## Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade

(H.S. Based)

March 1989

STATISTICS STATISTIQUE CANADA CANADA<br>$M_{\wedge}^{\text {A. }} 171989$

LIERARY
BIELIOTHE QUE
Not for release before 7 a.m. E.S.T. Wednesday, May 17, 1989

## NOT FOR LOAN NE S'EMPRUNTE PAS



Canadä'

## Data in Many Forms...

Statistics Canada disseminates data in a variety of forms. In addition to publications, both standard and special tabulations are offered on computer print-outs, microfiche and microfilm, and magnetic tapes. Maps and other geographic reference materials are available for some types of data. Direct access to aggregated information is possible through CANSIM, Statistics Canada's machine-readable data base and retrieval system.

## How to Obtain More Information

Inquiries about this publication and related statistics or services should be directed to:

Trade Information Unit,
International Trade Division,

Statistics Canada, Ottawa, K1A 0T6 (Telephone: 951-9647) or to the Statistics Canada reference centre in:

| St. John's | $(772-4073)$ | Winnipeg | $(983-4020)$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Halifax | $(426-5331)$ | Regina | $(780-5405)$ |
| Montreal | $(283-5725)$ | Edmonton | $(495-3027)$ |
| Ottawa | $(951-8116)$ | Calgary | $(292-6717)$ |
| Toronto | $(973-6586)$ | Vancouver | $(666-3691)$ |

Toll-free access is provided in all provinces and territories, for users who reside outside the local dialing area of any of the regional reference centres.

| Newfoundland and Labrador | 1-800-563-4255 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Nova Scotia, New Brunswick |  |
| and Prince Edward Island | 1-800-565-7192 |
| Quebec | 1-800-361-2831 |
| Ontario | 1-800-268-1151 |
| Manitoba | 1-800-542-3404 |
| Saskatchewan | 1-800-667.7164 |
| Alberta | 1-800-282-3907 |
| Southern Alberta | 1-800-472-9708 |
| British Columbia (South and Central) | 1-800-663-1551 |
| Yukon and Northern B.C. (area served by NorthwesTel Inc.) | Zenith 0-8913 |
| Northwest Territories (area served by | ct 403-495-201 |

## How to Order Publications

This and other Statistics Canada publications may be purchased from local authorized agents and other community bookstores, through the local Statistics Canada offices, or by mail order to Publication Sales, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, K1A 0T6.

1(613)951-7277
National toll free order line 1-800-267-6677
Toronto
Credit card only (973-8018)

## Statistics Canada

International Trade Division

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

March 1989

Published under the authority of the Minister of Regional Industrial Expansion and the Minister of State for Selence and Technology
(C) Minister of Supply and Services Canada 1989

Extracts from this publlcation may be reproduced for individual use without permission provided the source is fully acknowiedged. However, reproduction of this publication in whole or in part for purposes of resale or redistribution requires written permission from the Publishing Services Group, Permissions Officer, Canadian Government Publishing Centre,
Ottawa, Canada K1A 0 S9.
May 1989
Price: Canada, $\$ 5.80, \$ 58.00$ a year
Other Countries, \$7.00, \$70.00 a year
Payment to be made in Canadian funds or equivalent
Catalogue 65-001P, Vol. 5, No. 3
ISSN 0828-1998
Ottawa

## Table of Contents

Highlights ..... 4
Commentary ..... 5
Canada - United States Reconciliation ..... 8
Tables

1. Merchandlise Trade of Canada ..... 10
2. Merchandise Trade by Principal Trading Areas ..... 11
3. Exports by Commodity Groupings ..... 12
4. Imports by Commodity Groupings ..... 13
5. Constant Dollars and Laspeyres Price Indexes ..... 14
Monthly Economic Indicators ..... 15

## HIGHLIGHTS:

- Exports totalled $\$ 11.8$ billion in March, virtually unchanged from February and slightly lower than in January.
- Imports were up $\$ 392$ million to $\$ 11.4$ billion.
- Canada's international merchandise trade surplus fell sharply to total $\$ 357$ million.
- The short term trends for exports and imports continued to be up.
- Exports of automotive products rose following a recovery in automobile exports.
- Imports of industrial and agricultural machinery rose sharply.
- Reconciled statistics of international merchandise trade between Canada and the United States indicated a surplus in Canada's favour of $\$ 3.1$ billion in the first quarter of 1989, a decline of $\$ 1.2$ billion from the first quarter of 1988.

For more detailed information on statistics, concepts and definitions, order the March 1989 issue of "Summary of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based)" (65-001, \$17.30/\$173), which will be available the first week of June 1989, 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.

## Monthly Summary

According to preliminary statistics of International merchandise trade, on a balance of payments basis and adjusted for seasonal varlation, merchandise exports stabilized at $\$ 11.8$ billion in March, virtually unchanged from February, although down 3.9\% from the record $\$ 12.3$ billion level set in January.

