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International Merchandise Trade

Annual Review
2011



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Statistics Canada
International Trade Division

International Merchandise Trade

Annual Review 2011

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Note of Appreciation

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Symbols

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- ... not applicable
- 0 True zero or value rounded to zero

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Table of Contents

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Highlights | 6 |
| Key trends in 2011 | |
| A return towards pre-downturn levels of trade | 7 |
| Increased prices strengthened Canada's export performance in 2011..... | 7 |
| Figure 1: Exports values and volumes..... | 7 |
| Table 1 Canada's merchandise exports, balance-of-payment basis - current dollars..... | 8 |
| Imports increase on the strength of volumes | 9 |
| Figure 2: Imports values and volumes | 9 |
| Table 2 Canada's merchandise imports, balance-of-payment basis - current dollars..... | 9 |
| Canada records first trade surplus since 2008 | 10 |
| Regional trade patterns | |
| Exports: North America's share decreases as Asia gains further ground | 11 |
| Table 3 Exports by trading region, customs basis - current dollars, 2002 and 2011 | 11 |
| North America | 11 |
| Figure 3: United States percentage share of exports, customs basis..... | 12 |
| Asia | 12 |
| Europe | 13 |
| Imports: Asia and Europe experience increasing share of imports..... | 13 |
| Table 4 Imports by trading regions, customs basis - current dollars, 2002 and 2011 | 13 |
| North America | 14 |
| Figure 4: United States percentage share of imports, customs basis..... | 14 |
| Asia | 14 |
| Figure 5: China's percentage share of imports, customs basis | 15 |
| Europe | 15 |
| Data concepts and methods | |
| Concepts: Understanding export and import values, volumes and prices | 17 |
| Methods: Analyzing international merchandise trade data | 17 |
| Appendix A- Trading region country distribution, customs basis..... | 18 |

Highlights

- Canada exported \$457.6 billion worth of merchandise in 2011, an increase of 13.0% over 2010, as prices were up 8.6%. Higher exports of energy products, and industrial goods and materials led the increase.
- Imports increased by 10.3% from 2010 to \$456.4 billion. Gains were recorded in six of seven sectors, mainly on the strength of an 8.3% increase in volumes.
- Canada posted a trade surplus of \$1.2 billion in 2011, up from a trade deficit of \$9.0 billion in 2010. This marked Canada's first annual trade surplus in three years.
- North America accounted for 74.9% of Canada's exports in 2011, down from 87.7% in 2002. During the same period, the share of exports destined for Asia and Europe has doubled. China's share of Canada's exports has more than tripled in the past decade, while exports to the United States have fallen.
- Canada's imports from Asia accounted for 19.7% of all imports in 2011, up from 14.5% in 2002. Imports from China accounted for over half of all imports from Asia, totalling \$48.2 billion in 2011. The share of Canada's imports from the United States has fallen from 62.6% in 2002 to 49.5% in 2011.

Key trends in 2011

The 2011 Canadian international merchandise trade annual review is presented in 2 sections. The first provides an overview by sector using balance of payments seasonally adjusted data. The second, regional trade patterns, provides a snapshot of Canada's trading partners using customs based data.

A return towards pre-downturn levels of trade

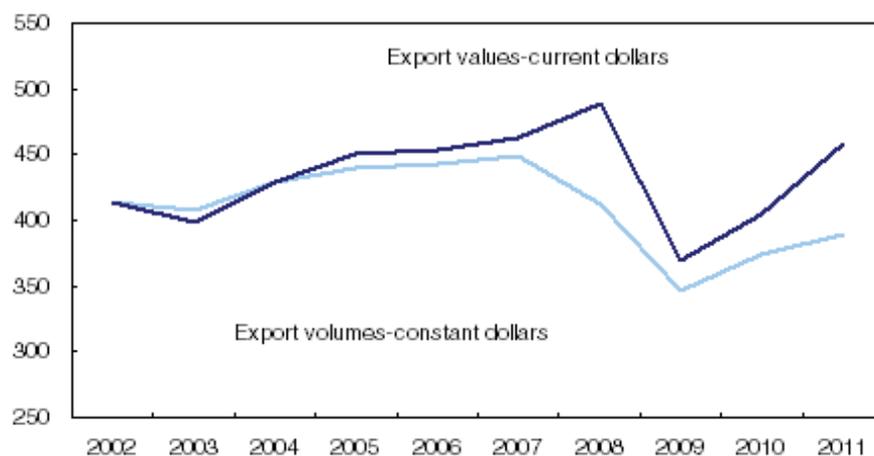
Growth in both exports and imports were recorded in 2011, as Canada's international merchandise trade experienced a second year of increases following the large decreases recorded in 2009. As a result, Canada's total trade came within 2% of the record levels posted in 2008. In 2011, Canada recorded its first trade surplus since 2008.

