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

## May 1989

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May 1989

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## HIGHLIGHTS

- Exports strengthened, rising $\mathbf{6 . 2 \%}$ from the April level to total $\mathbf{\$ 1 2 . 1}$ billion.
- The import surge continued, with a $\mathbf{3 . 1 \%}$ increase over April to total $\$ 11.7$ billion.
- Canada's trade balance improved compared to April, posting a surplus of $\$ 394$ million.
- The short-term trend for imports recorded its tenth consecutive increase, while the trend for exports rose for the eighth uninterrupted month.
- Export strength was concentrated in the industrial goods sector, notably in ores and metals and alloys.
- Imports of passenger automobiles and crude petroleum fell sharply in May.
- Imports of machinery and equipment posted their fourth consecutive increase in May.

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## Monthly Summary

According to preliminary statistics on Canada's international merchandise trade, exports rose $6.2 \%$ in May compared to April to total $\$ 12.1$ billion, regaining ground lost between February and April. Exports for the first five months of the year totalled $\$ 59.2$ billion, an increase of $4.7 \%$ over the level recorded for the same period in 1988.

The strength of exports in May was attributable to substantially higher exports of industrial goods, particularly ores, metals and alloys. Export levels in every sector except agricultural products remained steady or increased compared to the previous month. The upward movement of metals and alloys reflected strong growth in exports of precious metals, a volatile series which has no seasonal component. Exports of agricultural products declined by just over $\$ 100$ million from the previous month and were down more than $\$ 300$ million from the April 1988 level, reflecting the continuing effect of the 1988 Prairie drought.

The largest contributing factor to the recovery of exports in May was the $\$ 649$ million resurgence in exports to the United States, following a $\$ 220$ million drop in April. Exports to Other O.E.C.D. countries also rose, by $\$ 158$ million.

Imports were up $3.1 \%$ from April to total $\$ 11.7$ billion, the third consecutive increase. Imports for the first five months of the year totalled $\$ 56.4$ billion, a $6.6 \%$ increase over the same period the previous year.

The strength of machinery and equipment imports is the main driving force behind the recent surge in imports. This sector has recorded only one decline during the past eight months and increased by more than $\$ 300$ million in May. The most recent data indicate that shipments of machinery and equipment continue to increase, underlining the sustained strength in business investment.

The almost $\$ 200$ million drop in crude petroleum imports contrasted with the $\$ 157$ million increase recorded a month earlier and was a factor in slowing the growth of imports at the total level. Imports of passenger automobiles fell $\$ 190$ million in May to $\$ 927$ million, their lowest level of the past ten months. As a result of this decline, total imports of automotive products were down $\$ 76$ million, in spite of a $\$ 100$ million increase in parts imports. From January to May 1989, 450,106 passenger automobiles were sold in Canada, a $3.1 \%$ decrease over the same period of 1988.


As a consequence of the larger increase in exports over imports, the trade surplus was boosted by $\$ 353$ million to reach $\$ 394$ million. After surpassing the $\$ 1.0$ billion mark in January, the surplus had declined from February to April. This month's improvement in the trade balance is primarily attributable to a higher surplus in trade with the United States, which rose from $\$ 606$ million in April to more than $\$ 1.0$ billion in May. Canada's trade deficit with the United Kingdom fell by more than $\$ 200$ million, while the deficit with "Other countries" has deteriorated since January, as a result of opposing movements in imports and exports.


## Short-term Trend

(excluding latest 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.

## Exports

The short-term trend for exports rose $0.1 \%$ in April, the same rate of growth as in March but down from January ( $0.3 \%$ ) and February ( $0.2 \%$ ). During the last three months of 1988, the trend for exports grew at a rate of $0.6 \%$.

