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TRADE AND INVESTMENT



Canada–Burma

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Canada–Burma
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Ce document est également publié en français.

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Merchandise Trade

In 2012, Canada–Burma merchandise trade totalled just over \$4.8 million, comprised of \$3.1 million in Canadian exports to, and \$1.8 million in imports from, Burma. Burma is also known as Myanmar.

The value of Canada’s exports to Burma increased by 278.6% between 2011 and 2012, while the value of Canada’s imports from the country grew by 2,709.4%.

Burma was Canada’s 172nd largest export destination worldwide in 2012. In that year, it was Canada’s 150th largest source of imports globally.

Over the 2007 to 2012 period, the value of Canada’s exports to Burma grew at an average annual rate of 153.3%, compared to 0.2% worldwide. In 2012, as in 2007, the value of Canada’s exports to the country as a share of the value of Canada’s total exports was statistically insignificant.

The value of Canada’s imports from Burma decreased at an average annual rate of 26.0% over the 2007 to 2012 period, compared to an increase of 2.6% worldwide. In 2012, as in 2007, the value of Canada’s imports from the country as a share of the value of Canada’s total imports was statistically insignificant.

At the provincial/territorial level, Alberta and British Columbia together accounted for 85.1% of the value of Canada’s exports to Burma in 2012, with exports valued at \$2.1 million and \$0.6 million respectively.

Over the 2007 to 2012 period, the fastest-growing provincial exporters to Burma were Alberta, British Columbia and Ontario, with average annual growth rates of 359.6%, 159.0% and 28.9% respectively.

Figure 1

Figure 1

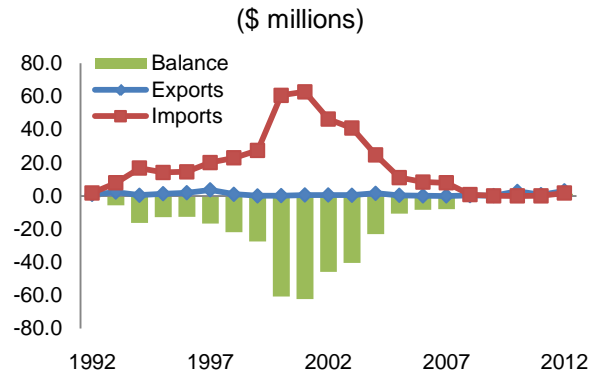


Figure 2

Figure 2

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

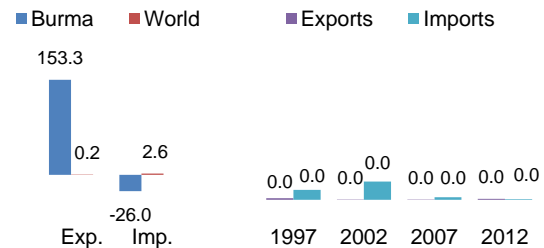
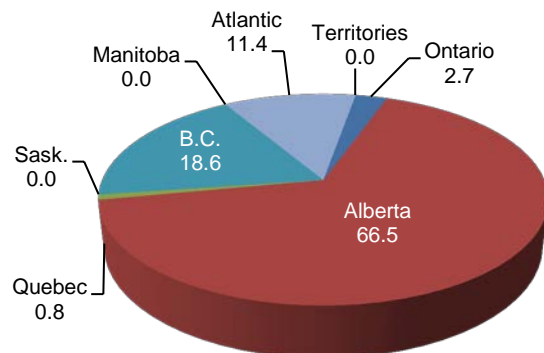


Figure 3

Figure 3



All figures were prepared using Statistics Canada data available in fall 2013. The merchandise trade data are customs-based; the services trade and foreign direct investment data are balance of payments-based.

Products

In 2012, as in 2007, manufactured goods accounted for 100% of the value of Canada's exports to Burma.

Canada's highest-valued exports to Burma in 2012 were semiconductor devices, newsprint and animal food, which together accounted for 74.2% of the value of Canada's exports to the country. The value of Canadian semiconductor device, newsprint and animal food exports to Burma increased from \$0 in 2007 to \$1.6 million, \$0.4 million and \$0.3 million respectively in 2012.

In 2012, resource-based goods represented 61.8% of the value of Canada's imports from Burma, with manufactured goods accounting for the remaining 38.2%. This composition had changed significantly since 2007, when manufactured goods and resource-based goods accounted for 82.4% and 17.6% respectively of the value of Canada's imports from the country.

Canada's highest-valued imports from Burma in 2012 were leguminous vegetables and frozen fish, which together accounted for 90.4% of the value of Canada's imports from the country. The value of Canadian imports of leguminous vegetables and frozen fish imports from Burma decreased from \$1.4 million and \$1.9 million respectively in 2007 to \$1.1 million and \$0.5 million respectively in 2012.

In 2012, Canada had a trade surplus with Burma in the product categories of machinery and equipment, transportation equipment, other manufactured goods and "other" products. It had a trade deficit with Burma in all other product categories in that year.

Figure 4

Major Export Products
(\$ millions)

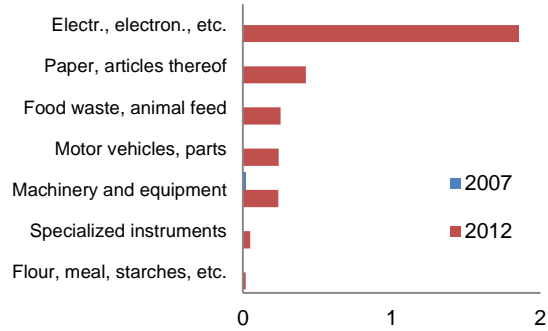


Figure 5

Major Import Products
(\$ millions)

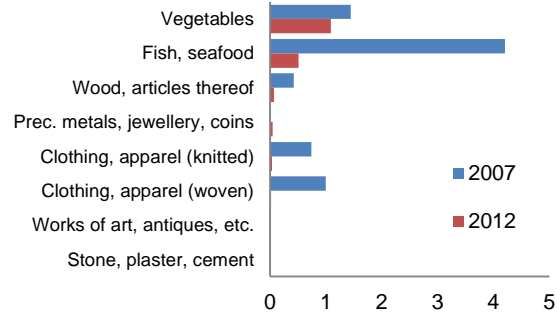
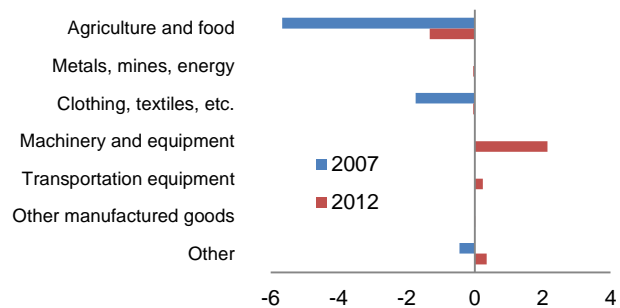


Figure 6

Balance by Category
(\$ millions)



All figures were prepared using Statistics Canada data available in fall 2013. The merchandise trade data are customs-based; the services trade and foreign direct investment data are balance of payments-based.

Services and Investment

Data on Canada's services trade with Burma, on Canadian direct investment in Burma and on Burmese direct investment in Canada are not available.

All figures were prepared using Statistics Canada data available in fall 2013.
The merchandise trade data are customs-based; the services trade and foreign direct investment data are balance of payments-based.