Increased prices strengthened Canada's export performance in 2011

Canada's merchandise exports totalled \$457.6 billion in 2011, an increase of 13.0% over 2010, with gains concentrated in the latter half of the year. Prices rose by 8.6%.

Figure 1: Exports values and volumes

billions of dollars



Source: Statistics Canada, International Trade Division.

Increases in six of the seven sectors brought export levels back in line with those recorded in the years prior to the 2009 economic downturn. Exports of energy products, and industrial goods and materials accounted for over three-quarters of the growth in 2011, and comprised nearly one half of Canada's exports.

Table 1 Canada's merchandise exports, balance-of-payment basis - current dollars

| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | Difference from 2010 to 2011 | Difference from 2010 to 2011 |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | billions of dollars | | | | | percent | |
| Agricultural and fishing products | 34.7 | 40.9 | 37.2 | 36.9 | 41.0 | 4.1 | 11.1 |
| Energy products | 91.3 | 125.7 | 79.8 | 90.9 | 111.4 | 20.5 | 22.6 |
| Forestry products | 29.3 | 25.4 | 19.5 | 21.9 | 22.4 | 0.5 | 2.4 |
| Industrial goods and materials | 104.8 | 111.3 | 79.1 | 96.5 | 117.0 | 20.5 | 21.2 |
| Machinery and equipment | 93.4 | 92.2 | 80.2 | 76.1 | 80.6 | 4.5 | 5.9 |
| Automotive products | 77.0 | 61.2 | 43.8 | 56.8 | 59.3 | 2.5 | 4.4 |
| Other consumer goods | 18.7 | 18.2 | 17.9 | 16.4 | 16.4 | -0.1 | -0.5 |
| Total | 463.1 | 488.8 | 369.3 | 404.8 | 457.6 | 52.7 | 13.0 |

Note: Total will not be the sum of all commodity groupings, Special transactions trade and Other balance of payments adjustments are not shown in this table.

Source: Statistics Canada, International Trade Division

Exports of energy products led gains in 2011, having reached \$111.4 billion, up \$20.5 billion from 2010 levels. Crude petroleum represented the bulk of this increase, with exports totalling \$67.6 billion, up by 35.0% from 2010, as prices rose 18.8%. Facing increased production in the United States and decreased prices, exports of natural gas declined for the third consecutive year, with 2011 levels sitting at less than half of those recorded in 2008¹.

Exports of industrial goods and materials grew 21.2% from 2010 to \$117.0 billion in 2011. A 14.6% upswing in prices outpaced the increase in volumes. Precious metals and alloys led widespread gains throughout the sector, increasing by \$6.3 billion to \$20.3 billion in 2011. Exports of precious metals and alloys have nearly doubled since 2009 due to higher prices and strong demand for gold and silver.

Exports of machinery and equipment increased for the first time in four years in 2011, up 5.9% to \$80.6 billion. Widespread gains were driven by an increase in volumes. In terms of value, industrial and agricultural machinery accounted for just under half of the sector's increase.

Exports of agricultural and fishing products increased to \$41.0 billion in 2011. Canola exports, up 35.2%, posted a record year led by a near 25% increase in prices.

Exports of automotive products increased from \$56.8 billion in 2010 to \$59.3 billion in 2011. This was the first time since 2005 that exports of trucks and other motor vehicles increased, reflecting higher demand for commercial-use vehicles.

Forestry exports recorded a modest increase of \$534.2 million over 2010, totalling \$22.4 billion in 2011. Newsprint and other paper and paperboard was the sole sub-sector to decline. Other consumer goods, the only export sector to experience a decrease, edged down to \$16.4 billion in 2011.