The value of Canadian exports has fluctuated considerably since the last half of 1988 as a result of the effect of a number of factors including readjustments In Canadlan motor vehicle production, the drought in the Prairles, lower crude petroleum prices and the Canadian dollar's recovery.

The relative strength of exports coincided with continued growth of the American economy in the first quarter of 1989, in spite of several Indications of a slowdown. Consequently, the U.S. has continued to provide an expanding market for Canadian products. In March, exports to the United States rose $2.9 \%$, while exports to the E.E.C. fell $1.6 \%$. In spite of this decine in total seasonally adjusted exports in March, the short term trend for exports continued to be up.

The main contributors to growth in exports in the first quarter were machinery and equipment, energy products and passenger automobiles, while weaknesses were noted in exports of industrial goods, motor vehicle parts and natural gas.

Imports rose in March to total $\$ 11.4$ billion. This is the third consecutive month where total imports have exceeded \$11 billion. In 1988, imports averaged $\$ 10.6$ billion a month.

As confirmed by Statistics Canada's recent release of monthly measures of the real gross domestic product for February, the Canadian economy continued to grow at a healthy pace in early 1989. Production of industrial goods and business investment appear to be remaining stable at current levels. The most recent statistics on imports for first quarter corroborate these Indications of strength in the Canadian economy.

Total imports of industrial goods and machinery and equipment, which increased by almost $\$ 200$ million in March and by more than $\$ 700$ million in the first quarter, have been the strongest com-

ponent of imports since the beginning of 1989. On the other hand, imports of automotive products have declined following a drop in Imports of parts.

As a result, Canada's international merchandise trade surplus was $\$ 357$ million, less than half of the revised surplus for February (\$804 million) and just over a quarter of the level reported in January (\$1.2 billion). Canada has generally run a surplus in automotive products trade since 1984, and the surplus for March was $\$ 304$ million, a sharp increase over the $\$ 189$ million surplus recorded in February.


Canada's surplus with Japan in the first quarter of 1989 rose to total $\$ 423$ million, while our surplus with the United States declined from $\$ 1.3$ billion in January to $\$ 1.0$ billion in February and established itself at $\$ 797$ million in March.

## Short Term Trend

(excluding last month)
The short term trend is the result of a weighted moving average of thirteen terms, and it is therefore possible that the trend of the seasonally-adjusted values may not point in the same direction as the short term trend. In addition, the trend for the last month is not analysed since it frequently undergoes extensive change with the inclusion of data for subsequent months. (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 posted its sixth consecutive increase in February, advancing 0.5\% over the previous month. However, the rate of increase was slightly lower than the rate recorded in January (0.7\%).

- The upward trend for exports of passenger automobiles, which rose $2.1 \%$, was the largest contributor to the overall increase in February. This increase follows a $0.5 \%$ rise in January. Between June and December 1988, the trend for exports of automobiles had posted declines ranging from $0.1 \%$ to $4.5 \%$.
- The trends for exports of trucks and motor vehicle parts declined in February for the second consecutive month. The trend for truck exports fell $2.5 \%$, while the trend for parts was down 1.3\%.
- The trend for crude petroleum exports, down between June and October 1988, has been up since November. A 3.9\% Increase was recorded in February, compared to a $4.1 \%$ rise in January.
- After posting decreases in the first nine months of 1988, the trend for exports of barley is experiencing sustained growth. In February the trend rose $18.7 \%$, following a $25.6 \%$ increase in January.


## Imports

The short term trend for imports posted its eighth consecutive increase. The trend rose $0.4 \%$ in February, the same rate of increase as recorded in January.

- The trend for imports of automotive products declined $1.7 \%$ in February, the third consecutive decrease.
- Since November 1988, the trend for imports of crude petroleum has posted monthly gains of approximately $8.0 \%$. In February it rose $7.5 \%$.
- Imports of industrial goods (1.3\%) were the main factor responsible for the increase of the overall trend in February.
- The trend for imports of machinery and equipment rose $0.5 \%$ in February, the same increase as registered in January.


## Detailed Analysis by Commodities and Trading Partners

## Commodities

With the exception of a marked increase in passenger automobiles exports, there were no major movements in either direction, and galns and losses were fairly evenly distributed among all the commodity categories.

Imports rose $\$ 392$ million in March, reversing the $\$ 57$ million drop recorded in February. This increase was due to higher imports of industrial goods and machinery and equipment.

Total exports of automotive products were $\$ 181$ million higher in March than in February. Automobile exports alone rose by $\$ 261$ million, while exports of parts declined by $\$ 79$ million. Exports of automotive products accounted for almost $26 \%$ of total Canadlan exports in March.

Trade in Automotive Products


Imports of automotive products totalled $\$ 2.7$ billion in March, an increase of $\$ 65$ million over February. Imports of automobiles and parts rose, while imports of trucks fell.