- The trend for wheat exports continued to fall, and the rate of decline increased from $10.5 \%$ in March to $12.3 \%$ in April. This was the largest drop in the trend since its reversal in July 1988 in the aftermath of the drought.
- The trend for truck exports posted its fifth consecutive decrease ( $4.2 \%$ ) in April, and the trend for exports of motor vehicle parts fell $0.7 \%$, following declines of $0.8 \%$ in February and March. These combined decreases have contributed to the decline in the overall trend for exports of automotive products since 1988, in spite of a rising trend for exports of automobiles observed since January.
- The rate of growth of exports of energy products rose slightly in April to $3.2 \%$. This sector has recorded an upward trend since December 1988, reflecting the sustained growth of the trend for exports of crude petroleum since December and of natural gas since February.


## Imports

The trend for imports was up for the tenth straight month, and its rate has been increasing since January. The rate of growth of the trend hit $1.2 \%$ in April, having dropped to $0.3 \%$ in January and increased to $0.9 \%$ in February and $1.1 \%$ in March. With the exception of the automotive products sector, which posted a decline in January and February, the trends for all of the import sectors have been up since at least the beginning of the year.

- The rate of growth of the trend for imports of crude petroleum dropped substantially in April ( $4.1 \%$ ), while it stood at $9.6 \%$ in January, $8.5 \%$ in February and $6.2 \%$ in March. This was the sixth uninterrupted increase in this trend, which experienced sharp declines between May and October 1988.
- Imports of industrial goods have recorded a rising trend since March 1987. However, a slowdown is noted in the monthly rate of growth, which fell from $1.6 \%$ in October 1988 to $0.2 \%$ in April 1989. Since March, the downward trend for imports of metals and ores has been a major factor in the lowering of the rate of growth of the overall trend for imports of industrial goods.

Imports of Industrial Goods a Materials Fercentiage othange in lif Firnd


- The trend for imports of automotive products, down from December 1988 to February 1989, rose $0.1 \%$ for the second straight month, following a reversal of the trend for parts imports in March. After recording declines ranging from $1.1 \%$ to $3.0 \%$ between November 1988 and February 1989, the trend for parts imports rose $1.2 \%$ in March and $1.7 \%$ in April. The trend for imports of passenger automobiles, which has been down since February, posted the largest monthly decrease ( $2.0 \%$ ) of the past fourteen months.

> | Detailed Analysis by Commodities and Trading |
| :--- |
| Partners |

## Commodities

Following three consecutive declines totalling more than $\$ 750$ million between February and April, exports strengthened in May, advancing $\$ 711$ million and topping the $\$ 12$ billion mark for the second time this year. In 1988, the monthly average of exports was $\$ 11.4$ billion. This recovery in exports in May was concentrated primarily in the industrial goods sector ( $+\$ 364$ million), with substantial increases also noted in energy products ( $+\$ 130$ million) and automotive products ( $+\$ 170$ million).

Imports, on the other hand, were up $\$ 358$ million over the previous month's level, to total $\$ 11.7$ billion. Higher imports of machinery and equipment (+\$321 million) and industrial goods ( $+\$ 97$ million) were the main sources of growth for imports in May. Declines in imports of automotive products ( $\$ 76$ million) and energy products ( $-\$ 211$ million) moderated the overall growth in imports.

Higher exports of ores ( $+\$ 192$ million) and metals and alloys ( $+\$ 114$ million) accounted for more than $84 \%$ of the increase recorded in the industrial goods sector. Exports of nickel and copper ores together rose $\$ 197$ million in April, recording monthly levels of $\$ 160$ million and $\$ 152$ million respectively. The surge in nickel exports in May reflected primarily two deliveries to Norway totalling more than $\$ 110$ million. The increase in exports of metals and alloys was largely due to a $\$ 150$ million rise in exports of precious metals, a volatile series which has no seasonal component. Unlike other types of ores, exports of iron ore posted a $\$ 26$ million decrease to reach $\$ 84$ million.


Exports of automotive products rose $\$ 170$ million, entirely offsetting the decrease recorded in April. Exports of trucks, up $\$ 120$ million over April to $\$ 682$ million, were the largest contributing factor to this recovery, while automobile exports regained only $\$ 26$ million of the $\$ 124$ million lost in April. Exports of automobiles for the first five months of 1989 totalled $\$ 6.6$ billion, $\$ 733$ million less than in 1988, coinciding with a slowdown in automobile sales observed in the United States.

