

# The Daily

Statistics Canada

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## Releases

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**Canadian international merchandise trade, November 2011** 2  
 Canada's merchandise exports increased 3.2%, while imports declined 0.8%. As a result, Canada's trade balance with the world went from a deficit of \$487 million in October to a surplus of \$1.1 billion in November.

**Energy supply and demand, 2010** 6  
 In 2010, Canada produced about 21,213 petajoules of energy, up 3.6% from 2009. (One petajoule equals roughly the amount of energy required to operate the Montréal subway system for one year.)

Quarterly Retail Commodity Survey, third quarter 2011 8

Spending on research and development, 2011 9

Export and import price indexes, November 2011 10

Chain Fisher real export and import values, November 2011 11

Supply and disposition of refined petroleum products, August 2011 11

---

**New products and studies** 12

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**Release dates: January 16 to 20, 2012** 13

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## Releases

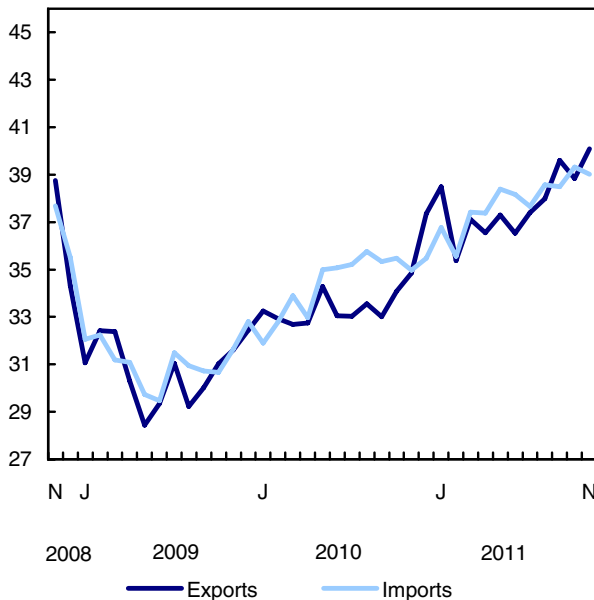
### Canadian international merchandise trade

November 2011

Canada's merchandise exports increased 3.2%, while imports declined 0.8%. As a result, Canada's trade balance with the world went from a deficit of \$487 million in October to a surplus of \$1.1 billion in November.

#### Exports and imports

\$ billions, seasonally adjusted



Exports rose to \$40.1 billion, as most sectors posted gains. Prices increased 1.7%, led by energy products, while volumes rose 1.6%, largely the result of automotive products.

Imports declined to \$39.0 billion, as both volumes and prices fell. The overall decline in imports was attributable to lower imports of automotive products, as well as industrial goods and materials. The decline was partially offset by an increase in energy products.

Canada's trade surplus with the United States increased from \$3.5 billion in October to \$4.6 billion in November. Exports to the United States rose 1.9% to \$28.6 billion, on the strength of energy products. Imports from the United States declined 2.0%

#### Note to readers

Merchandise trade is one component of Canada's international balance of payments (BOP), which also includes trade in services, investment income, current transfers as well as capital and financial flows.

International merchandise trade data by country are available on both a BOP and a customs basis for the United States, Japan and the United Kingdom. Trade data for all other individual countries are available on a customs basis only. BOP data are derived from customs data by making adjustments for factors such as valuation, coverage, timing and residency. These adjustments are made to conform to the concepts and definitions of the Canadian System of National Accounts.

Data in this release are on a BOP basis, seasonally adjusted and in current dollars. Constant dollars are calculated using the Laspeyres volume formula.

#### Changes to the classification

Statistics Canada has reduced the number of 10-digit Harmonized Commodity Coding and Description System (HS) classification codes that are used to report the commodity detail in Canada's merchandise import trade data. This will improve efficiency, maintain data quality and reduce response burden.