Exports of crude petroleum appear to have benefitted from higher crude prices since the setting of new quotas for O.P.E.C. members last November, rising $\$ 59$ million in March over February, to total $\$ 352$ million.

Exports of ores were down $\$ 163$ million to total $\$ 411$ million. This decline contrasts sharply with the $\$ 186$ million increase noted in February. Exports of copper ore alone fell by $\$ 89$ million, while nickel ore exports dropped by $\$ 49$ million.

Wheat exports fell to their lowest level of the past 18 months, In spite of sharply higher prices, to total $\$ 236$ million. Canadian wheat stocks are now down to barely half of last year's levels.


Imports of industrial and agricultural machinery rose $\$ 121$ million to total $\$ 1.2$ billion. Significant increases were noted partlcularly for imports of machinery used in the pulp and paper industry and in printing.

Imports of aircraft fell by $\$ 103$ million to $\$ 250$ million, the lowest level of the past eight months.

Imports of crude petroleum rose slightly (\$9 million) in March to total \$303 million. In 1989, a new
trend is emerging: Norway, Nigeria and Angola are becoming increasingly important sources of supply for Canada, while the United Kingdom has lost its predominance.


The stability of exports of wood products coincided with the sharp decrease in housing starts in the United States in February and March.

## Trading Partners

Exports to the United States totalled $\$ 9.0$ billion in March, an increase of $\$ 254$ million over the February level. To date, exports to the United States have totalled $\$ 26.8$ billion, $\$ 1.6$ billion more than during the same period in 1988.

Exports to the Common Market totalled $\$ 916$ milllion (down \$14 million from February), while exports to Japan totalled $\$ 770$ million (a drop of $\$ 137$ million).

Exports to "Other O.E.C.D. countries" were down $\$ 66$ million, while exports to "Other countries" declined by $\$ 91$ million.

Imports from the United States rose $\$ 456$ million to total $\$ 8.2$ billion.

Imports from the Common Market totalled $\$ 1.2$ billlon, down $\$ 54$ million from the previous month.

Imports from Japan deciined by $\$ 69$ milllon, while imports from "Other O.E.C.D. countries" and "Other countries" rose $\$ 48$ million and $\$ 10$ million respectively.

## Quarterty Summary

Exports in the first quarter totalled $\$ 35.9$ billion, up slightly from the fourth quarter of 1988. The largest increases were for exports of passenger automobiles, crude petroleum and aircraft.

## Reconciliation Canada - United

## States

The starting point for the reconciliation program is raw, customs data. A number of adjustments for non-response, transportation charges, and differences in trade and valuation definitions are made using American imports from Canada as benchmarks to amend Canadian exports to the United States.

Due to problems with the introduction of the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System in the U.S. in January 1989, important revisions to their fourth quarter 1988 data have impacted on final 1988 reconcillation data, first published in the December 1988 issue of this bulletin. As a result, the revised trade balance for 1988, as recognized by Statistics Canada and the U.S. Bureau of the Census, is $\$ 13.9$ billion a decline of $18.0 \%$ from 1987.

The largest decreases, on the other hand, were for exports of industrial goods other than those listed in the breakdown by summary category, trucks and motor vehicle parts.

Imports totalled $\$ 33.6$ billion, a slight increase over the previous quarter. The largest increases were for imports of industrial goods, notably chemical products and plastics, and machinery and equipment. The most significant declines were registered In automotive products imports, particularly parts.

The cumulative value of Canadian exports to the U.S. on a reconciled basis totalled $\$ 26.8$ billion for the first three months of 1989, an increase of $5.0 \%$ from the same period in 1988. Undercoverage of exports was 7.4\% of the starting customs figure. Imports for their part amounted to $\$ 23.7$ billion, up more than $11.0 \%$ from the first quarter of 1988. As a result of these movements the reconciled trade balance was $\$ 3.1$ billion, down $\$ 1.2$ billion or $28.0 \%$ from the first quarter of 1988.

Data users please note that starting January 1990, as a result of a Memorandum of Understanding signed in June 1987 between officials of Statistics Canada, Revenue Canada Customs and Excise, the U.S. Bureau of the Census and American Customs, Canada and the U.S. will be exchanging and publishing counterpart import data to more precisely measure the flow of exported goods.


