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## TRADE AND INVESTMENT



### ***Canada–Australia***

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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 2011, Canada–Australia merchandise trade totalled \$3.7 billion, comprised of \$1.9 billion in Canadian exports to, and \$1.8 billion in imports from, Australia.

The value of Canada’s exports to Australia increased by 8.3% between 2010 and 2011, while the value of Canada’s imports from the country grew by 9.1%.

Australia was Canada’s 16<sup>th</sup> largest export destination worldwide in 2011. In that year, it was Canada’s 28<sup>th</sup> largest source of imports globally.

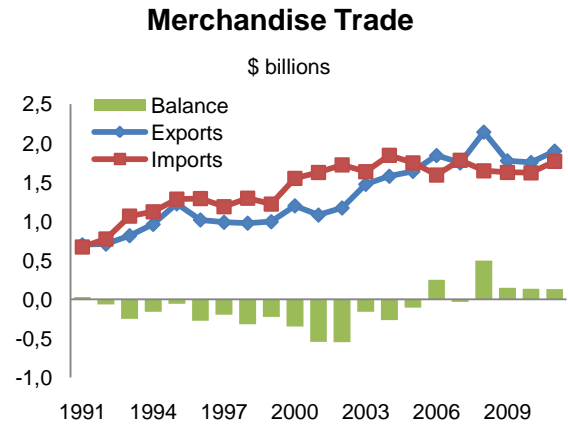
Over the 2006 to 2011 period, the value of Canada’s exports to Australia grew at an average annual rate of 0.6%, compared to 0.3% worldwide. In 2011, as in 2006, the value of Canada’s exports to the country as a share of the value of Canada’s total exports was 0.4%.

The value of Canada’s imports from Australia increased at an average annual rate of 2.1% over the 2006 to 2011 period, compared to 2.4% worldwide. In 2011, as in 2006, the value of Canada’s imports from the country as a share of the value of Canada’s total exports was 0.4%.

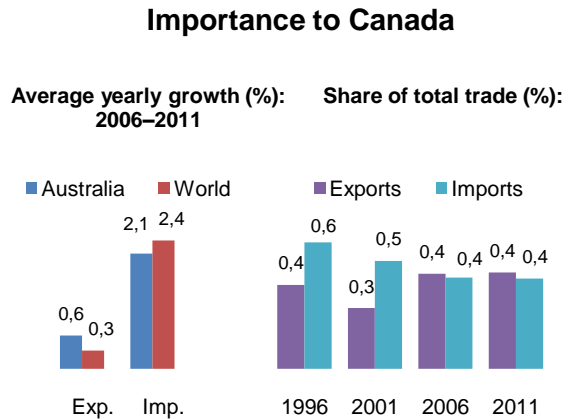
At the provincial/territorial level, Ontario and Quebec together accounted for 55.9% of the value of Canada’s exports to Australia in 2011, with exports valued at \$670.6 million and \$390.7 million respectively.

Over the 2006 to 2011 period, the fastest-growing provincial/territorial exporters to Australia were Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, with average annual growth rates of 24.5%, 14.0% and 12.9% respectively.

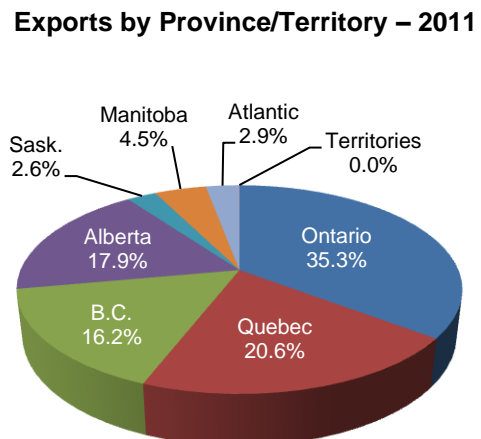
**Figure 1**



**Figure 2**



**Figure 3**



All figures were prepared using 2011 data, based on Statistics Canada annual figures released in spring 2012. The merchandise trade data are customs-based; the services trade and foreign direct investment data are balance of payments-based.

