



Canada-United Arab Emirates

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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.

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Merchandise Trade

In 2010, Canada's bilateral merchandise trade with the United Arab Emirates (UAE) totalled almost \$1.3 billion, comprised of \$1.1 billion in exports to, and \$153.3 million in imports from, the UAE.

The UAE was Canada's 20th largest destination for exports worldwide in 2010, and its largest export destination in the Middle East, a region that includes 22 countries. The country was Canada's 73rd largest source of imports globally, and its sixth largest source in the Middle East in that year.

Over the 2005 to 2010 period, the value of Canada's exports to the UAE grew at an average annual rate of 14.1%, compared to a decrease of 1.8% worldwide. The value of Canada's imports from the country increased at an average annual rate of 18.3% over the period, compared to 1.2% worldwide. That said, the value of Canada's exports to, and imports from, the UAE have decreased since 2008, and declined by 13% and 22% respectively from 2009 to 2010.

In 2010, Saskatchewan, Ontario, Alberta and Quebec were the largest provincial exporters to the UAE, with exports valued at \$280.9 million, \$234.9 million, \$215.9 million and \$206.7 million respectively.

Most provinces/territories have experienced growth in the value of their exports to the UAE in recent years, the only exception being Ontario, which had an average annual decline of 1.4% in the value of its exports to the UAE over the 2005 to 2010 period. Newfoundland and Labrador, Saskatchewan and Manitoba were the fastest-growing Canadian exporters to the UAE over the period, with average annual growth rates of 98%, 67% and 64% respectively.

Figure 1

Merchandise Trade

\$ billions

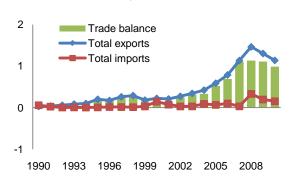


Figure 2

Importance to Canada

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

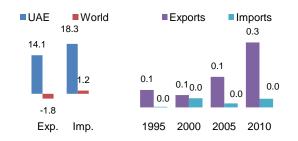
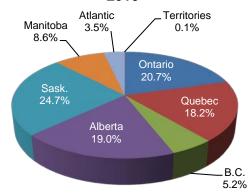


Figure 3

Exports by Province/Territory – 2010



All figures were prepared by the authors 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

In 2010, manufactured goods accounted for 51% of the value of Canada's exports to the UAE, while resource-based goods represented the remaining 49%. This composition was quite different from that of 2005, when manufactured goods and resource-based goods accounted for 75% and 25% respectively of the value of Canada's exports to the UAE.

Canada's highest-valued exports to the UAE in 2010 were canola seeds, lentils and wheat, at \$351.9 million, \$73.6 million and \$46.8 million respectively. The value of Canadian exports of these products to the country increased by \$342.8 million, \$69.1 million and \$41.5 million respectively from 2005 to 2010.

In 2010, manufactured goods represented 94% of the value of Canada's imports from the UAE, with resource-based goods accounting for the remaining 6%. This composition was somewhat different from that of 2005, when manufactured goods accounted for nearly 100% of the value of Canada's imports from the country.

Canada's highest-valued imports from the UAE in 2010 were non-crude petroleum oils, articles of jewellery and leguminous vegetables, at \$107.1 million, \$6.5 million and \$5.0 million respectively. From 2005 to 2010, the value of Canadian imports of these products from the country grew by \$85.2 million, \$4.6 million and \$5.0 million respectively.

Canada had trade surpluses with the UAE in most product categories in 2010, the largest and fastest-growing of which was in agriculture and food. It had a relatively small trade deficit with the country in metals, mines and energy in that year.

Data on services trade and investment between Canada and the UAE are not available.

Figure 4

Major Export Products

\$ millions

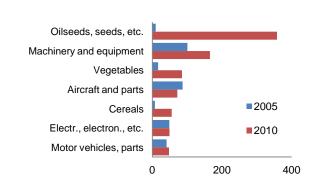


Figure 5

Major Import Products

\$ millions

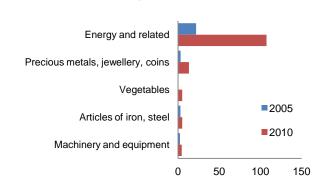
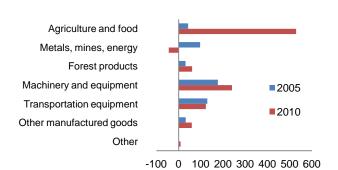


Figure 6

Balance by Category

\$ millions



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