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

|  | 1985 | 1988 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | January to March $\$$ millions |  |  |  |  |
| Exports: |  |  |  |  |
| Customs Basis Published total * |  |  |  |  |  | 22,520.4 | 23,113.2 | 23,015.0 | 25,378.1 | 25,450.8 |
| Reconciliation Adjustments | 522.5 | 738.5 | 688.3 | 223.5 | 1,361.2 |
| Reconciled Basis | 23,042.9 | 23,851.7 | 23,703.3 | 25,601.6 | 26,812.0 |
| Other B.O.P. Adjustments | -374.7 | -461.4 | -32.1 | -243.9 | -153.9 |
| B.O.P. Basis | 22,668.2 | 23,390.3 | 23,671.2 | 25,357.7 | 26,658.1 |
| Imports: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Customs Basis Published total * | 17,625.3 | 19,070.9 | 19,215.7 | 21,568.4 | 23,930.4 |
| Reconciliation Adjustments | 33.7 | 196.6 | -22.1 | -271.1 | -258.7 |
| Reconciled basis | 17,659.0 | 19,267.5 | 19,193.6 | 21,297.3 | 23,671.7 |
| Other B.O.P. Adjustments | -275.3 | -363.3 | -320.4 | 1,264.8 | -52.3 |
| B.O.P. Basis | 17,383.7 | 18,904.2 | 18,873.2 | 22,562.1 | 23,619.4 |
| Balance: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Reconciled Basis | 5,383.9 | 4,584.2 | 4,509.7 | 4,304.3 | 3,140.2 |
| G.O.P. Basis | 5,284.5 | 4,486.1 | 4,798.0 | 2,795.6 | 3,038.7 |

*Theuding trade between Canada and Puerto Rico and the Virgin sands.
Note: The data presented in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

Table1
Merchandise Trade of Canada
March 1989
Balance of Payments Basis


|  |  | \$ 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 | 119,070 | 102,669 | 119,070 | 102,669 | 16,400 | 7.0 | 12.2 | -3,437 |
| 1986 | 120,670 | 112,511 | 119,889 | 110,079 | 119,889 | 110,079 | 9,811 | 0.7 | 7.2 | -6,590 |
| 1987 | 125,087 | 116,239 | 126,125 | 115,149 | 126,125 | 115,149 | 10,976 | 5.2 | 4.6 | 1,166 |
| 1988 | 137,695 | 131,554 | 137,106 | 127,513 | 137,108 | 127,513 | 9,594 | 8.7 | 10.7 | -1,382 |
| 1987 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| First quarter | 29,714 | 27,776 | 30,278 | 27,346 | 30,833 | 27,662 | 3,171 | 1.4 | -0.1 | 457 |
| Second quarter | 31,687 | 29,578 | 31,832 | 29,326 | 30,668 | 27,915 | 2,752 | -0.5 | 0.9 | 418 |
| Third quarter | 29,628 | 27,814 | 30,071 | 27,472 | 31,407 | 28,419 | 2,988 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 236 |
| Fourth quarter | 34,057 | 31,071 | 33,944 | 31,005 | 33,217 | 31,153 | 2,085 | 5.8 | 9.6 | -924 |
| 1988 First quarter | 34,066 | 35,333 | 33,359 | 32.518 | 33,665 | 31,593 | 2,072 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 7 |
| Second quarter | 36,366 | 33,720 | 36,175 | 32,970 | 34,645 | 32,088 | 2,557 | 2.9 | 1.6 | 485 |
| Third quarter | 32,142 | 30,504 | 32,413 | 30,031 | 34,377 | 31,278 | 3,099 | -0.8 | -2.5 | 542 |
| Fourth quarter 1989 | 35,121 | 31,996 | 35,159 | 31,994 | 34,419 | 32,553 | 1,866 | 0.1 | 4.1 | -1,234 |
| First quarter | 34,364 | 33,820 | 35,363 | 33,526 | 35,934 | 33,605 | 2,329 | 4.4 | 3.2 | 463 |
| 1988 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 10,307 | 12,498 | 10,183 | 10,119 | 10,874 | 10,412 | 461 | -4.3 | -4.0 | -56 |
| February | 11,259 | 10,530 | 10,911 | 10,303 | 11,123 | 10,185 | 938 | 2.3 | -2.2 | 477 |
| March | 12,500 | 12,306 | 12,265 | 12,096 | 11,668 | 10,996 | 672 | 4.9 | 8.0 | -266 |
| April | 11,452 | 10,685 | 11,398 | 10,442 | 11,262 | 10,355 | 908 | -3.5 | -5.8 | 235 |
| May | 12,078 | 11,712 | 12,035 | 11,458 | 11,500 | 11,224 | 276 | 2.1 | 8.4 | -632 |
| June | 12,836 | 11,323 | 12,742 | 11,069 | 11,883 | 10.510 | 1,373 | 3.3 | -6.4 | 1,098 |
| July | 9,641 | 8,896 | 9,829 | 8,846 | 10,803 | 8,936 | 1,867 | -9.1 | -15.0 | 494 |
| August | 10,857 | 10,747 | 10,928 | 10,500 | 12,123 | 11,382 | 741 | 12.2 | 27.4 | -1,126 |
| September | 11,644 | 10,862 | 11,656 | 10,685 | 11,451 | 10,960 | 491 | -5.5 | 3.7 | -250 |
| October | 11,905 | 10,979 | 11,745 | 10,889 | 11,274 | 10,796 | 477 | -1.5 | -1.5 | -14 |
| November | 12,254 | 11,239 | 12,269 | 11,204 | 11,781 | 11,033 | 748 | 4.5 | 2.2 | 271 |
| December | 10,962 | 9,779 | 11,144 | 9,901 | 11,385 | 10,724 | 641 | -3.5 | -2.8 | -107 |
| 1989 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 11,322 | 10,597 | 11,721 | 10,548 | 12,278 | 11,109 | 1,169 | 8.0 | 3.6 | 528 |
| February | 11,188 | 11,004 | 11,451 | 10,842 | 11,856 | 11,052 | 804 | 3.4 | -0.5 | -365 |
| March | 11,853 | 12,220 | 12,191 | 12,136 | 11,800 | 11,444 | 356 | -0.5 | 3.5 | -448 |
| Year-to-date |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1988 | 34,068 | 35,334 | 33,359 | 32,518 | 33,665 | 31,593 | 2,072 | 9.2 | 14.2 | -1,099 |
| 1989 | 34,364 | 33,820 | 35,363 | 33,526 | 35,934 | 33,605 | 2,329 | 6.7 | 6.4 | 257 |