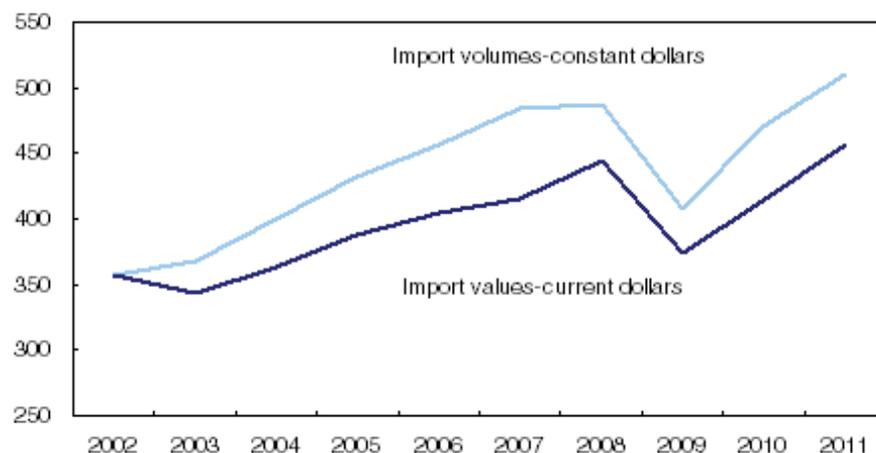
1. U.S. Energy Information Administration - Independent Statistics and Analysis,
http://205.254.135.7/oil_gas/natural_gas/data_publications/eia914/eia914.html

Imports increase on the strength of volumes

Canada's merchandise imports increased to a record \$456.4 billion in 2011, up \$42.5 billion from 2010.

Figure 2: Imports values and volumes

billions of dollars



Source: Statistics Canada, International Trade Division.

Import volumes rose 8.3%, as gains were recorded in six of seven sectors.

Table 2 Canada's merchandise imports, balance-of-payment basis - current dollars

| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | Difference from 2010 to 2011 | Difference from 2010 to 2011 |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | billions of dollars | | | | | percent | |
| Agricultural and fishing products | 25.5 | 28.5 | 29.3 | 29.6 | 32.6 | 3.0 | 10.3 |
| Energy products | 37.3 | 53.2 | 34.0 | 40.5 | 52.6 | 12.0 | 29.7 |
| Forestry products | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.5 | -0.1 | -4.9 |
| Industrial goods and materials | 85.4 | 92.1 | 75.1 | 86.9 | 98.0 | 11.1 | 12.7 |
| Machinery and equipment | 116.6 | 122.6 | 107.9 | 113.9 | 124.7 | 10.8 | 9.5 |
| Automotive products | 80.0 | 72.0 | 55.3 | 68.7 | 71.3 | 2.6 | 3.7 |
| Other consumer goods | 54.8 | 57.6 | 57.5 | 57.8 | 59.6 | 1.8 | 3.2 |
| Total | 415.7 | 443.8 | 374.1 | 413.8 | 456.4 | 42.5 | 10.3 |

Note: Total will not be the sum of all commodity groupings, Special transactions trade and Other balance of payments adjustments are not shown in this table.

Source: Statistics Canada, International Trade Division

Imports of energy products led sectoral gains, increasing by 29.7% to \$52.6 billion in 2011 as prices rose by 20.9%. Import levels of crude petroleum, up 19.0%, reached \$28.4 billion in 2011, as prices increased 30.1%. Petroleum and coal products, namely fuel oil, gasoline, and pipeline diluents led the overall increase.

Imports of industrial goods and materials hit a record level of \$98.0 billion in 2011, up from \$86.9 billion in 2010. Both prices and volumes increased. Widespread gains were led by precious metals and alloys, which increased more than fivefold in the last decade. As was the case with exports, the increased prices of gold and silver have had a direct influence on import levels.

Machinery and equipment, the largest import sector, accounted for more than a quarter of total imports in 2011. On the strength of increased volumes, up 14.5%, imports in this sector increased by 9.5% to \$124.7 billion in 2011. Widespread gains were led by imports of industrial and agricultural machinery, as well as other machinery and equipment.

Imports of agricultural and fishing products reached a record level of \$32.6 billion in 2011. Gains were widespread, as volumes increased by 7.8%.

Increased volumes of trucks and other motor vehicles pushed import levels of automotive products up to \$71.3 billion for the year. Imports of automotive products, namely passenger autos, were adversely affected by decreased imports from Japan following March's earthquake and tsunami.

