



Canada-Jordan

Publication No. 2011-107-E 15 August 2011

Alexandre Gauthier*

International Affairs, Trade and Finance Division Parliamentary Information and Research Service

Canada–Jordan (Trade and Investment Series)

HTML and PDF versions of this publication are available on IntraParl (the parliamentary intranet) and on the Parliament of Canada website.

Ce document est également publié en français.

The Library of Parliament *Trade and Investment* series provides information on Canada's trade and investment relationship with selected countries. Particular attention is paid to bilateral merchandise trade, trade in services, and foreign investment. These publications are prepared by the Parliamentary Information and Research Service, which carries out research for and provides information and analysis to parliamentarians and Senate and House of Commons committees and parliamentary associations.

* Simon Lapointe, formerly of the Library of Parliament, contributed to the preparation of this document.

CONTENTS

MERCHANDISE TRADE	1
PRODUCTS	2

Merchandise Trade

In 2010, Canada's bilateral merchandise trade with Jordan totalled \$85.9 million, consisting of \$66.0 million in Canadian exports to, and \$19.9 million in imports from, Jordan. Exports and imports have increased significantly over the 2000 to 2010 period – 202% for exports and 630% for imports – although trade between the countries has varied considerably from year to year.

Jordan is neither a major export destination nor a major source of imports for Canada. Jordan was Canada's 12th largest export destination in the Middle East in 2010, and its 88th largest export destination worldwide. It was Canada's 11th largest source of imports from the Middle East in that year, and its 109th largest source of imports worldwide.

At the provincial level, Quebec and Ontario accounted for two thirds of Canada's total exports of goods to Jordan in 2010. In that year, Quebec exported \$23.8 million to Jordan while Ontario exported \$20.2 million.

British Columbia and Saskatchewan have seen the fastest growth in exports to Jordan in recent years. From 2005 to 2010, exports from British Columbia to Jordan grew at an average rate of 48% per year; the average annual rate for Saskatchewan was 34%. Exports from Ontario to Jordan decreased by an average rate of 14% per year over the 2005 to 2010 period, while those from Quebec grew by less than 2% on average each year.

Figure 1

Merchandise Trade

\$ millions

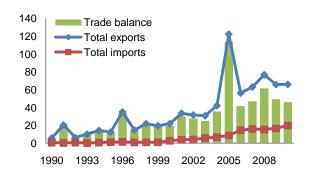


Figure 2

Importance to Canada

Average yearly growth (%): Share of total trade (%): 2005–2010

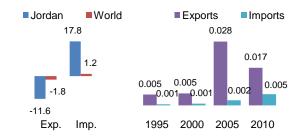
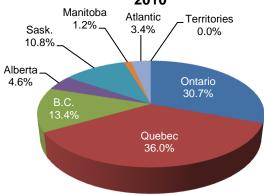


Figure 3

Exports by Province/Territory – 2010



All figures were prepared by the author using Statistics Canada annual figures as of spring 2011.

The merchandise trade data are customs-based; the services trade and foreign direct investment data are balance of payments-based.

Products

Canada's main exports to Jordan are paper and paper articles, motor vehicles and parts, and wood and wood articles.

Imports to Canada from Jordan are mainly knitted and woven clothing and apparel; together, these products made up about 71% of Canada's total imports in 2010. The other significant imported products from Jordan that year were inorganic chemicals; precious metals, jewellery and coins; and vegetables.

In 2010, Canada had a trade surplus with Jordan in most product categories. The exceptions were clothing and textiles, a category in which Canada had a trade deficit of \$12.5 million, and metals, mines and energy, with a deficit of just over \$200,000.

Data on trade in services and on foreign direct investment between Canada and Jordan are not available.

Figure 4

Major Export Products

\$ millions

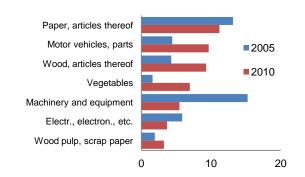


Figure 5

Major Import Products

\$ millions

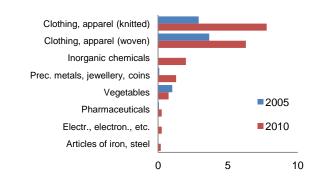
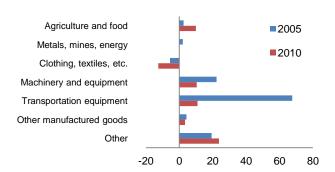


Figure 6

Balance by Category

\$ millions



All figures were prepared by the author using Statistics Canada annual figures as of spring 2011.

The merchandise trade data are customs-based; the services trade and foreign direct investment data are balance of payments-based.