(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
March 1989
Seasonally Adjusted, Balance of Payments Easis

|  | Feb: | Mar. | Period-to-period change |  |  |  | Year-to-date Total | Change over previous year |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Feb. |  | Feb. | Mar. |  |  |  |
|  | \$ millions |  | \% | \% | \$ millions |  | Smillions | \% | \$ millions |
| Exports to: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United States | 8,716.1 | 8,969.6 | 4.0 | 2.9 | 360.8 | 253.5 | 26,762.6 | 6.5 | 1,645.1 |
| United Kingdom | 271.3 | 318.0 | -11.5 | 17.2 | -35.4 | 46.6 | 896.0 | 9.4 | 77.0 |
| E.E.C. 86 excl. U.K. | 659.9 | 597.7 | 1.0 | -9.4 | 6.6 | -62.2 | 1,910.9 | 13.1 | 220.8 |
| Japan | 906.7 | 770.1 | 25.2 | -15.1 | 182.4 | -136.6 | 2,401.0 | 24.1 | 466.7 |
| Other O.E.C.D. 86 * | 235.6 | 169.4 | -16.8 | -28.1 | -47.7 | -66.3 | 688.4 | -8.4 | -63.5 |
| Other countries | 1,066.0 | 975.3 | -13.6 | 8.5 | -167.6 | -90.6 | 3,274.9 | -2.3 | -77.0 |
| Total | 11,855.6 | 11,800.1 | 3.4 | -0.5 | -422.4 | -55.5 | 35,933.7 | 6.7 | 2,269.0 |
| Imports from: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United States | 7,716.1 | 8,172.7 | -0.4 | 5.9 | 32.5 | 456.5 | $23,637.3$ | 8.7 | 1,896.7 |
| United Kingdom | 445.7 | 426.1 | 25.9 | -4.4 | 91.7 | -19.6 | 1,225.9 | $-3.6$ | -46.4 |
| E.E.C. 86 excl. U.K. | 828.4 | 794.0 | 1.5 | 4.1 | 12.3 | -34.3 | 2,438.4 | -8.7 | -233.4 |
| Japan | 700.7 | 631.9 | 8.5 | -9.8 | 54.8 | -68.8 | 1,978.5 | -1.1 | -21.4 |
| Other O.E.C.D. 86 * | 308.3 | 356.3 | 0.1 | 15.6 | 0.2 | 48.0 | 972.7 | 12.5 | 108.1 |
| Other countries | 1,052.8 | 1,062.6 | -14.9 | 0.9 | -183.8 | 9.9 | 3,352.0 | 10.1 | 308.2 |
| Total | 11,052.0 | 11,443.6 | -0.5 | 3.5 | -57.2 | 391.7 | 33,604.8 | 6.4 | 2,011.8 |
| Balance with: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United States | 1,000.0 | 797.0 |  |  | -328.3 | -203.0 | 3,125.2 |  | -251.6 |
| United Kingdom | -174.4 | -108.2 |  |  | -127.1 | 66.3 | -329.9 |  | 123.4 |
| E.E.C. 86 excl. U.K. | -168.4 | -196.3 |  |  | -5.7 | -27.9 | -527.5 |  | 454.2 |
| Japan | 206.0 | 138.2 |  |  | 127.6 | -67.8 | 422.5 |  | 488.1 |
| Other O.E.C.D. 86 * | -72.7 | -186.9 |  |  | -47.9 | -114.3 | -284.3 |  | -171.6 |
| Other countries | 13.2 | -87.3 |  |  | 16.2 | -100.5 | -77.1 |  | -385.2 |
| Total | 803.6 | 356.5 |  |  | 365.3 | -447.2 | 2,329.0 |  | 257.2 |

*Series with no seasonality.
Imports for March 1989 by country of origin from the United States (including Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands) amounted to $\$ 8, \mathbf{2 4 2 . 1}$ million. This represents the starting figure from which the Canada/United States reconciliation takes place.