These changes are in effect as of January 2012 and coincide with the World Customs Organization 2012 amendments to the 6-digit HS classification codes as well as with Finance Canada's changes to the 2012 Customs Tariff at the 8-digit HS codes. To obtain an HS 2012 Concordance Table, contact the International Trade Division's Marketing and Client Services Section ([trade@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:trade@statcan.gc.ca)).

to \$24.0 billion, largely the result of lower imports of automotive products.

Exports to countries other than the United States rose 6.7% to \$11.5 billion, mainly the result of higher exports to the European Union. Imports from countries other than the United States increased 1.3% to \$15.0 billion, the fourth consecutive monthly gain. Canada's trade deficit with countries other than the United States narrowed from \$4.0 billion in October to \$3.5 billion in November.

#### Energy products lead the increase in exports

Exports of energy products increased 6.4% to \$10.0 billion in November, as prices increased 6.3%. Exports of crude petroleum rose for the fourth consecutive month to a record high of \$6.4 billion. Strong gains were also reported in petroleum and coal products, which rose 17.6%, and coal and other bituminous substances, which were up 28.5%. Lower exports of natural gas moderated the sector's increase.

Exports of industrial goods and materials rose 4.0% to \$10.2 billion in November. Higher volumes of precious metals and alloys, as well as other crude non-metallic minerals, drove the gain. The increase was partially offset by a decline in volumes of fertilizers and fertilizer materials.

Exports of automotive products increased for a third consecutive month in November, rising 4.9% to \$5.3 billion. Exports of passenger autos and chassis rose 8.5% to \$3.6 billion, their highest level since January 2011. The gain was the result of higher volumes.

**Imports: Automotive products, and industrial goods and materials lead the decline**

Imports of automotive products declined 4.4% to \$5.7 billion in November, as volumes fell 4.0%. Trucks and other motor vehicles fell 13.6%, while passenger autos and chassis fell 8.1%. Partly offsetting these declines was a 3.8% increase in motor vehicle parts.

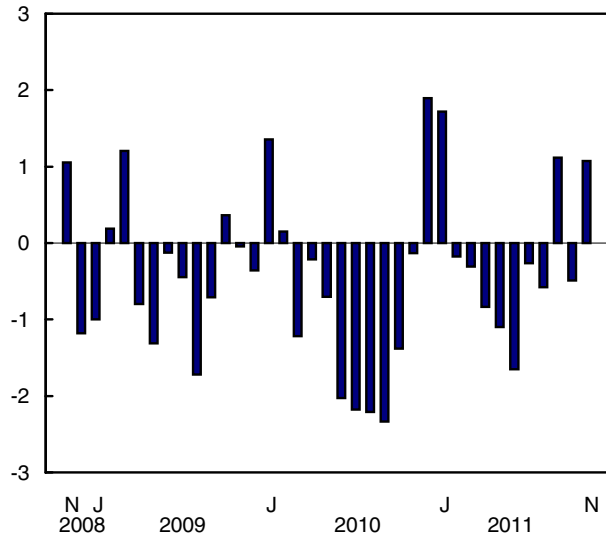
Imports of industrial goods and materials fell 3.0% to \$8.3 billion following three consecutive monthly increases. Prices declined 3.7%. Imports of metals and metal ores fell 6.4%, with precious metals and alloys leading the decline.

Imports of machinery and equipment declined 1.1% to \$10.7 billion in November, as decreases occurred in three of four sub-sectors. Aircraft and other transportation equipment fell 10.1%, the result of a decline in volumes. Higher imports of other machinery and equipment partially offset the overall decrease.

Imports of energy products increased 2.0% to \$4.6 billion, the third consecutive monthly increase. Petroleum and coal products, namely fuel oil, rose 9.1% in November.

**Trade balance**

\$ billions, seasonally adjusted



**Note:** In general, merchandise trade data are revised on an ongoing basis for each month of the current year. Current year revisions are reflected in both the customs and balance of payments (BOP) based data. The previous year's customs data are revised with the release of the January and February reference months as well as on a quarterly basis. The previous two years of customs based data are revised annually and are released in February with the December reference month. The previous year's BOP based data are revised with the release of the January, February and March reference months. Revisions to BOP based data for the previous three years are released annually in June with the April reference month.

