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TRADE AND INVESTMENT



Canada–Peru

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The Library of Parliament ***Trade and Investment*** series provides information on Canada's trade and investment relationship with the world and with selected countries. The series also describes the merchandise trade relationship that each of Canada's 10 provinces and three territories has with the world. 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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Canada–Peru
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Ce document est également publié en français.

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Merchandise Trade

In 2012, Canada–Peru merchandise trade totalled \$4.2 billion, comprised of \$536.2 million in Canadian exports to, and \$3.7 billion in imports from, Peru.

The value of Canada's exports to Peru increased by 3.8% between 2011 and 2012, while the value of Canada's imports from the country declined by 16.3%.

Peru was Canada's 32nd largest export destination worldwide in 2012. In that year, it was Canada's 15th largest source of imports globally.

Over the 2007 to 2012 period, the value of Canada's exports to Peru grew at an average annual rate of 10.1%, compared to 0.2% worldwide. The value of Canada's exports to the country as a share of the value of Canada's total exports in 2012 was, as in 2007, 0.1%.

The value of Canada's imports from Peru increased at an average annual rate of 11.5% over the 2007 to 2012 period, compared to 2.6% worldwide. The value of Canada's imports from the country as a share of the value of Canada's total imports increased from 0.5% in 2007 to 0.8% in 2012.

At the provincial/territorial level, Ontario and Saskatchewan together accounted for 45.5% of the value of Canada's exports to Peru in 2012, with exports valued at \$122.2 million and \$121.9 million respectively.

Over the 2007 to 2012 period, the fastest-growing provincial/territorial exporters to Peru were Yukon, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Over that period, the value of Yukon's exports to Peru increased from \$0 to \$40.5 million. Meanwhile, the average annual growth rates for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were 29.0% and 25.2% respectively.

Figure 1

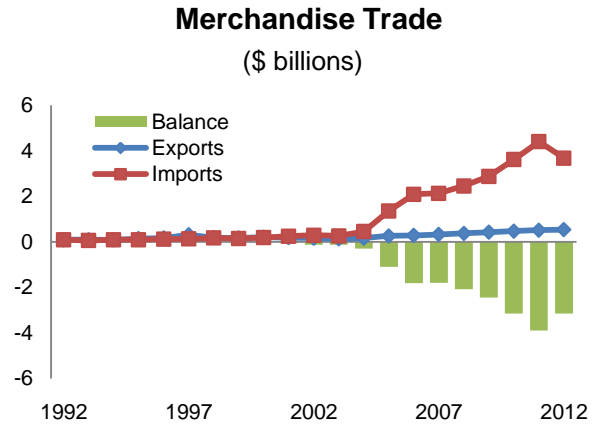


Figure 2

Importance to Canada

Average yearly growth (%): 2007–2012 Share of total trade (%):

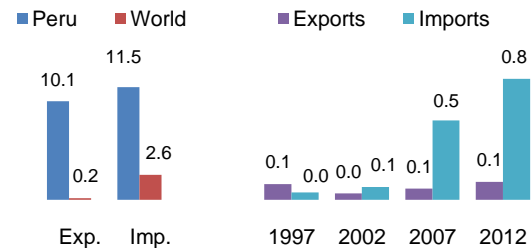
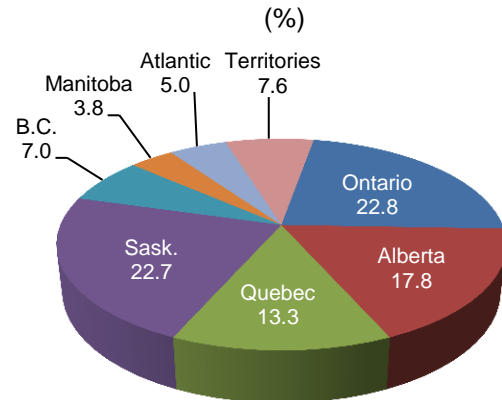


Figure 3

Exports by Province/Territory – 2012



All figures were prepared using Statistics Canada data available in spring 2013.

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

Products

In 2012, manufactured goods accounted for 54.1% of the value of Canada's exports to Peru, with resource-based goods representing the remaining 45.9%. This composition had changed somewhat since 2007, when manufactured goods and resource-based goods accounted for 58.5% and 41.5% respectively of the value of Canada's exports to the country.

Canada's highest-valued exports to Peru in 2012 were wheat, copper ore, leguminous vegetables and certain types of machinery parts, which together accounted for 49.0% of the value of Canada's exports to the country. The value of Canada's wheat, copper ore, leguminous vegetable and machinery parts exports to Peru increased from \$105.4 million, \$0, \$18.2 million and \$9.1 million respectively in 2007 to \$166.1 million, \$40.5 million, \$30.0 million and \$26.1 million respectively in 2012.