Table 3
Exports by Commodity Groupings March 1989

|  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  | Raw values Percentage change |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Year-to-date |  |  | entage |  |
|  | Jan. | Feb. | March |  | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ \text { change } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | March'89Mars'88Mars'87/ <br> March'88Mars'87 Mars'86 |  |  |
|  | \$ millions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AGRICULTURAL AND FSHING PRODUCTS | 1,090.1 | 987.8 | 979.0 | 3,056.9 | -3.5 | -9.9 | 5.7 | 24.1 |
| Wheat | 299.8 | 280.2 | 236.4 | 816.4 | -25.1 | -38.2 | 10.3 | 68.1 |
| Other agricultural and fishing products | 790.3 | 707.6 | 742.6 | 2,240.5 | 7.9 | 0.6 | 4.0 | 13.6 |
| ENERGY PRODUCTS | 1,031.0 | 875.2 | 1,013.3 | 2,919.5 | -8.6 | -6.1 | 22.6 | 1.6 |
| Crude petroleum * | 350.0 | 292.0 | 351.5 | 993.4 | -6.9 | 0.6 | 8.4 | 16.7 |
| Natural gas | 205.4 | 219.7 | 244.3 | 669.5 | -8.3 | 9.1 | 16.3 | -2.6 |
| Other energy products | 475.6 | 363.4 | 417.6 | 1,256.6 | -10.1 | -18.5 | 38.8 | -6.4 |
| FORESTRY PRODUCTS | 1,819.2 | 1,844.7 | 1,832.6 | 5,496.5 | 5.6 | -0.3 | 14.1 | 17.7 |
| Lumber and sawmill products | 598.5 | 609.7 | 581.8 | 1,788.0 | -0.0 | -13.4 | 11.9 | 9.8 |
| Woodpulp and other wood products | 579.3 | 591.7 | 579.6 | 1,750.6 | 22.2 | 25.2 | 5.5 | 38.1 |
| Newsprint and other paper and paperboard | 643.4 | 643.2 | 671.3 | 1,957.9 | -1.4 | -5.5 | 23.4 | 12.8 |
| INDUSTRIAL GOODS AND MATERIAL | 2,573.2 | 2,573.1 | 2,449.7 | 7,596.0 | 7.8 | -3.8 | 29.5 | 13.6 |
| Metal ores | 387.4 | 573.6 | 410.6 | 1,371.7 | 5.4 | -5.8 | 17.3 | 35.3 |
| Chemicals, plastics and fertilizers | 557.5 | 557.0 | 575.8 | 1,090.3 | 0.3 | -9.3 | 42.3 | 5.0 |
| Metals and alloys | 1,157.1 | 1,022.5 | 1,043.5 | 3,223.1 | 23.6 | 6.8 | 29.2 | 12.3 |
| Other industrial goods and materials | 471.2 | 419.9 | 419.8 | 1,311.0 | -9.6 | -15.1 | 26.0 | 12.0 |
| MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT | 1,876.7 | 1,869.3 | 1,826.5 | 5,572.4 | 3.9 | -1.6 | 11.7 | 13.1 |
| industrial and agricultural machinery | 440.8 | 449.0 | 466.3 | 1,356.1 | 7.6 | 0.4 | 26.3 | 9.2 |
| Aircraft and other transportation equipment | 425.6 | 418.5 | 404.6 | 1,248.8 | 29.3 | 24.5 | -26.7 | 16.2 |
| Other machinery and equipment | 1,010.3 | 1,001.8 | 955.5 | 2,967.5 | -5.4 | -10.0 | 24.9 | 13.2 |
| AUTOMOTVE PRODUCTS | 3,072.4 | 2,853.4 | 3,034.0 | 8,959.8 | 1.2 | -3.3 | 11.6 | -0.6 |
| Passenger autos and chassis | 1,287.6 | 1,255.9 | 1,516.5 | 4,060.0 | -5.0 | -2.8 | 23.2 | -12.9 |
| Trucks and other motor vehicles | 800.6 | 637.0 | 635.7 | 2,073.3 | 9.4 | -1.6 | 21.2 | 5.6 |
| Motor vehicle parts | 984.2 | 960.5 | 881.8 | 2,826.5 | 5.4 | -5.0 | -6.1 | 14.2 |
| OTHER CONSUMER GOODS | 233.2 | 234.3 | 240.4 | 708.0 | -2.4 | -10.0 | 23.1 | 25.4 |
| SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS TRADE * | 66.4 | 57.0 | 66.2 | 189.6 | -7.4 | -19.5 | 140.8 | 15.0 |
| UNALLOCATED ADJUSTMENTS* | 515.7 | 560.7 | 358.4 | 1,434.8 | 1638.9 | -2398.6 | -104.8 | 84.3 |
| TOTAL | 12,278.0 | 11,855.6 | 11,800.1 | 35,933.7 | 6.7 | -100.0 | 13.0 | 10.9 |

*Series has no seasonality.