Lower wheat exports continued to hold down exports of agricultural and fishing products. In May, wheat exports fell to $\$ 128$ million, down $41.7 \%$ from

April and 70.5\% from May 1988. These figures reflect low inventories due to the drought in 1988. However, cumulative exports of rapeseed were up $\$ 126$ million over the first five months of 1988 to total $\$ 283$ million.

Exports of forestry products advanced $\$ 37$ million to total $\$ 1.8$ billion, following a $\$ 75$ million increase in newsprint exports, while exports of lumber and wood pulp declined. The newsprint figures represent a recovery, since average monthly exports from January to April were less than $\$ 490$ million. In 1988, Canada's monthly exports of newsprint averaged $\$ 552$ million. The decrease in lumber exports coincided with a slowdown in housing starts in the United States.

Other export commodity categories recording substantial increases in May included natural gas ( $+\$ 61$ million), coal ( $+\$ 30$ million) and aircraft ( $+\$ 125$ million).

Imports of crude petroleum fell $\$ 196$ million to reach $\$ 216$ million, following a $\$ 157$ million increase in. April. The fluctuations recorded during the past two months were by far the largest noted in this series in more than three years. Crude petroleum imports in May were down $\$ 87$ million from the average for the first four months of the year and far below the monthly average for 1988 ( $\$ 248$ million).

The almost $\$ 200$ million drop in imports of passenger automobiles partially offset the $\$ 100$ million rise in parts imports, resulting in a net decline in imports of automotive products. Sales of foreign-made passenger automobiles (other than North American) were down 4.4\% during the first five months of 1989 compared to the same period of 1988 , from 143,690 to 137,388 units. The rise in parts imports coincided with an increase in Canadian motor vehicle production in May.


Imports of other consumer goods totalled $\$ 1.3$ billion, up $\$ 103$ million from April. Imports of clothing and shoes increased $\$ 35$ million and imports of finished products other than those described in the summary description rose by $\$ 68$ million.

## Trading Partners

In merchandise trade with the United States, Canada ran a surplus of $\$ 1$ billion, an increase of $\$ 413$ million over the previous month, following a significant recovery ( $+\$ 649$ million) of exports, which had dropped $\$ 220$ million in April. The rise in exports to the U.S. in Maywas the largest of the past nine months, bringing total exports to $\$ 9.2$ billion.

As a result of opposing movements in exports and imports, Canada ran a deficit of $\$ 69$ million in trade with Japan. This is the first monthly deficit in twelve months. The trade balance for the first five months
ended with a $\$ 383$ million surplus, while the same period of 1988 had ended with a deficit of $\$ 243$ million.

In trade with Other O.E.C.D. countries, Canada ran a surplus of $\$ 65$ million, the first in eight months. This reversal of the trade balance reflected in part the increase in nickel exports to Norway.

Canada's trade deficit with the United Kingdom fell by more than $\$ 200$ million to $\$ 48$ million. The trade deficit with other Common Market countries totalled $\$ 256$ million.

A strong surge in imports from "Other countries", combined with lower exports, resulted in a deterioration of $\$ 209$ million in the monthly balance, which posted a deficit of $\$ 317$ million.

## Note to Users

Since U.S. statistics on imports of automotive products from Canada were not available, the release of Canada's Foreign Trade in Automotive Products for the first quarter of 1989 could not be included in this edition of the "Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade".