Imports of other consumer goods rose 3.2% to a record of \$59.6 billion in 2011. Forestry products was the sole import sector to experience a decline from 2010 levels, down by \$129.6 million to \$2.5 billion in 2011.

Canada records first trade surplus since 2008

Canada's export performance, particularly in the latter half of the year, brought Canada's annual trade balance from a deficit of \$9.0 billion in 2010, to a surplus of \$1.2 billion in 2011.

Energy products make up a substantial component of Canada's trade balance. Increased exports of energy products contributed a surplus of \$58.8 billion to the overall trade balance in 2011.

Canada's trade surplus with the United States grew from \$36.7 billion in 2010 to \$49.4 billion in 2011. Increased export levels of crude petroleum to the United States in 2011 contributed to the surplus.

Canada's trade deficit with countries other than the United States expanded from \$45.7 billion in 2010 to \$48.2 billion in 2011.

Regional trade patterns²

Canada's trade remained concentrated in three trading regions in 2011 – North America, Asia, and Europe. Exports to these three regions represented over 95% of all goods leaving the country in 2011, and imports from these regions accounted for more than 90% of all goods entering the country.

Exports: North America's share decreases as Asia gains further ground

While North America remained by far the primary destination for Canadian exports in 2011, its share of total exports fell for the tenth consecutive year to 74.9% in 2011, down from 76.2% in 2010, and 87.7% in 2002. Asia became the second most important destination for Canadian exports in 2011, and along with Europe has by and large assumed North America's declining share of exports.

Table 3 Exports by trading region, customs basis - current dollars, 2002 and 2011

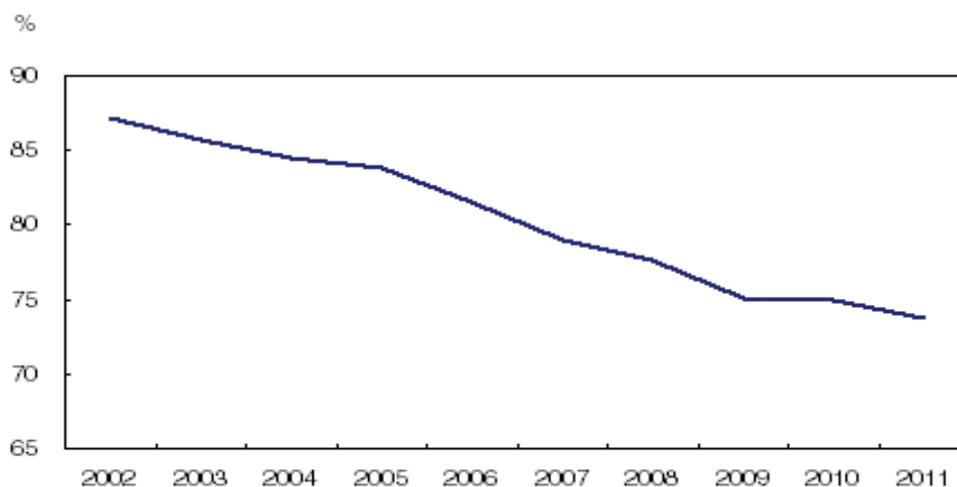
| | 2002 | 2011 | 2002 | 2011 |
|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | billions of dollars | | percent | |
| North America | 347.8 | 335.6 | 87.7 | 74.9 |
| Asia | 20.2 | 46.6 | 5.1 | 10.4 |
| Europe | 19.8 | 46.2 | 5.0 | 10.3 |
| South America | 2.3 | 6.5 | 0.6 | 1.5 |
| Middle East | 2.1 | 5.8 | 0.5 | 1.3 |
| Africa | 1.4 | 2.6 | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| Oceania | 1.4 | 2.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| Central America/Antilles | 1.4 | 2.1 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| Total | 396.4 | 447.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Statistics Canada, International Trade Division

North America

Exports to North American destinations rose 10.3% to \$335.6 billion in 2011. The top exports in 2011, unchanged from 2010, were crude petroleum, passenger automobiles, petroleum and coal products, and natural gas. The United States, Canada's largest trading partner, was the main destination for virtually all of these goods.

2. Customs based data were used in the analysis of Canada's regional and country level trading partners

Figure 3: United States percentage share of exports, customs basis

Source: Statistics Canada, International Trade Division.