In 2012, resource-based goods represented 93.4% of the value of Canada's imports from Peru, while manufactured goods accounted for the remaining 6.6%. This composition had changed since 2007, when resource-based goods and manufactured goods represented 86.4% and 13.6% respectively of the value of Canada's imports from the country.

Canada's highest-valued import from Peru in 2012 was gold, which accounted for 73.1% of the value of Canada's imports from the country. The value of Canadian gold imports from Peru increased from \$1.3 billion in 2007 to \$2.7 billion in 2012.

In 2012, Canada had trade deficits with Peru in the metals, mines and energy, agriculture and food, and "other" product categories. It had trade surpluses with the country in all other product categories in that year.

Figure 4

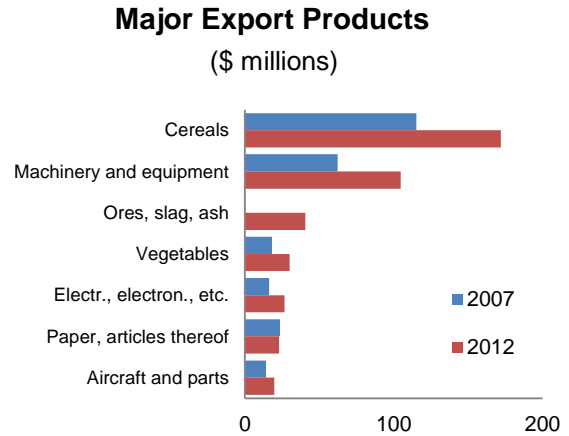


Figure 5

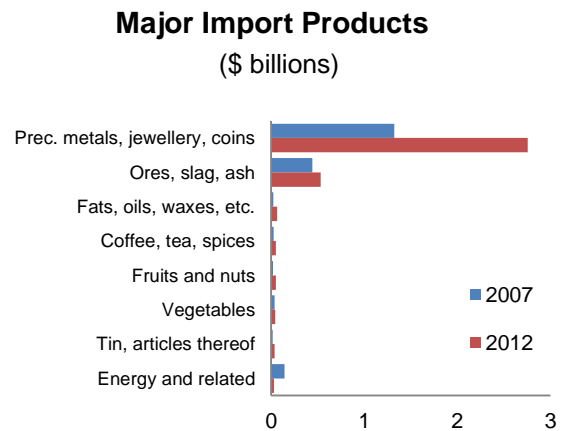
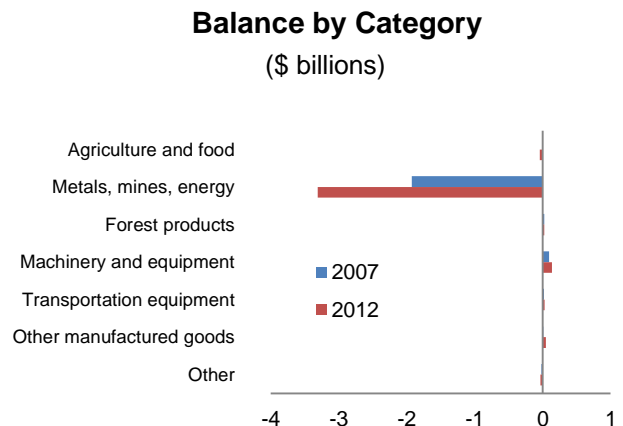


Figure 6



All figures were prepared using Statistics Canada data available in spring 2013.

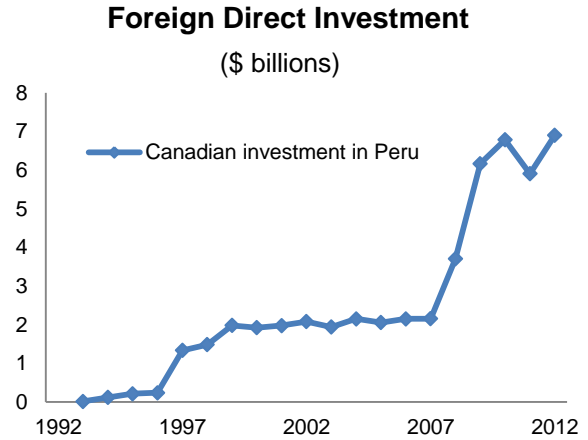
The merchandise trade data are customs-based; the services trade and foreign direct investment data are balance of payments-based.

Services and Investment

The stock of Canadian direct investment in Peru totalled \$6.9 billion in 2012, making it Canada's 15th largest destination for foreign investment among the 58 countries for which data were available. Canadian direct investment in the country increased by 16.9% between 2011 and 2012.

Data on Peruvian direct investment in Canada and on Canada's services trade with Peru are not available.

Figure 7



All figures were prepared using Statistics Canada data available in spring 2013.

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