Factors influencing revisions include late receipt of import and export documentation, incorrect information on customs forms, replacement of estimates produced for the energy sector with actual figures, changes in classification of merchandise based on more current information, and changes to seasonal adjustment factors.

Revised data are available in the appropriate CANSIM tables.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 228-0001 to 228-0003, 228-0033, 228-0034, 228-0041 to 228-0043 and 228-0047 to 228-0057.**

The merchandise imports and exports data in the following tables are presented in dollar values.

Tables 228-0001 to 228-0003: Customs and balance of payments basis, by major groups and principal trading areas for all countries; monthly, quarterly and annual.

Table 228-0033: Imports, customs-based, by province of clearance; monthly.

Table 228-0034: Domestic exports, customs-based, by province of origin; monthly.

Tables 228-0041 to 228-0043: Customs and balance of payments basis, by sector and sub-sector, for all countries; monthly, quarterly and annual.

The merchandise imports and exports data in the following tables are indexes (2002=100).

Tables 228-0047 to 228-0049: Balance of payments and customs-based price and volume indexes for all countries; monthly, quarterly and annual.

Tables 228-0050 to 228-0052: Customs-based price indexes, Canada and United States trade, and Standard International Trade Classification (SITC revision 3) price indexes for all countries and United States; monthly, quarterly and annual.

Tables 228-0053 to 228-0055: Price and volume indexes, customs and balance of payments basis, by sector and sub-sector, for all countries; monthly, quarterly and annual.

Tables 228-0056 and 228-0057: Balance of payments basis, by sector, seasonally adjusted, Fisher

formula, chained 2002 dollars, for all countries; monthly and quarterly.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2201, 2202 and 2203.**

These data are available in the Canadian international merchandise trade database.

The November 2011 issue of *Canadian International Merchandise Trade*, Vol. 65, no. 11 (65-001-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

Current account data (which incorporate merchandise trade statistics, service transactions, investment income and transfers) are available quarterly in *Canada's Balance of International Payments* (67-001-X, free).

Data on Canadian International Merchandise Trade for December will be released on February 10.

For more information, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)), Communications Division.

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Marc Nadeau (613-951-3692), International Trade Division.

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**Merchandise trade: Principal trading areas – Seasonally adjusted, current dollars**

	November 2010	October 2011 <sup>r</sup>	November 2011	October to November 2011	November 2010 to November 2011
	\$ millions			% change	
<b>Principal trading areas</b>					
<b>Exports</b>					
United States	24,635	28,039	28,564	1.9	15.9
Japan	884	884	925	4.6	4.6
European Union <sup>1</sup>	3,882	3,430	4,146	20.9	6.8
Other OECD countries <sup>2</sup>	1,318	2,002	1,755	-12.3	33.2
All other countries	4,125	4,486	4,704	4.9	14.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,845</b>	<b>38,841</b>	<b>40,094</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>15.1</b>
<b>Imports</b>					
United States	21,306	24,491	23,992	-2.0	12.6
Japan	826	846	844	-0.2	2.2
European Union <sup>1</sup>	3,687	3,798	3,897	2.6	5.7
Other OECD countries <sup>2</sup>	2,485	2,716	2,823	3.9	13.6
All other countries	6,674	7,476	7,465	-0.1	11.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,979</b>	<b>39,328</b>	<b>39,020</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>11.6</b>
<b>Balance</b>					
United States	3,329	3,548	4,572	...	...
Japan	58	38	81	...	...
European Union <sup>1</sup>	195	-368	249	...	...
Other OECD countries <sup>2</sup>	-1,167	-714	-1,068	...	...
All other countries	-2,549	-2,990	-2,761	...	...
<b>Total</b>	<b>-134</b>	<b>-487</b>	<b>1,074</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>

<sup>r</sup> revised

... not applicable

1. The European Union includes Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and United Kingdom.

2. Other countries in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) include Australia, Canada, Iceland, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, South Korea, Switzerland and Turkey.