Exports destined for the United States increased 10.4% from 2010, to \$330.1 billion in 2011. Gains were led by a record \$68.4 billion worth of crude petroleum exports in 2011, which alone accounted for more than half of the increase over 2010 levels. Gains in petroleum and coal products, and passenger automobiles were partially offset by a third straight year of decline for natural gas exports.

Despite these gains, the share of Canadian exports to the United States declined to 73.7% of total exports in 2011, down from 87.1% in 2002.

Exports to Mexico rose 9.3% to reach \$5.5 billion in 2011. Exports of canola destined for Mexico reached record levels in 2011, surpassing 2010 levels by 27.5% to reach \$838.9 million.

Asia

Accounting for 10.4% of Canada's exports, Asia became the second largest destination for Canadian goods in 2011, a position the region held only once in the previous decade, in 2002. Totalling \$46.6 billion in 2011, exports to Asia increased by 24.8% over 2010 levels. Exports destined for China, Japan, and South Korea accounted for over two-thirds of all goods headed to Asian countries.

China's share of Canada's exports has more than tripled in the past decade, increasing from 1.0% in 2002 to 3.8% in 2011. During this same period, the value of exports destined for China has more than quadrupled.

Exports to China, Canada's third largest country of destination for exports, increased by 26.9% to \$16.8 billion in 2011. Wood pulp, the top export to China for a second consecutive year, recorded an increase of 22.9% from 2010, to reach a record high of \$2.5 billion. Gains in 2011 were led by iron ores and concentrates, exports of which more than doubled from 2010, to \$1.6 billion. Export levels of softwood lumber to China were more than twenty-fold higher than those recorded in 2005, having risen by 63.0% from 2010 to \$1.1 billion in 2011.

Exports destined for Japan reached \$10.7 billion in 2011, up 16.0% from 2010. Exports of coal and other bituminous substances, a production component used in the Japanese steel industry, accounted for more than one-fifth of all Canadian exports to Japan in 2011. Higher exports of canola and copper in ores also contributed to the rise.

Canada's exports to South Korea increased by 37.1% in 2011, topping \$5 billion for the first time. The gains were led by coal and other bituminous substances, which made up more than one-third of Canada's exports to South Korea in 2011, and have been the top export since 2005.

Europe

Europe's share of Canada's exports has more than doubled in the past decade, up from 5.0% in 2002 to 10.3% in 2011. Despite reaching \$46.2 billion in 2011, exports to Europe were surpassed by gains in exports to Asian countries, resulting in Europe becoming the third largest destination for Canadian exports in 2011. The top export to Europe in 2011 was precious metals and alloys, unchanged since 2008. The United Kingdom, the Netherlands, and Germany together accounted for 59.6% of all exports destined for Europe in 2011.

The United Kingdom remained the second largest global destination for Canadian exports for the sixth consecutive year, experiencing a 14.8% increase through 2011 to reach a record high \$18.8 billion in total exports. Gains were entirely buoyed by precious metals and alloys, exports of which have fuelled gains over the past few years, representing over 60% of Canadian exports to the United Kingdom in 2011. Moderating the increase was a nearly \$1 billion decrease in aircraft exported to the United Kingdom in 2011.

The Netherlands replaced Germany in 2011 as the second largest European destination for Canadian exports, the result of a 46.9% increase in exports, totalling a record high \$4.8 billion. The year over year gain was led by petroleum and coal products, which more than doubled to \$1.1 billion, representing nearly a quarter of all Canadian exports shipped to the Netherlands in 2011. Further supporting gains were increased exports of iron ores and concentrates, and coal and other bituminous substances.

Exports to Germany remained largely unchanged from 2010 to 2011, increasing slightly by 0.5% to \$4.0 billion. Widespread gains, led by exports of aircraft, were partially offset by a two-thirds decrease in exports of iron ores and concentrates to \$240.6 million, their lowest level in the past seven years.

Imports: Asia and Europe experience increasing share of imports

The share of goods imported from North American countries has declined over past decade, down from 67.8% in 2002 to 55.9% in 2011. In the past decade, the share of imports from Asian countries has shown the largest gains, increasing from 14.5% in 2002 to 19.7% in 2011.

