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TRADE AND INVESTMENT



Canada–Russia

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Ce document est également publié en français.

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Merchandise Trade

In 2012, Canada–Russia merchandise trade totalled \$2.7 billion, comprised of \$1.7 billion in Canadian exports to, and \$1.0 billion in imports from, Russia.

The value of Canada's exports to Russia increased by 10.3% between 2011 and 2012, while the value of Canada's imports from the country declined by 22.7%.

Russia was Canada's 18th largest export destination worldwide in 2012. In that year, it was Canada's 43rd largest source of imports globally.

Over the 2007 to 2012 period, the value of Canada's exports to Russia increased at an average annual rate of 7.5%, 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 grew from 0.3% in 2007 to 0.4% in 2012.

The value of Canada's imports from Russia decreased at an average annual rate of 7.7% over the 2007 to 2012 period, compared to an increase of 2.6% worldwide. The value of Canada's imports from the country as a share of the value of Canada's total imports declined from 0.4% in 2007 to 0.2% in 2012.

At the provincial/territorial level, Quebec and Ontario together accounted for 62.1% of the value of Canada's exports to Russia in 2012, with exports valued at \$621.6 million and \$404.5 million respectively.

Over the 2007 to 2012 period, the fastest-growing provincial exporters to Russia were New Brunswick, Manitoba and Quebec, with average annual growth rates of 37.6%, 30.8% and 16.6% respectively.

Figure 1

Merchandise Trade

(\$ billions)

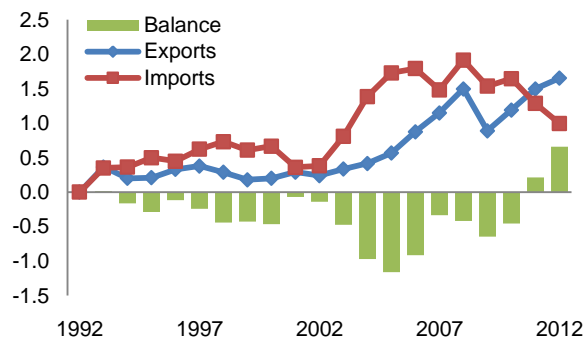


Figure 2

Importance to Canada

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

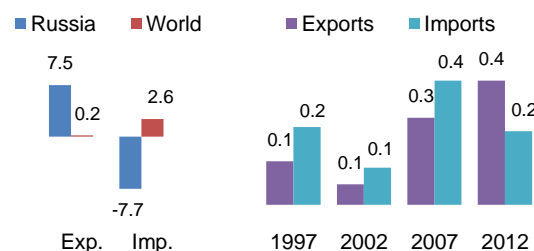
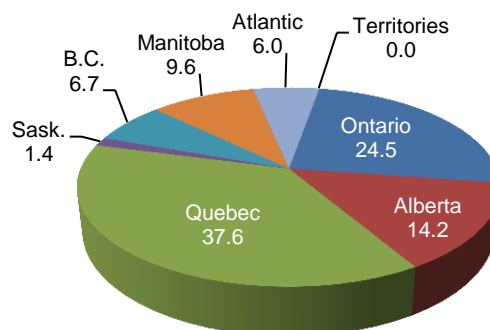


Figure 3

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 98.1% of the value of Canada's exports to Russia, with resource-based goods representing the remaining 1.9%. This composition was almost identical to that of 2007, when manufactured goods and resource-based goods accounted for 96.4% and 3.6% respectively of the value of Canada's exports to the country.

Canada's highest-valued exports to Russia in 2012 were pork and crustaceans, which together accounted for 32.7% of the value of Canada's exports to the country. The value of Canada's pork and crustacean exports to Russia increased from \$114.5 million and \$33.1 million respectively in 2007 to \$461.3 million and \$79.0 million respectively in 2012.

In 2012, resource-based goods represented 82.7% of the value of Canada's imports from Russia, with manufactured goods accounting for the remaining 17.3%. This composition had changed significantly since 2007, when resource-based goods and manufactured goods represented 61.5% and 38.5% respectively of the value of Canada's imports from the country.

Canada's highest-valued imports from Russia in 2012 were non-crude petroleum oil, crude petroleum oil and nitrogenous fertilizers, which together accounted for 51.9% of the value of Canada's imports from the country. The value of Canada's non-crude petroleum oil and nitrogenous fertilizer imports from Russia increased from \$136.2 million and \$48.0 million respectively in 2007 to \$241.4 million and \$117.8 million in 2012, while the value of Canada's crude petroleum oil imports from the country decreased from \$881.6 million in 2007 to \$156.8 million in 2012.

In 2012, Canada had a trade surplus with Russia in the product categories of agriculture and food, machinery and equipment, transportation equipment, forest products and "other" products. It had a trade deficit in the product categories of metals, mines and energy and other manufactured goods in that year.

