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TRADE AND INVESTMENT



Canada–China

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Canada–China
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Ce document est également publié en français.

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Merchandise Trade

In 2012, Canada–China merchandise trade totalled \$70.1 billion, comprised of \$19.4 billion in Canadian exports to, and \$50.7 billion in imports from, China.

The value of Canada's exports to China increased by 15.1% between 2011 and 2012, while the value of Canada's imports from the country grew by 5.2%.

China was Canada's second largest export destination worldwide in 2012, after the United States. In that year, it was also Canada's second largest source of imports globally, again after the United States.

Over the 2007 to 2012 period, the value of Canada's exports to China grew at an average annual rate of 15.3%, compared to 0.2% worldwide. The value of Canada's exports to China as a share of the value of Canada's total exports grew from 2.1% in 2007 to 4.3% in 2012.

The value of Canada's imports from China increased at an average annual rate of 5.8% over the 2007 to 2012 period, compared to 2.6% worldwide. The value of Canada's imports from China as a share of the value of Canada's total imports increased from 9.4% in 2007 to 11.0% in 2012.

At the provincial/territorial level, British Columbia and Alberta together accounted for 49.2% of the value of Canada's exports to China in 2012, with exports valued at \$5.8 billion and \$3.7 billion respectively.

Over the 2007 to 2012 period, the fastest-growing provincial exporters to China were Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia, with average annual growth rates of 29.6%, 27.3% and 26.6% respectively.

Figure 1

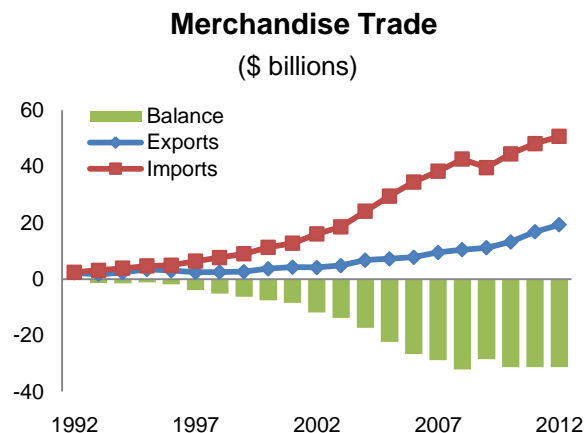


Figure 2

Importance to Canada

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

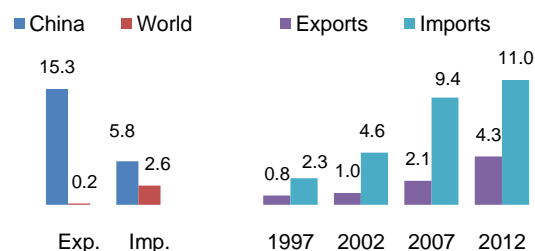
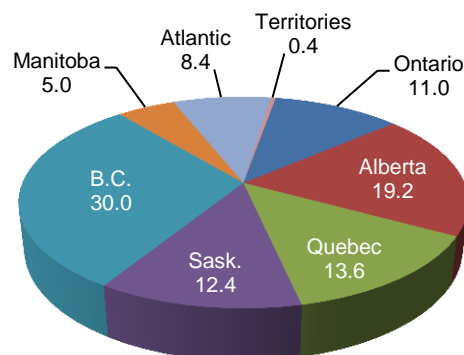


Figure 3

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 52.6% of the value of Canada's exports to China, with resource-based goods representing the remaining 47.4%. This composition had changed significantly since 2007, when manufactured goods and resource-based goods accounted for 76.6% and 23.4% respectively of the value of Canada's exports to the country.

Canada's highest-valued exports to China in 2012 were canola seeds, iron ore and wood pulp, which together accounted for 27.3% of the value of Canada's exports to the country. The value of Canadian canola seed, iron ore and wood pulp exports to China increased from \$347.7 million, \$245.3 million and \$922.6 million respectively in 2007 to \$1.9 billion, \$1.8 billion and \$1.6 billion respectively in 2012.

In 2012, as in 2007, manufactured goods represented more than 99.0% of the value of Canada's imports from China; in both years, resource-based goods accounted for less than 1.0% of the value.

Canada's highest-valued imports from China in 2012 were laptop computers, cellular telephones, and telephonic switching apparatus and modems, which collectively accounted for 16.9% of the value of Canada's imports from the country. The value of Canadian laptop computer, cellular telephone, and telephonic switching apparatus and modem imports from China increased from \$1.9 billion, \$534.8 million and \$394.1 million in 2007 to \$3.9 billion, \$3.5 billion and \$1.2 billion in 2012.

In 2012, Canada had trade surpluses with China in all resource-based product categories. It had trade deficits with the country in all manufactured product categories in that year.