Table 4 Imports by trading regions, customs basis - current dollars, 2002 and 2011

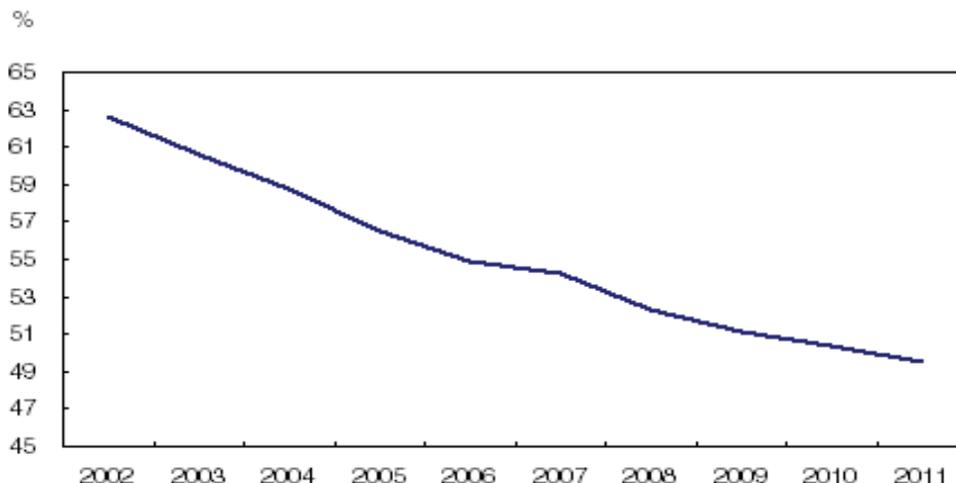
| | 2002 | 2011 | 2002 | 2011 |
|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | billions of dollars | | percent | |
| North America | 236.6 | 249.4 | 67.8 | 55.9 |
| Asia | 50.8 | 87.9 | 14.5 | 19.7 |
| Europe | 46.2 | 64.6 | 13.2 | 14.5 |
| South America | 5.3 | 15.2 | 1.5 | 3.4 |
| Africa | 3.1 | 13.5 | 0.9 | 3.0 |
| Middle East | 3.1 | 9.7 | 0.9 | 2.2 |
| Central America/Antilles | 1.6 | 3.3 | 0.5 | 0.7 |
| Oceania | 2.3 | 2.3 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Total | 349.0 | 445.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Statistics Canada, International Trade Division

North America

Imports from North American countries were led by motor vehicle parts, passenger automobiles, and trucks in 2011, unchanged in nearly a decade. While these imports were predominantly sourced from the United States, nearly a fifth were imported from Mexico.

Figure 4: United States percentage share of imports, customs basis



Source: Statistics Canada, International Trade Division.

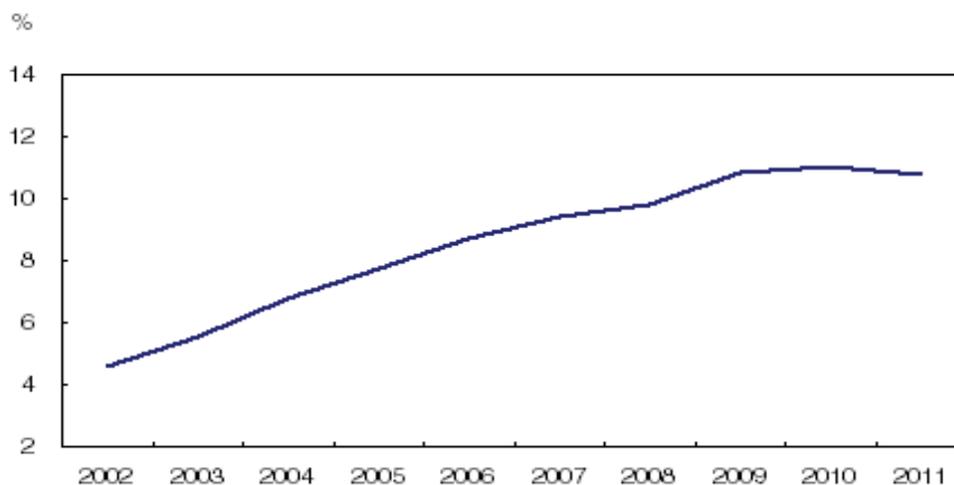
While overall import levels rose 27.8% from 2002 to 2011, imports from the United States in 2011 were nearly unchanged from those recorded a decade ago. As a result, the share of imports sourced from the United States dropped to 49.5% in 2011, down from 62.6% in 2002.