**Note:** Totals may not equal the sum of their components.

**Merchandise trade: Principal commodity groupings – Seasonally adjusted, current dollars**

	November 2010	October 2011 <sup>r</sup>	November 2011	October to November 2011	November 2010 to November 2011
	\$ millions			% change	
<b>Exports</b>					
Agricultural and fishing products	3,211	3,594	3,689	2.6	14.9
Energy products	7,598	9,442	10,046	6.4	32.2
Forestry products	1,825	1,869	1,783	-4.6	-2.3
Industrial goods and materials	9,229	9,774	10,162	4.0	10.1
Machinery and equipment	6,398	6,887	6,902	0.2	7.9
Automotive products	4,494	5,079	5,327	4.9	18.5
Other consumer goods	1,346	1,397	1,369	-2.0	1.7
Special transactions trade <sup>1</sup>	292	301	297	-1.3	1.7
Other balance of payments adjustments	452	499	520	4.2	15.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,845</b>	<b>38,841</b>	<b>40,094</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>15.1</b>
<b>Imports</b>					
Agricultural and fishing products	2,502	2,760	2,809	1.8	12.3
Energy products	3,448	4,550	4,642	2.0	34.6
Forestry products	207	216	212	-1.9	2.4
Industrial goods and materials	7,595	8,597	8,338	-3.0	9.8
Machinery and equipment	9,786	10,819	10,701	-1.1	9.4
Automotive products	5,339	6,008	5,746	-4.4	7.6
Other consumer goods	4,967	5,075	5,114	0.8	3.0
Special transactions trade <sup>1</sup>	423	497	650	30.8	53.7
Other balance of payments adjustments	712	807	810	0.4	13.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,979</b>	<b>39,328</b>	<b>39,020</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>11.6</b>

<sup>r</sup> revised

1. These are mainly low valued transactions, value of repairs to equipment, and goods returned to country of origin.

**Note:** Totals may not equal the sum of their components.

## Energy supply and demand

2010 (preliminary)

In 2010, Canada produced about 21,213 petajoules of energy, up 3.6% from 2009. (One petajoule equals roughly the amount of energy required to operate the Montréal subway system for one year.)

In 2010, crude oil made up the largest proportion of production in Canada, at 29.3%. This was followed by natural gas (28.4%), refined petroleum products (21.9%), primary electricity (7.5%) and coal (7.1%).

In terms of total production in 2010, decreases were reported for natural gas (-3.3%) and electricity (-3.0%), while the production of refined petroleum products (+10.4%), coal (+10.0%) and crude oil (+6.8%) increased.

In 2010, the total net supply of energy was about 9,481 petajoules, up 2.1% from 2009.

### Energy consumption increasing

After decreasing in 2008 and 2009, Canada's energy consumption increased 2.2% to about 7,622 petajoules of energy in 2010.

Increases from 2009 were reported by four sectors: forestry and logging (+15.6%), mining, oil and gas extraction (+14.2%), construction (+13.5%) and manufacturing (+2.1%). Consumption declined in the residential and agriculture sectors combined (-1.6%) and in the commercial and public administration sectors combined (-1.9%).

In 2010, the transportation sector (34.1%) consumed the largest proportion of energy in Canada, followed by the residential and agriculture sectors (19.9%), manufacturing (19.4%), commercial and public administration (15.1%), mining, oil and gas extraction (9.8%), construction (1.1%) and forestry and logging (0.4%).

### Most energy consumed: Refined petroleum products

In 2010, most energy consumed in Canada was a refined petroleum product, representing 41.4% of all consumption. Natural gas accounted for 30.6% and primary electricity, 23.5%. Coal made up less than 1% of total consumption as more than 55% of the coal produced in Canada was exported.

Compared with 2009, consumption of petroleum products (for example, gasoline, diesel and aviation fuel) increased 4.1%, while consumption of electricity increased 1.3% and consumption of natural gas

#### Note to readers

Data from the Report on Energy Supply and Demand in Canada (RES-D) for the years 2003 to 2010 have been revised to incorporate an important methodological enhancement to the annual Industrial Consumption of Energy survey, the report's primary source of data on energy consumption in the manufacturing sector.