**Products**

In 2011, manufactured goods accounted for 90.8% of the value of Canada's exports to Australia, with resource-based goods representing the remaining 9.2%. This composition had changed slightly since 2006, when manufactured goods and resource-based goods accounted for 91.0% and 9.0% respectively of the value of Canada's exports to the country.

Canada's highest-valued exports to Australia in 2011 were aircraft and sulphur, which together accounted for 13.2% of the value of Canada's exports to the country. The value of Canadian aircraft and sulphur exports to Australia increased from \$0 and \$42.6 million respectively in 2006 to \$137.6 million and \$112.2 million respectively in 2011.

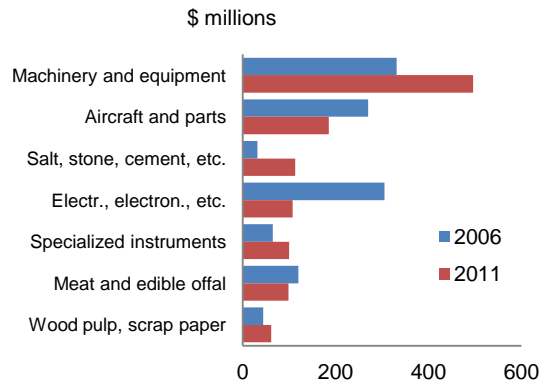
In 2011, manufactured goods represented 73.0% of the value of Canada's imports from Australia, with resource-based goods accounting for the remaining 27.0%. This composition had changed somewhat since 2006, when manufactured goods and resource-based goods represented 93.5% and 6.5% respectively of the value of Canada's imports from the country.

Canada's highest-valued imports from Australia in 2011 were nickel ore and wine, which together accounted for 35.3% of the value of Canada's imports from the country. The value of Canadian nickel ore imports from Australia increased from \$83.9 million in 2006 to \$393.7 million in 2011, while the value of wine imports decreased from \$294.5 million in 2006 to \$230.9 million in 2011.

In 2011, trade between Canada and Australia was relatively balanced, with Canada having a trade surplus in the machinery and equipment, transportation equipment and forest products categories, and Australia having a trade surplus in the product categories of metals, mines and energy, agriculture and food, and other manufactured goods.

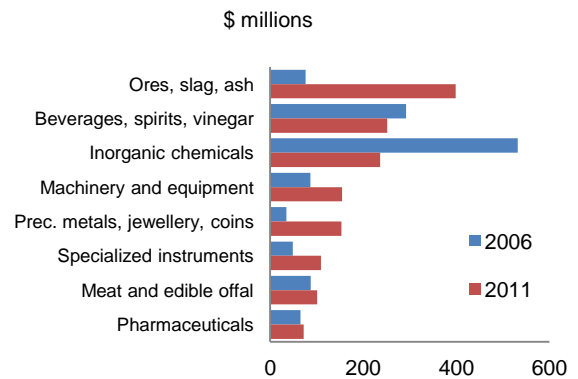
**Figure 4**

**Major Export Products – 2011**



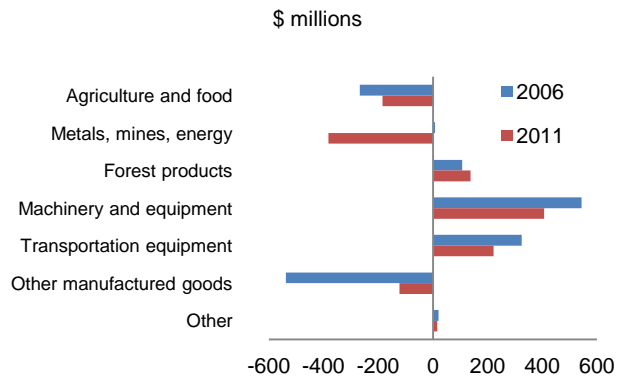
**Figure 5**

**Major Import Products – 2011**



**Figure 6**

**Balance by Category – 2011**



All figures were prepared using 2011 data, based on Statistics Canada annual figures released in spring 2012. The merchandise trade data are customs-based; the services trade and foreign direct investment data are balance of payments-based.