Figure 4

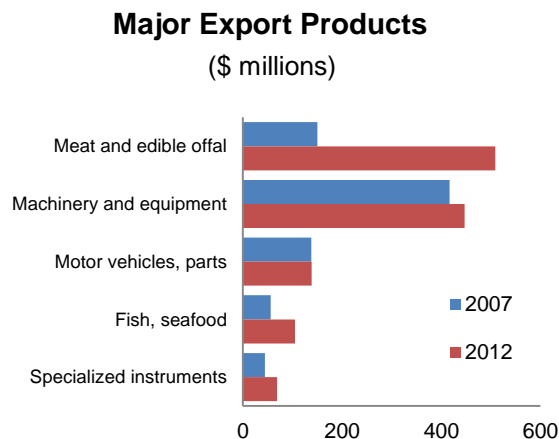


Figure 5

Major Import Products
(\$ millions)

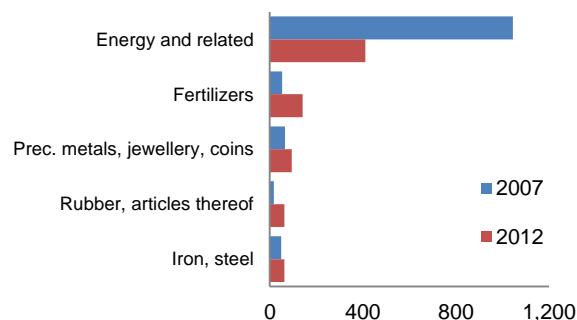
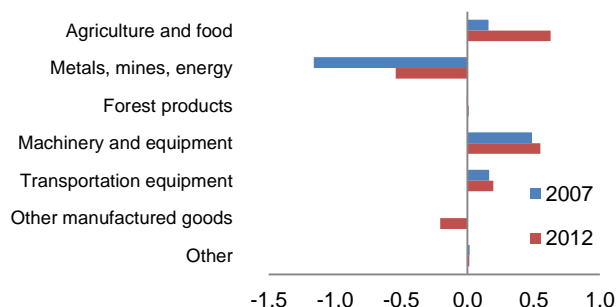


Figure 6

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–Russia services trade totalled \$704.0 million, comprised of \$269.0 million in Canadian exports to, and \$435.0 million in imports from, Russia.

The value of Canada's services exports to Russia decreased by 7.6% between 2009 and 2010, while the value of Canada's services imports from the country declined by 2.5%.

In 2010, Canada's trade deficit with Russia was the result of trade in transportation and government services; Canada imported \$329.0 million in transportation and government services from, and exported \$59.0 million in such services to, the country. In that year, Canada had trade surpluses with Russia in the travel services and commercial services categories.

The stock of Canadian direct investment in Russia totalled \$4.8 billion in 2012, making it Canada's 18th largest destination for foreign investment among the 58 countries for which data were available. Canadian direct investment in the country increased by 7.2% between 2011 and 2012.

In 2010, the most recent year for which data are available, the stock of Russian direct investment in Canada totalled \$1.2 billion, making it the 20th largest source of foreign investment in Canada at the time among the 40 countries for which data were available.

Data on Canadian direct investment in Russia for 2005 are not available. Data on Russian direct investment in Canada for most years between 1992 and 2012 are not available.

Figure 7

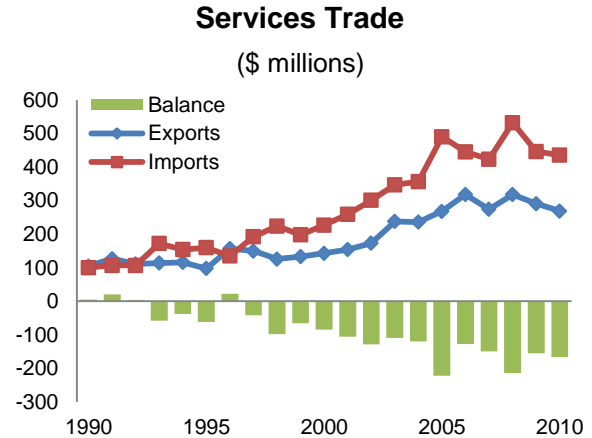


Figure 8

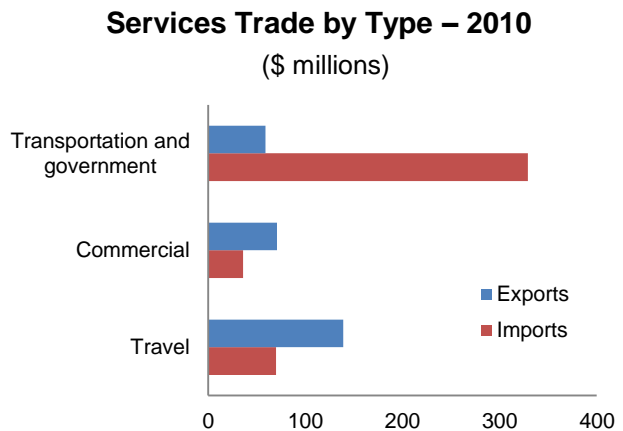


Figure 9



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.