In addition, data from the new annual Survey of Secondary Distributors of Refined Petroleum Products have been included beginning with the 2009 reference year. National level data will be available for the years from 2003 to 2010 while provincial data will be available from 2006.

These changes take effect with this release. CANSIM tables 128-0009, 128-0010 and 128-0015 have been terminated and replaced with CANSIM tables 128-0016, 128-0017 and 128-0018.

As a result of these updates, comparisons of the new dataset with earlier published RES-D datasets should be done with caution.

remained relatively constant. While accounting for less than 1% of total consumption, coal usage nonetheless increased almost 15% compared with 2009.

### Provincial consumption: Highest in Ontario, Alberta and Quebec

Ontario, Alberta and Quebec continued to account for most of the energy consumed in Canada. In 2010, their combined share of total demand was 73.5%.

Individually, energy consumption increased in all provinces except Newfoundland and Labrador (-14.0%), Quebec (-2.1%) and Manitoba (-1.5%). Alberta's increase in consumption in 2010 placed it second to Ontario as the largest provincial consumer.

### Exports and imports

Most of the energy and energy products produced in Canada are destined for the export market. In 2010, Canada exported about 9,700 petajoules of energy and energy products, up 3.1% from 2009.

In 2010, Canada exported 63% of its crude oil, 61% of its marketable natural gas, 55% of its coal, and 20% of its refined petroleum products.

Canada imported approximately 3,600 petajoules of energy in 2010, down 1.1% from 2009.

While almost half of all imports were crude oil, natural gas accounted for 24% of imports, while refined petroleum products accounted for 15% and coal, 8%. Together, these products and commodities made up 97% of energy-related imports.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 128-0012 to 128-0018.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2003, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2167, 2168, 2191, 2194, 2196, 2198, 5047 and 5168.**

The 2010 issue of *Report on Energy Supply and Demand in Canada* (57-003-X, free) will soon be available.

For more information or to order data, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; [energ@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:energ@statcan.gc.ca)), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■

## Quarterly Retail Commodity Survey

Third quarter 2011

A price-driven rise in sales of automotive fuels, oils and additives was the main contributor to the 4.0% increase in retail sales in the third quarter from the third quarter of 2010. Excluding sales of this commodity group, retail sales rose 2.0%.

Sales increased in 7 of the 10 major commodity groups.

The 22.0% increase in sales of automotive fuels, oils and additives accounted for over half of the year-over-year gain in retail sales. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) reported a 23.0% rise in the price of gasoline between the third quarter of 2010 and the third quarter of 2011.

Retail sales of motor vehicles, parts and services were up 3.9% in the third quarter. The 8.7% increase in the value of sales of new trucks (which includes light and heavy trucks, vans, minivans and sport-utility vehicles) accounted for most of the gain, while sales of new passenger cars rose 1.8%. Used automotive vehicle sales grew 2.7%.

Sales of food and beverages increased 1.8%. General merchandise stores accounted for most of the growth.

Clothing, footwear and accessories sales were up 2.2% in the third quarter compared with the same quarter in 2010. Sales of footwear (+6.5%) led the gain.

The largest year-over-year decline among all commodity groups occurred in the sales of sporting and leisure goods (-1.8%). The decrease largely reflects lower sales of pre-recorded CDs, DVDs and video and audio tapes. The growing popularity of digital entertainment media has led to some reduction in the shelf space retailers devote to these commodities.

Sales of health and personal care products declined 0.5% in the third quarter from the same quarter in 2010. Lower prescription drug sales (-0.9%) accounted for almost all of the decrease. The CPI for prescribed medicines fell 4.0% over the same period.

**Note:** The Quarterly Retail Commodity Survey collects national level retail sales by commodity, from a sub-sample of businesses in the Monthly Retail Trade Survey. Quarterly data have not been adjusted for seasonality. All percentage changes are year over year.