**Services and Investment**

In 2009, the most recent year for which data are available, Canada–Australia services trade totalled \$1.5 billion, comprised of \$903.0 million in Canadian exports to, and \$571.0 million in imports from, Australia.

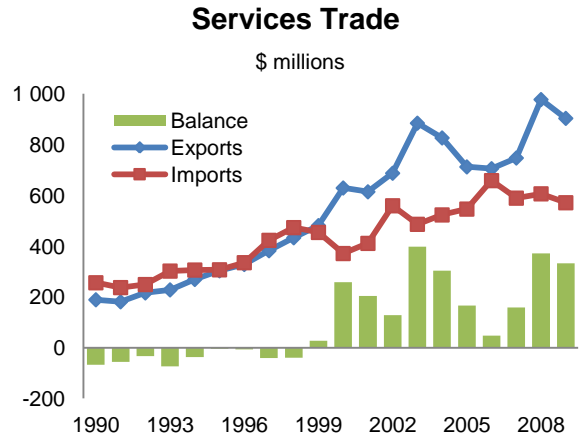
The value of Canada’s services exports to Australia decreased by 7.6% from 2008 to 2009, while the value of Canada’s services imports from the country declined by 5.8%.

In 2009, Canada had a trade surplus with Australia in every services trade category. In that year, Canada exported \$373.0 million, \$340.0 million and \$191.0 million respectively in travel, commercial, and transportation and government services to Australia, and imported \$274.0 million, \$209.0 million and \$88.0 million respectively in such services from the country.

The stock of Canadian direct investment in Australia totalled \$25.3 billion in 2011, making it Canada’s fifth largest destination for foreign investment abroad. Canadian direct investment in the country increased by 15.0% between 2010 and 2011.

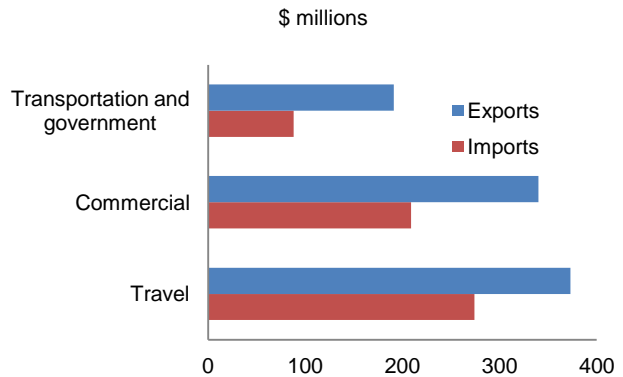
In 2011, the stock of Australian direct investment in Canada totalled \$5.6 billion, making it the 12<sup>th</sup> largest source of foreign investment in Canada. Australian direct investment in Canada decreased by 2.9% between 2010 and 2011.

**Figure 7**



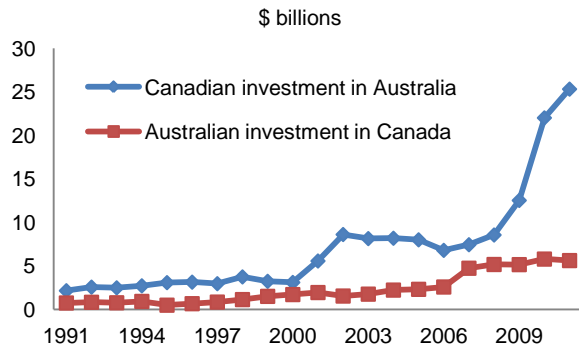
**Figure 8**

**Services Trade by Type – 2009**



**Figure 9**

**Foreign Direct Investment**



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