Table 4
Imports by Commodity Groupings
March 1989

|  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  | Raw values Percentage change |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jan. | Feb. | March | Year-to-dateV\% <br> change |  | March'89Mars'88Mars'87/ <br> March'88Mars'87 Mars'86 |  |  |
|  | \$ millions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AGRICULTURAL AND FISHING PRODUCTS | 650.1 | 682.3 | 704.2 | 2,036.6 | 12.1 | 2.2 | 10.4 | 23.3 |
| Frults and vegetables | 223.8 | 230.3 | 232.2 | 686.2 | 10.9 | -0.2 | 7.1 | 33.2 |
| Other agricultural and fishing products | 426.4 | 452.0 | 472.0 | 1,350.4 | 12.8 | 3.4 | 12.1 | 18.5 |
| ENERGY PRODUCTS | 477.5 | 488.0 | 493.5 | 1,459.0 | 6.3 | -3.2 | 19.6 | 24.0 |
| Crude petroleum | 256.3 | 293.8 | 303.0 | 853.0 | 0.5 | -2.5 | 22.7 | 46.7 |
| Other energy products | 221.2 | 194.2 | 190.5 | 605.9 | 15.7 | 4.9 | 12.4 | -9.0 |
| FORESTAY PRODUCTS | 114.4 | 110.8 | 114.8 | 340.0 | 6.1 | -5.1 | 28.6 | 33.8 |
| INDUSTRIAL GOODS AND MATERIALS | 2,263.7 | 2,182.8 | 2,280.7 | 6,727.1 | 15.0 | 2.4 | 34.2 | 20.6 |
| Metals and metal ores | 695.7 | 645.2 | 677.0 | 2,017.8 | 16.6 | -0.3 | 42.3 | 25.1 |
| Chemicals and plastics | 696.6 | 667.8 | 717.0 | 2,081.4 | 23.8 | 10.6 | 26.3 | 23.8 |
| Other industrial goods and materials | 871.4 | 869.7 | 886.8 | 2,627.9 | 7.8 | -2.0 | 35.5 | 15.7 |
| MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT | 3,509.3 | 3,564.8 | 3,646.6 | 10,720.6 | 8.9 | 1.2 | 34.4 | 25.0 |
| Industrial and agricultural machinery | 1,084.5 | 1,057.0 | 1,177.9 | 3,319.4 | 7.4 | 2.0 | 26.4 | 17.6 |
| Alrcraft and other transportation equipment | 541.7 | 567.0 | 445.3 | 1,554.0 | 0.1 | -16.4 | 61.9 | 34.2 |
| Office machines and equipment | 519.1 | 543.2 | 583.3 | 1,645.6 | 17.8 | 8.2 | 27.6 | 33.0 |
| Other machinery and equipment | 1,363.9 | 1,397.6 | 1,440.1 | 4,201.6 | 10.4 | 4.8 | 35.2 | 25.7 |
| AUTOMOTVE PRODUCTS | 2.751 .9 | 2,664.4 | 2,729.9 | 8,146.2 | -6.3 | -5.0 | 8.7 | 4.0 |
| Passenger autos and chassis | 1,105.6 | 1,042.3 | 1,107.3 | 3,255.2 | 14.6 | 11.1 | -0.8 | 0.9 |
| Trucks and other motor vehicles | 306.0 | 323.7 | 292.6 | 922.2 | -8.2 | -6.6 | 12.8 | 12.9 |
| Motor vehicle parts | 1,340.4 | 1,298.4 | 1,330.0 | 3,968.7 | -18.6 | -14.8 | 14.7 | 4.6 |
| OTHER CONSUMER GOOOS | 1,213.5 | 1,224.4 | 1,271.6 | 3,709.6 | 11.1 | 2.3 | 18.1 | 19.1 |
| Apparel and footwear | 275.8 | 274.0 | 272.3 | 822.0 | 2.6 | -4.8 | 8.7 | 16.4 |
| Miscellaneous consumer goods | 937.8 | 950.4 | 999.3 | 2,887.5 | 13.8 | 4.6 | 21.5 | 20.1 |
| SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS TRADE * | 203.5 | 209.5 | 285.7 | 698.7 | 19.8 | 39.1 | 32.8 | 24.4 |
| UNALLOCATED ADUUSTEMENTS * | -74.8 | -75.0 | -83.3 | . 233.1 | 2.1 | -1.8 | 23.9 | 11.5 |
| TOTAL | 11,109.1 | 11,052.0 | 11,443.6 | 33,604.8 | 6.4 | 0.3 | 22.7 | 16.5 |

(") Series has no soasonality.