**Available on CANSIM: table 080-0022.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2008.**

For more information, or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; [retailinfo@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:retailinfo@statcan.gc.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jennifer Winters (613-951-3373), Distributive Trades Division.

### Sales by commodity, all retail stores – Seasonally unadjusted

	Third quarter 2010 <sup>r</sup>	Second quarter 2011 <sup>r</sup>	Third quarter 2011 <sup>p</sup>	Third quarter 2010 to third quarter 2011
	\$ millions			% change
<b>Commodity, total</b>	<b>113,370</b>	<b>118,473</b>	<b>117,855</b>	<b>4.0</b>
Food and beverages	27,222	26,752	27,705	1.8
Health and personal care products	10,190	10,159	10,139	-0.5
Clothing, footwear and accessories	8,833	8,945	9,025	2.2
Furniture, home furnishings and electronics	9,645	8,804	9,609	-0.4
Motor vehicles, parts and services	23,355	26,362	24,271	3.9
Automotive fuels, oils and additives	11,260	13,442	13,739	22.0
Housewares	2,054	1,937	2,120	3.2
Hardware, lawn and garden products	8,365	9,650	8,632	3.2
Sporting and leisure goods	3,284	3,143	3,224	-1.8
All other goods and services	9,162	9,281	9,391	2.5

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

**Note:** Data may not add to totals as a result of rounding.



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## Spending on research and development 2011 (intentions)

Canada's gross domestic expenditures on research and development (R&D) are anticipated to amount to \$29.9 billion in 2011, a 2.0% increase from preliminary R&D expenditures for 2010.

The 2011 intentions suggest recovery is underway after two years of declining R&D expenditures. However, total R&D spending intentions are still below the \$30.5 billion spent in 2008.

Much of the recovery in 2011 should occur in the business enterprise sector, Canada's largest R&D performing sector. For the past decade, the two leading performing sectors, business enterprise and higher education, have represented about 90% of total spending on R&D.

In 2011, business enterprises project they will spend \$15.6 billion on R&D, up 5.0% from the previous year. Spending in this sector would account for 52% of total spending on R&D in 2011, down from 62% a decade earlier.

The higher education sector projects spending of \$11.3 billion, up 1%. This sector's spending continues to experience steady, though modest, annual increases.

The federal government, the third-largest performing sector, projects spending \$2.5 billion on R&D in 2011, down 10.3% from 2010.

The remaining R&D performing sectors—provincial governments, provincial research organizations and private non-profit organizations—are anticipated to spend \$481 million on R&D in 2011.

In terms of R&D funding, the rankings are similar. In 2011, the business enterprise sector projects

funding at \$14.2 billion, the federal government sector at \$5.8 billion and the higher education sector at \$5.2 billion.

Funding also includes the foreign sector, which is anticipated to provide \$2.1 billion in funds on R&D in 2011.

**Note:** Data on gross domestic spending for research and development (R&D) are performance-based. Intramural R&D expenditures are spent within organizations performing the R&D. The organizations can fund their own R&D or undertake R&D on behalf of other organizations. The R&D performing organizations indicate both the amount spent on intramural R&D as well as the source of funds by financing sector for this spending. These source of funds data become the funding sectors' measure of R&D financing.

**Available on CANSIM: table 358-0001.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 4201, 4204, 4208, 4209, 4210, 4212 and 5109.**

The publication *Gross Domestic Expenditures on Research and Development in Canada and the Provinces*, national estimates for 2001 to 2011 and provincial estimates for 2005 to 2009, Vol. 4, no. 1 (88-221-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the methods, concepts or data quality of this release, contact Cindy Carter (613-951-1856; [cindy.carter@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:cindy.carter@statcan.gc.ca)) or Louise Earl (613-951-2880; [louise.earl@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:louise.earl@statcan.gc.ca)), Business Special Surveys and Technology Statistics Division. □