In 2011, imports from the United States increased 8.6% from 2010 levels to reach \$220.8 billion. Gains were led by a near doubling of imports of fuel oils, such as diesel, up to a record high of \$3.9 billion in 2011. Imports of other petroleum and coal products from the United States also reached record levels, up by 52.7% to \$5.0 billion in 2011. Higher imports of automotive products further supported gains.

The share of Canadian imports sourced from Mexico has risen from 3.7% in 2002 to 5.5% in 2011. Mexico remained the third most important source of imports for the Canadian market in 2011, reaching \$24.6 billion, up from \$22.1 billion in 2010. Other telecommunication and related equipment, including flat screen televisions and cellular telephones, remained the top import from Mexico in 2011, despite having edged down from 2010 to \$3.4 billion. Notable gains were recorded in automotive products, other petroleum and coal products, and precious metals and alloys.

Asia

Imports from Asia increased by 7.7% over 2010 to \$87.9 billion, accounting for 19.7% of the Canadian import market in 2011. Imports from Asia were led by computers, other telecommunication and related equipment, and passenger automobiles, unchanged during the past decade. China, Japan, and South Korea accounted for over three-quarters of Canada's imports from the region.

Figure 5: China's percentage share of imports, customs basis

Source: Statistics Canada, International Trade Division.

China remained Canada's second largest source for imports for the tenth consecutive year, accounting for 10.8% of Canadian imports in 2011. Imports from China reached \$48.2 billion in 2011, an 8.1% increase from 2010. Computers, supported in recent years by the tablet device market, led import levels from China for the tenth consecutive year, totalling \$6.4 billion in 2011. Year over year gains were led by cellular telephones and equipment related to next generation mobile network technology.

Japan has seen its share of Canadian imports decline over the past decade, down from 4.4% in 2002 to 2.9% in 2011. Imports from Japan contracted by 2.9% from 2010 to \$13.1 billion. Impacted by the earthquake and tsunami Japan experienced in March, imports of automotive products receded by nearly \$1 billion from their 2010 levels. Losses were likewise experienced in other telecommunication and related equipment, imports of which were at less than two-thirds of their 2008 levels.

Imports from South Korea reached \$6.6 billion in 2011, a 7.4% increase from 2010 levels. Widespread gains were led by other general purpose industrial machinery, precious metals and alloys, and passenger automobiles.

Europe

Imports from Europe surpassed 2010 levels by 10.2%, reaching \$64.6 billion in 2011. This marked a return to levels recorded prior to the 2009 economic downturn, and was just short of the record high levels experienced in 2008. The top imports from Europe in 2011 were crude petroleum, and medicinal and pharmaceutical products, unchanged over the past decade.

Germany maintained its position as Canada's largest source of imports from Europe in 2011, with levels having increased by 13.3% to \$12.8 billion. Nearly one-third of these imports were comprised of passenger automobiles, and medicinal and pharmaceutical products, the top imports from Germany over the past decade.

Imports from the United Kingdom were down 3.6% from 2010, to \$10.3 billion. The decrease was largely due to a \$1.2 billion decline in imports of crude petroleum. Despite the decrease, crude petroleum remained the top import from the United Kingdom in 2011, unchanged in the past decade. Partially offsetting the decline in 2011 were increased imports of other petroleum and coal products, and fuel oil.

France, Italy, and Norway rounded out the top five European countries in terms of imports in 2011. Imports from France edged up to \$5.5 billion in 2011, with medicinal and pharmaceutical products remaining the top import. Imports from Italy surpassed 2010 levels by 9.4% to reach \$5.1 billion in 2011, marking the ninth consecutive year that other beverages, which includes wine, has been the top import. Imports from Norway recorded the largest gains of any European country, increasing by 52.6% from 2010 to \$4.3 billion in 2011. A \$1.0 billion increase in crude petroleum imports led the gains for Norway, and served to buoy Europe wide import levels of this commodity for Canada in 2011.

Data concepts and methods

Concepts: Understanding export and import values, volumes and prices

Throughout this article, export and import values, volumes, and prices are discussed and thus, it is important to make clear the relationship between these three concepts.

Export values refer to total exports, and are the dollar value of Canada's merchandise sales to other countries. Export values can be broken down into two components: export prices and export volumes.

Export prices are the prices charged for the merchandise sold. Export volumes are export values adjusted for price, also known as real exports or constant dollar exports. Constant dollar exports are calculated using the Paasche Price indices.

