

# TRADE AND INVESTMENT



# **Canada–Philippines**

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Economics, Resources and International Affairs Division Parliamentary Information and Research Service 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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#### **Merchandise Trade**

In 2012, Canada–Philippines merchandise trade totalled \$1.5 billion, comprised of \$527.9 million in Canadian exports to, and \$991.2 million in imports from, the Philippines.

The value of Canada's exports to the Philippines decreased by 4.8% between 2011 and 2012, while the value of Canada's imports from the country grew by 8.2%.

The Philippines was Canada's 33<sup>rd</sup> largest export destination worldwide in 2012. In that year, it was Canada's 44<sup>th</sup> largest source of imports globally.

Over the 2007 to 2012 period, the value of Canada's exports to the Philippines grew at an average annual rate of 2.8%, 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 0.1%.

The value of Canada's imports from the Philippines increased at an average annual rate of 5.3% over the 2007 to 2012 period, compared to 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 0.2%.

At the provincial/territorial level, British Columbia, Quebec and Ontario together accounted for 70.9% of the value of Canada's exports to the Philippines in 2012, with exports valued at \$169.8 million, \$102.3 million and \$102.0 million respectively.

Over the 2007 to 2012 period, the fastest-growing provincial exporters to the Philippines were New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Quebec, with average annual growth rates of 51.8%, 30.9% and 19.4% respectively.

#### Figure 1



Figure 2

#### Importance to Canada

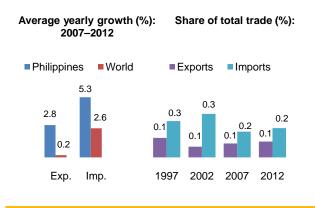
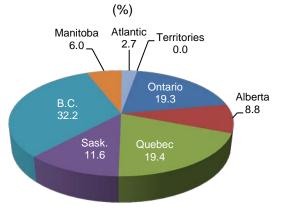


Figure 3

#### Exports by Province/Territory – 2012



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, manufactured goods accounted for 64.9% of the value of Canada's exports to the Philippines, with resource-based goods representing the remaining 35.1%. This composition had changed since 2007, when manufactured goods and resource-based goods accounted for 57.2% and 42.8% respectively of the value of Canada's exports to the country.

Canada's highest-valued exports to the Philippines in 2012 were copper ore, lumber and pork meat, which together accounted for 35.2% of the value of Canada's exports to the country. The value of Canadian copper ore, lumber and pork meat exports to the Philippines increased from \$27.3 million, \$40.3 million and \$10.2 million respectively in 2007 to \$89.5 million, \$53.8 million and \$42.4 million respectively in 2012.

In 2012, manufactured goods represented 99.7% of the value of Canada's imports from the Philippines, with resource-based goods accounting for the remaining 0.3%. This composition was almost identical to that of 2007.

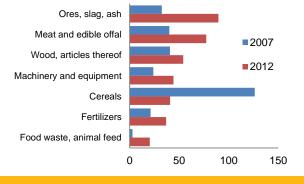
Canada's highest-valued imports from the Philippines in 2012 were insulated electric and optical fibre cables, electronic integrated circuits and new tires, which together accounted for 48.0% of the value of Canada's imports from the country. The value of Canadian imports of insulated electric and optical fibre cables, and of new tires, from the Philippines increased from \$94.5 million and \$19.0 million respectively in 2007 to \$298.7 million and \$48.4 million respectively in 2012. The value of Canadian electronic integrated circuit imports from the country declined from \$196.2 million in 2007 to \$128.2 million in 2012.

In 2012, Canada had a trade deficit with the Philippines in the product categories of machinery and equipment, clothing and textiles, and other manufactured goods. It had a trade surplus with the country in all other product categories in that year.

#### Figure 4

#### **Major Export Products**

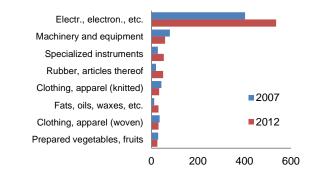
(\$ millions)



**Figure 5** 

## Major Import Products

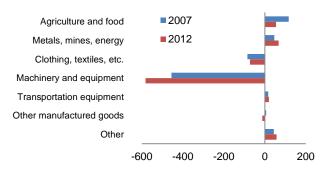
(\$ millions)



#### Figure 6

#### **Balance by Category**

(\$ millions)



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#### **Services and Investment**

In 2011, the most recent year for which data are available, Canada–Philippines services trade totalled \$434.0 million, comprised of \$195.0 million in Canadian exports to, and \$239.0 million in imports from, the Philippines.

The value of Canada's services exports to the Philippines increased by 18.2% between 2010 and 2011, while the value of Canada's services imports from the country declined by 35.6%.

In 2011, Canada's trade deficit with the Philippines in services was the result of trade in transportation and government services and in travel services. In that year, Canada's imports of transportation and government services and of travel services from the country were valued at \$86.0 million and \$118.0 million respectively, while such exports totalled \$42.0 million and \$96.0 million respectively. Canada had a trade surplus with the Philippines in commercial services in 2011.

In 2010, the most recent year for which data are available, the stock of Canadian direct investment in the Philippines totalled \$761.0 million, making it Canada's 36<sup>th</sup> largest destination for foreign investment among the 67 countries for which data were available.

Data on Philippine direct investment in Canada are available from 1999 to 2006 only.

#### Figure 7

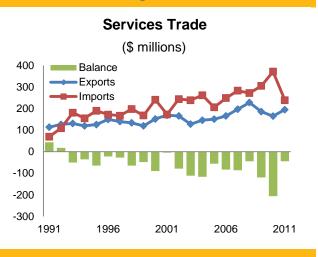
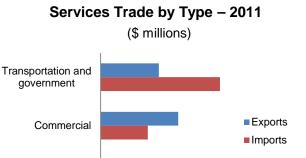


Figure 8



Travel

0

20

Figure 9

40

60

80

100

120 140

#### **Foreign Direct Investment**

(\$ millions)



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