## Research and development spending intentions

	2010	2011	2010 to 2011 % change
	\$ millions		
<b>Total, performing sector</b>	<b>29,340</b>	<b>29,931</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Business enterprises	14,895	15,646	5.0
Higher education	11,145	11,257	1.0
Federal government	2,839	2,547	-10.3
Provincial government and provincial research organizations	347	372	7.2
Private non-profit	115	109	-5.2
<b>Total, funding sector</b>	<b>29,340</b>	<b>29,931</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Business enterprises	13,418	14,170	5.6
Federal government	6,040	5,810	-3.8
Higher education	5,182	5,234	1.0
Foreign	2,162	2,131	-1.4
Provincial government and provincial research organizations	1,576	1,618	2.7
Private non-profit	961	969	0.8

**Note:** Components may not add to totals because of rounding. Performing and funding sectors are ranked separately from highest to lowest expenditures. ■

## Export and import price indexes

November 2011

Current- and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes (2002=100) on a customs or balance of payments basis are now available. Price indexes are listed from January 2002 to November 2011 for the five commodity sections and the major commodity groups (62 exports and 61 imports).

Current- and fixed-weighted US price indexes (2002=100) are also available on a customs basis. Price indexes are listed from January 2002 to November 2011. Included with the US commodity indexes are the 10 all-countries and US-only Standard International Trade Classification section indexes.

### Available on CANSIM: tables 228-0047 to 228-0055.

Merchandise imports and exports data in the following tables are indexes (2002=100).

Tables 228-0047 to 228-0049: Balance of payments and customs-based price and volume indexes for all countries; monthly, quarterly and annual.

Tables 228-0050 to 228-0052: Customs-based price indexes, Canada and the United States trade,

and Standard International Trade Classification (SITC revision 3) price indexes for all countries and the United States; monthly, quarterly and annual.

Tables 228-0053 to 228-0055: Price and volume indexes, customs and balance of payments basis, by sector and sub-sector, for all countries, monthly, quarterly and annual.

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**Chain Fisher real export and import values**  
November 2011

The monthly chain Fisher real dollar values (reference year 2002) for Canadian international merchandise trade are now available for November.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 228-0056 and 228-0057.**

Tables 228-0056 and 228-0057: Balance of payments basis, by sector, seasonally adjusted, Fisher formula, chained 2002 dollars, for all countries; monthly and quarterly.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2201, 2202 and 2203.**

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**Supply and disposition of refined petroleum products**

August 2011

Data on the supply and disposition of refined petroleum products are now available for August.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 134-0001 to 134-0004.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2150.**

The August 2011 issue of *The Supply and Disposition of Refined Petroleum Products in Canada*, Vol. 66, no. 8 (45-004-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; [energ@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:energ@statcan.gc.ca)), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■

## New products and studies

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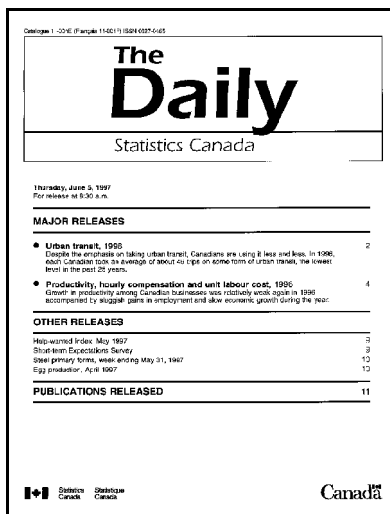
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*The Daily*, January 13, 2012

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**Release dates: January 16 to 20, 2012**

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(Release dates are subject to change.)

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<b>Release date</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Reference period</b>
16	<b>New motor vehicle sales</b>	November 2011
17	<b>Canada's international transactions in securities</b>	November 2011
17	<b>Investment in non-residential building construction</b>	Fourth quarter 2011
18	<b>Health Reports</b>	January 2012
19	<b>Monthly Survey of Manufacturing</b>	November 2011
19	<b>Employment Insurance</b>	November 2011
19	<b>Travel between Canada and other countries</b>	November 2011
20	<b>Consumer Price Index</b>	December 2011
20	<b>Wholesale trade</b>	November 2011

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