Figure 4

Major Export Products (\$ billions)

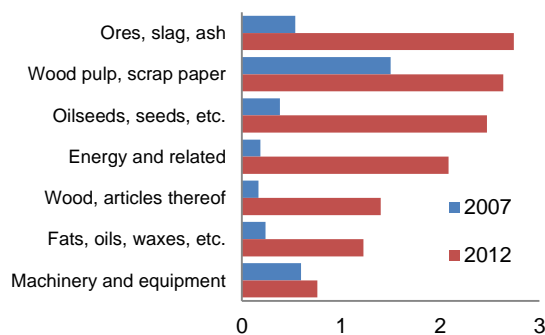


Figure 5

Major Import Products (\$ billions)

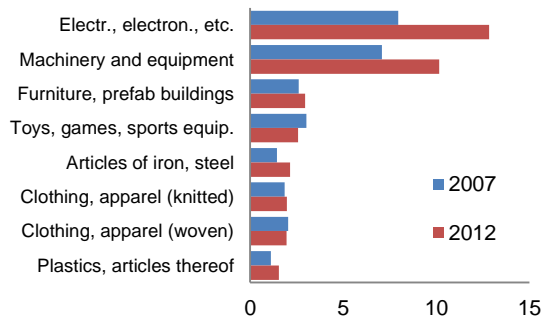
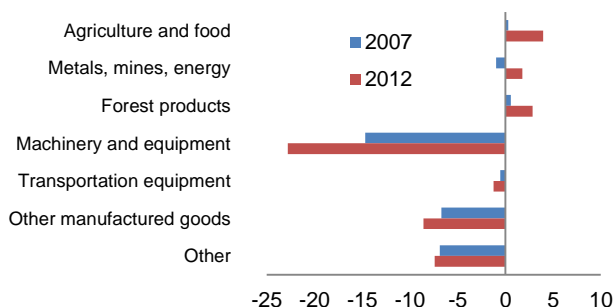


Figure 6

Balance by Category (\$ billions)



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

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Services and Investment

In 2010, the most recent year for which data are available, Canada–China services trade totalled \$3.0 billion, comprised of \$1.4 billion in Canadian exports to, and \$1.6 billion in imports from, China.

The value of Canada's services exports to China increased by 12.0% between 2009 and 2010, while the value of Canada's services imports from the country grew by 3.4% over the period.

In 2010, Canada's trade deficit in services with China was the result of trade in transportation and government services; Canada imported \$459.0 million of transportation and government services from, and exported \$858.0 million of transportation and government services to, the country. In that year, Canada had a trade surplus with China in both travel services and commercial services.

The stock of Canadian direct investment in China totalled \$4.2 billion in 2012, making it Canada's 21st largest destination for foreign investment among the 58 countries for which data were available. Canadian direct investment in the country increased by 35.2% between 2011 and 2012.

In 2012, the stock of Chinese direct investment in Canada totalled \$12.0 billion, making it the ninth largest source of foreign investment in Canada among the 39 countries for which data were available. Chinese direct investment in Canada increased by 4.6% between 2011 and 2012.

Data on Chinese direct investment in Canada for 2006 are not available.

Figure 7

Services Trade

(\$ billions)

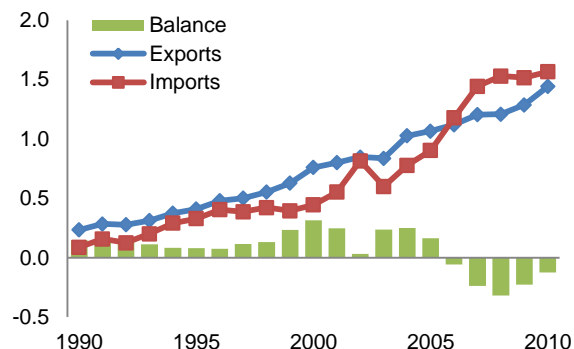


Figure 8

Services Trade by Type – 2010

(\$ millions)

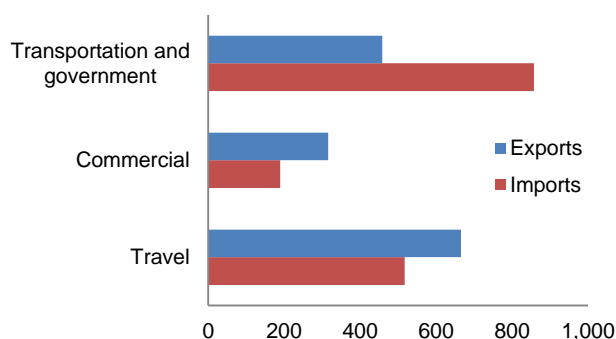
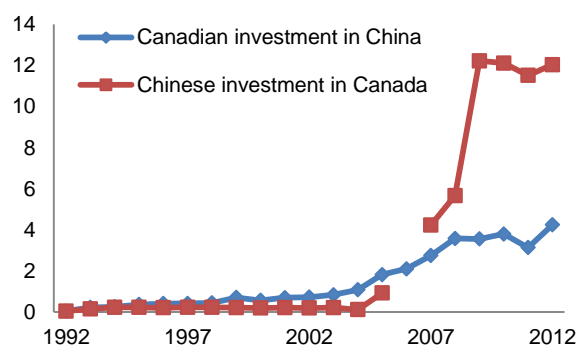


Figure 9

Foreign Direct Investment

(\$ billions)



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.