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

|  | Constant dollars (1981) (1) Period-to-period change(3) |  |  |  | Laspeyres price index (2) $1981=100.0 \quad$ Period-to-period change (3) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ millions |  | \% |  |  |  |  | \% |
| 1983 | 90,194 | 71,526 | 7.4 | 11.1 | 100.8 | 103.7 | 0.0 | -0.6 |
| 1984 | 106,931 | 85,581 | 18.6 | 19.7 | 105.0 | 109.6 | 4.2 | 5.7 |
| 1985 | 113,829 | 94,123 | 6.5 | 10.0 | 106.0 | 113.4 | 1.0 | 3.5 |
| 1986 | 118,111 | 101.545 | 3.8 | 7.9 | 104.0 | 112.8 | -2.0 | -0.5 |
| 1987 | 126,027 | 109,825 | 6.7 | 8.2 | 105.1 | 112.3 | 1.1 | -0.4 |
| 1988 | 137,732 | 125,079 | 9.3 | 13.9 | 107.8 | 110.6 | 2.6 | -1.6 |
| 1987 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| First quarter | 31,049 | 26,177 | 2.4 | 1.3 | 102.8 | 111.6 | -1.0 | -1.0 |
| Second quarter | 30,829 | 26,688 | -0.7 | 2.0 | 104.9 | 112.3 | 2.0 | 0.6 |
| Third quarter | 31,340 | 27,267 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 105.8 | 112.7 | 0.9 | 0.4 |
| Fourth quarter | 32,809 | 29,693 | 4.7 | 8.9 | 106.8 | 113.4 | 0.9 | 0.6 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| First quarter | 34,095 | 30,544 | 3.9 | 2.9 | 108.3 | 111.3 | -0.5 | -1.9 |
| Second quarter | 35,287 | 31,634 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 106.5 | 110.2 | 0.2 | -1.0 |
| Third quarter | 34,381 | 30,903 | -2.6 | -2.3 | 108.7 | 110.2 | 2.1 | 0.0 |
| Fourth quarter | 33,969 | 31,998 | -1.2 | 3.5 | 109.9 | 110.7 | 1.1 | 0.5 |
| 1989 First quarter | 35,004 | 33,266 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 110.8 | 110.3 | 0.9 | -0.4 |
| 1988 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 10,914 | 9,777 | -1.3 | -6.0 | 106.5 | 112.5 | -1.0 | -0.9 |
| February | 11,164 | 9,882 | 2.3 | 1.1 | 106.6 | 111.2 | 0.1 | -1.2 |
| March | 12,017 | 10,885 | 7.6 | 10.1 | 105.9 | 110.5 | -0.6 | -0.6 |
| April | 11,490 | 10,222 | -4.4 | -6.1 | 106.2 | 110.3 | 0.3 | -0.2 |
| May | 11,752 | 10,975 | 2.3 | 7.4 | 106.3 | 110.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| June | 12,045 | 10,436 | 2.5 | -4.9 | 107.0 | 109.9 | 0.7 | -0.5 |
| July | 11,046 | 9,045 | -8.3 | -13.3 | 107.7 | 109.5 | 0.6 | -0.4 |
| August | 11,964 | 11,086 | 8.3 | 22.6 | 109.0 | 110.3 | 1.2 | 0.8 |
| September | 11,371 | 10,772 | -5.0 | -2.8 | 109.4 | 110.9 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| October | 11,133 | 10,540 | -2.1 | -2.2 | 109.3 | 109.9 | -0.1 | -0.9 |
| November | 11,617 | 10,820 | 4.4 | 2.7 | 110.5 | 111.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| December | 11,219 | 10,638 | -3.4 | -1.7 | 109.9 | 111.0 | -0.6 | -0.2 |
| 1989 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 11,965 | 10,977 | 6.6 | 3.2 | 111.1 | 110.2 | 1.1 | -0.7 |
| February | 11.441 | 10,929 | -4.4 | -0.4 | 110.7 | 110.3 | -0.3 | 0.1 |
| March | 11,598 | 11,360 | 1.4 | 4.0 | 111.0 | 110.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Year-to-date |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1988 | 34,095 | 30,544 | 9.8 | 16.7 |  |  |  |  |
| 1989 | 35,004 | 33,266 | 2.7 | 8.9 |  |  |  |  |

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

## MONTHLY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

## Fial GDR at Factar Cost






©amadian Luanding indicator. © Composite hider.


SU.thta" Sates


ExChatge hates


