.7	14.5
Apparel and footwear	331.2	322.8	275.3	3,474.8	11.8	2.8	2.2	11.7
Miscellaneous consumer goods	1,034.2	957.4	905.9	11,552.7	10.1	-3.5	0.3	15.2
<b>SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS TRADE *</b>	274.8	230.4	218.4	2,835.7	8.9	-1.8	20.1	29.6
<b>UNALLOCATED ADJUSTMENTS *</b>	-85.1	-83.5	-69.8	-949.4	4.4	0.2	4.6	10.7
<b>TOTAL</b>	11,845.2	10,883.5	11,044.8	134,255.0	5.3	0.8	-2.9	17.4

\* Series has no seasonality.

Table 5  
**Merchandise Trade of Canada**  
 Constant Dollars and Laspeyres Price Indexes  
 December 1989  
 Seasonally Adjusted, Balance of Payments Basis

	Constant dollars (1981) (1)				Laspeyres price index (2)			
			Period-to-period change(3)		1981=100.0		Period-to-period change (3)	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	\$ millions		%				%	
1984	106,931	85,581	18.6	19.7	105.0	109.6	4.2	5.7
1985	113,822	94,442	6.4	10.4	106.0	113.4	1.0	3.4
1986	117,822	101,513	3.5	7.5	104.0	112.8	-1.9	-0.5
1987	126,399	110,707	7.3	9.1	105.1	112.2	1.1	-0.5
1988	139,052	126,877	10.0	14.6	107.8	110.5	2.6	-1.6
1989	138,112	136,447	-0.7	7.5	110.3	112.1	2.3	1.4
1987								
First quarter	30,939	26,432	2.5	2.0	102.9	111.6	-1.0	-1.0
Second quarter	30,810	26,745	-0.4	1.2	104.8	112.2	1.9	0.6
Third quarter	31,558	27,533	2.4	2.9	105.7	112.6	0.8	0.3
Fourth quarter	33,093	29,997	4.9	8.9	106.7	113.2	1.0	0.6
1988								
First quarter	34,379	31,100	3.9	3.7	106.2	111.3	-0.5	-1.7
Second quarter	35,363	31,514	2.9	1.3	106.4	110.1	0.1	-1.0
Third quarter	34,670	31,530	-2.0	0.1	108.6	110.1	2.1	0.0
Fourth quarter	34,640	32,734	-0.1	3.8	109.8	110.4	1.2	0.3
1989								
First quarter	34,813	33,460	0.5	2.2	111.5	110.6	1.5	0.2
Second quarter	34,508	34,154	-0.9	2.1	111.9	111.9	0.3	1.2
Third quarter	34,416	33,943	-0.3	-0.6	109.6	111.1	-2.0	-0.7
Fourth quarter	34,357	34,814	-0.2	2.6	109.1	111.0	-0.5	-0.1
1988								
January	11,076	9,962	0.2	-5.0	106.7	112.0	-0.8	-1.1
February	11,448	10,105	3.4	1.4	106.5	110.6	-0.2	-1.3
March	11,855	11,032	3.6	9.2	105.7	109.8	-0.8	-0.8
April	11,544	10,175	-2.6	-7.8	106.0	109.8	0.3	0.1
May	11,762	10,862	1.9	6.7	106.3	109.8	0.2	0.0
June	12,057	10,477	2.5	-3.5	106.9	109.5	0.6	-0.3
July	11,185	9,530	-7.2	-9.0	107.5	109.1	0.6	-0.4
August	11,870	11,050	6.1	15.9	108.9	109.9	1.3	0.8
September	11,615	10,950	-2.1	-0.9	109.2	110.3	0.3	0.4
October	11,393	10,824	-1.9	-1.1	108.9	109.7	-0.3	-0.6
November	11,844	10,971	4.0	1.4	110.4	110.9	1.4	1.1
December	11,403	10,938	-3.7	-0.3	110.1	109.7	-0.3	-1.0
1989								
January	11,909	11,103	4.4	1.5	111.3	109.9	1.1	0.2
February	11,484	11,097	-3.6	-0.1	111.5	110.3	0.1	0.3
March	11,425	11,278	-0.5	1.6	112.0	110.3	0.4	0.0
April	11,198	11,440	-2.0	1.4	112.1	111.5	0.1	1.1
May	12,258	11,736	9.5	2.6	112.2	111.7	0.1	0.2
June	11,056	10,998	-9.8	-6.3	111.5	111.8	-0.6	0.1
July	11,104	10,796	0.4	-1.8	110.5	111.2	-0.9	-0.5
August	11,695	11,651	5.3	7.9	109.6	110.2	-0.8	-0.9
September	11,621	11,515	-0.6	-1.2	109.0	110.8	-0.6	0.5
October	11,615	11,959	-0.1	3.9	109.6	111.1	0.6	0.3
November	11,639	11,271	0.2	-5.8	109.1	111.0	-0.4	-0.1
December	11,108	11,603	-4.6	3.0	108.8	109.9	-0.3	-1.0
Year-to-date								
1988	139,052	126,877	10.0	14.6				
1989	138,112	136,447	-0.7	7.5				

(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 1981 trade and therefore reflects changes in price only.

(3) 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.



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