While export values offer an indication of whether Canadian companies received more dollars or fewer dollars for their goods, export volumes offer an indication of quantity.

Similarly, import values are the dollar value of Canada's merchandise purchases from companies located in other countries. Import prices are the prices that Canadian companies pay to import these products. Import volumes, or constant dollar imports, are import values adjusted for price. Constant dollar imports are calculated using the Paasche Price indices.

Methods: Analyzing international merchandise trade data

Statistics Canada derives import trade data primarily from administrative records compiled by the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA). Canadian exports to the United States are compiled using United States import statistics while exports to other destinations are compiled by the International Trade Division from documents (Export Declaration - B13A) received via CBSA and from Summary Reports, Canadian Automated Export Declarations (CAED) and G7 Reports submitted directly to Statistics Canada.

This customs-based information undergoes certain adjustments in order to conform to the concepts and definitions of the Canadian System of National Accounts. The adjustments to derive balance of payments based trade data include valuation, residency, timing and coverage.

The principal difference between the two trade concepts is that customs-based merchandise trade statistics cover the physical movement of goods crossing international boundaries and affecting the material stocks of Canada as they are reflected on customs documents. Balance of payments data are intended to cover all economic transactions between residents and non-residents. While balance of payments-based data, which make up part of the current account, are more useful for those interested in macroeconomic issues, customs data provide a wealth of detail on specific commodities and trading partners.

Unless otherwise specified all trade values are on a balance of payment basis. Trade data for individual countries are available on a customs basis.

Appendix A - Trading region country distribution, customs basis

North America

Canada
Greenland
Mexico
Saint Pierre and Miquelon
United States

Europe

Albania
Andorra
Armenia
Austria
Azerbaijan
Belarus
Belgium
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Bulgaria
Croatia
Czech Republic
Denmark
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Russian Federation
Serbia
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Slovenia
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Libya
Oman
Qatar
Saudi Arabia
Somalia
Sudan
Syria
Turkey
United Arab Emirates
Yemen

Africa

Algeria
Angola
Antarctica
Benin
Botswana
Bouvet Island
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cameroon
Cape Verde
Central African Republic
Chad
Comoros
Congo
Democratic Republic of the Congo
Djibouti
Equatorial Guinea
French Southern Territories
Gabon
Gambia
Ghana
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Ivory Coast
Kenya
Lesotho
Liberia

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Namibia
Niger
Nigeria
Rwanda
Saint Helena
Sao Tome and Principe
Senegal
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
South Africa
Swaziland
Togo
Tunisia
Uganda
United Republic of Tanzania
Western Sahara
Zambia
Zimbabwe

Asia

Afghanistan
Bangladesh
Bhutan
British Indian Ocean Territory
Brunei Darussalam
Cambodia
China
Hong Kong
India
Indonesia
Japan
Laos
Macao
Malaysia
Maldives
Mongolia
Myanmar
Nepal
North Korea
Pakistan
Philippines
Singapore
South Korea
Sri Lanka
Taiwan
Thailand
Timor-Leste
Viet Nam

Oceania

American Samoa
 Australia
 Christmas Island
 Cocos (Keeling) Islands
 Cook Islands
 Fiji
 French Polynesia
 Guam
 Heard Island and McDonald Islands
 Kiribati
 Nauru
 New Caledonia
 New Zealand
 Niue
 Norfolk Island
 Papua New Guinea
 Pitcairn
 Samoa
 Solomon Islands
 Tonga
 United States Minor Outlying Islands
 Vanuatu
 Wallis and Futuna

South America

Argentina
 Bolivia
 Brazil
 Chile
 Colombia
 Ecuador
 Falkland Islands (Malvinas)
 Guyana
 Paraguay
 Peru
 Suriname
 Uruguay
 Venezuela

Central America / Antilles

(continued)
 El Salvador
 Grenada
 Guatemala
 Haiti
 Honduras
 Jamaica
 Montserrat
 Netherlands Antilles
 Nicaragua
 Panama
 Saint Kitts and Nevis
 Saint Lucia
 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
 Trinidad and Tobago
 Turks and Caicos Islands

Central America / Antilles

Anguilla
 Antigua and Barbuda
 Aruba
 Bahamas
 Barbados
 Belize
 Bermuda
 British Virgin Islands
 Cayman Islands
 Costa Rica
 Cuba
 Dominica
 Dominican Republic