Table 1
Merchandise Trade of Canada
May 1989
Balance of Payments Basis

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Period-to-period change(2) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Exports <br> (1) | Imports <br> (1) | Exports | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Imports } \\ & \text { Raw } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Exports } \\ & \text { S.A.(3) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Imports } \\ & \text { S.A.(3) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Balance } \\ \text { S.A.(3) } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Exports } \\ & \text { S.A.(3) } \end{aligned}$ | Imports <br> S.A.(3) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Balance } \\ & \text { S.A.(3) } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | \$ 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 1988 | 34,057 | 31,071 | 33,944 | 30,714 | 33,152 | 30,862 | 2,290 | 5.3 | 8.6 | . 776 |
| First quarter | 34,172 | 35,337 | 33,397 | 32,530 | 33,747 | 31,681 | 2,066 | 1.8 | 2.7 | -224 |
| Second quarter | 36,399 | 33,675 | 36,142 | 32,957 | 34,684 | 31,663 | 3,022 | 2.8 | -0.1 | 956 |
| Third quarter | 32,221 | 30,496 | 32,392 | 30,026 | 34,305 | 31,487 | 2,817 | -1.1 | -0.6 | -205 |
| Fourth quarter 1989 | 35,358 | 32,075 | 35,363 | 31,972 | 34,558 | 32,655 | 1,904 | 0.7 | 3.7 | -914 |
| First quarter | 34,464 | 33,824 | 35,270 | 33,464 | 35,712 | 33,309 | 2,403 | 3.3 | 2.0 | 500 |
| 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 | 75 | -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 |
| Juty | 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 | 11,318 | 10,607 | 11,672 | 10,559 | 12,183 | 11,084 | 1,100 | 6.4 | 2.1 | 507 |
| February | 11,183 | 11,043 | 11,471 | 10,884 | 11,888 | 11,039 | 849 | -2.4 | -0.4 | . 250 |
| March | 11,963 | 12,174 | 12,127 | 12,021 | 11,641 | 11,187 | 454 | -2.1 | 1.3 | . 395 |
| April | 11.574 | 11,906 | 11,591 | 11,746 | 11,406 | 11,365 | 41 | -2.0 | 1.6 | 414 |
| May | 12,238 | 12,566 | 12,519 | 12,245 | 12,117 | 11,723 | 394 | 6.2 | 3.1 | 353 |
| Year-to-date |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1988 | 57,714 | 57,681 | 56,807 | 54,42S | 56,589 | 52,896 | 3,694 | 10.5 | 15.6 | -1,765 |
| 1989 | 58,275 | 58,296 | 59,380 | 57,455 | 59,235 | 56,398 | 2,838 | 4.7 | 6.6 | -856 |

[^1]Note: Due to rounding monthly data may not add up to quarterly data and quarterty data may not add up to annual data.

Table 2
Merchandise Trade by Principal Trading Areas
May 1989
Seasonally Adjusted, Balance of Payments Basis

|  | Apr. | May | Period-to-period change |  |  |  | Year-to-date Total | Change over previous year |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Apr. | May | Apr. | May |  |  |  |
|  | \$ millions |  | \% | \% | \$ millions |  | Smillions | \% | \$ millions |
| Exports to: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United States | 8,564.1 | 9,213.1 | -2.5 | 7.6 | -219.5 | 649.0 | 44,370.8 | 5.1 | 2,135.6 |
| United Kingdom | 279.1 | 333.9 | -6.0 | 19.7 | -18.0 | 54.9 | 1,476.0 | 6.2 | 86.4 |
| E.E.C. 86 excl. U.K | 631.9 | 634.3 | 4.6 | 0.4 | -30.4 | 2.5 | 3,241.1 | 14.3 | 404.3 |
| Japan | 761.4 | 740.7 | -1.3 | -2.7 | -10.3 | -20.8 | 3,880.2 | 21.0 | 673.5 |
| Other O.E.C.D. 86 * | 200.0 | 357.5 | 16.5 | 78.7 | 28.3 | 1575 | 1,250.7 | 2.4 | 29.9 |
| Other countries | 969.5 | 837.5 | 1.6 | -13.6 | 14.9 | -131.9 | 5,016.5 | -12.0 | -683.7 |
| Total | 11,406.0 | 12,117.1 | -2.0 | 6.2 | -234.9 | 711.1 | 59,235.4 | 4.7 | 2,646.0 |
| Imports from: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United States | 7,958.3 | 8,193.9 | 0.7 | 3.0 | 51.9 | 235.6 | 39,452.4 | 8.2 | 2,976.5 |
| United Kingdom | 528.3 | 382.2 | 36.5 | -27.6 | 141.2 | -146.0 | 2,098.2 | 2.7 | 55.4 |
| E.E.C. 86 excl. U.K | 802.8 | 890.4 | -2.9 | 10.9 | -24.1 | 87.6 | 4,181.5 | -6.3 | -280.4 |
| Japan | 666.0 | 809.8 | 0.5 | 21.6 | 3.2 | 143.8 | 3,497.2 | 1.4 | 47.3 |
| Other O.E.C.D. $86{ }^{*}$ | 333.1 | 292.9 | -6.8 | -12.1 | -24.4 | -40.2 | 1,600.0 | 8.9 | 131.4 |
| Other countries | 1,077.0 | 1,154.2 | 3.0 | 7.2 | 31.0 | 77.2 | 5,568.4 | 11.4 | 571.7 |
| Total | 11,365.4 | 11,723.4 | 1.6 | 3.1 | 178.8 | 358.0 | 56,397.7 | 6.6 | 3,501.9 |
| Balance with: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United States | 605.8 | 1,019.2 |  |  | -271.4 | 413.3 | 4,918.4 |  | -841.0 |
| United Kingdom | -249.2 | -48.3 |  |  | -159.1 | 200.9 | -622.2 |  | 31.0 |
| E.E.C. 86 excl. U.K | -170.9 | -256.0 |  |  | -6.3 | 85.1 | -940.5 |  | 684.7 |
| Japan | 95.4 | -69.1 |  |  | -13.6 | -164.6 | 383.0 |  | 626.2 |
| Other O.E.C.D. 86 * | -133.1 | 64.6 |  |  | 52.7 | 197.7 | -349.3 |  | -1015 |
| Other countries | -107.5 | -316.7 |  |  | -16.0 | -209.1 | -551.8 |  | -1,255.4 |
| Total | 40.6 | 393.8 |  |  | -413.7 | 353.2 | 2.837 .7 |  | -855.9 |

[^2]Table 3
Exports by Commodity Groupings
May 1989
Balance of Payments Basis


- Series has no seasonality.
... Figure not applicable.

Table 4
Imports by Commodity Groupings
May 1989
Balance of Payments Basis

| Raw values |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |

(") Series has no seasonality.

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

|  | Con | tant dolla | $\begin{array}{r} (1981)( \\ \text { Period } \\ \text { cha } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1) } \\ & \text { to-period } \\ & \text { nge(3) } \end{aligned}$ |  | aspeyres $1=100.0$ | rice index Period ch | (2) <br> o-period <br> nge (3) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Exports | Imports | Exports | Imports | Exports | Imports | Exports | Imports |
|  | S 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 |
| 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 ( 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| First quarter | 35,027 | 33,605 | 1.1 | 2.7 | 110.9 | 110.6 | 1.0 | 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 (10, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 11,912 | 11,133 | 4.5 | 1.8 | 111.5 | 110.4 | 1.2 | 0.6 |
| February | 11,552 | 11,145 | -3.0 | 0.1 | 111.1 | 110.5 | -0.3 | 0.1 |
| March | 11,562 | 11,326 | 0.1 | 1.6 | 111.4 | 110.7 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| April | 11,350 | 11,532 | -1.8 | 1.8 | 111.4 | 111.5 | 0.0 | 0.8 |
| May | 11,857 | 11,718 | 4.5 | 1.6 | 112.4 | 111.7 | 0.9 | 0.1 |
| Year-to-date |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1988 | 57,686 | 52,137 | 12.1 | 18.9 |  |  |  |  |
| 1989 | 58,233 | 56,854 | 0.9 | 9.0 |  |  |  |  |

(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.


[^0]:    For more detailed information on statistics, concepts and definitions, order the May 1989 issue of "Summary of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based)" ( $65-001, \$ 17.30 / \$ 173$ ), which will be available the first week of August 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.

[^1]:    (1) Customs Basis
    (2) Change over previous period
    (3) Seasonally Adjusted.

[^2]:    Imports for May 1989 by country of origin from the United States (including Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands) amounted to $\$ 8,419.6$ million. This represents the starting figure from which the Canada/United States reconciliation takes place.

    - Series with no seasonality.

