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Ontario's Merchandise Trade with the World

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(Trade and Investment Series)

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Ce document est également publié en français.

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Merchandise Trade

In 2013, Ontario's trade with the world was valued at \$457.9 billion, comprised of \$189.9 billion in exports from Ontario to, and \$268.0 billion in imports to the province from, the world.

The value of Ontario's exports increased by 1.5% between 2012 and 2013, while the value of the province's imports grew by 2.4%.

Ontario was Canada's largest provincial/territorial exporter in 2013. In that year, it was also Canada's largest provincial/territorial importer.

Over the 2008 to 2013 period, the value of Ontario's exports increased at an average annual rate of 0.1%, compared to a decrease of 0.5% for Canada's global exports. The value of Ontario's exports as a share of the value of Canada's global exports increased from 39.0% in 2008 to 40.2% in 2013.

The value of Ontario's imports increased at an average annual rate of 2.0% over the 2008 to 2013 period, compared to 1.8% for Canada's global imports. The value of Ontario's imports as a share of the value of Canada's global imports increased from 55.8% in 2008 to 56.4% in 2013.

In 2012, the most recent year for which data are available, the value of Ontario's merchandise exports as a proportion of the province's gross domestic product (GDP) was 27.7%. In that year, the value of Canada's global merchandise exports as a proportion of the country's GDP was 25.0%.

The value of Ontario's merchandise imports as a proportion of the province's GDP was 38.8% in 2012. In that year, the value of Canada's global merchandise imports as a proportion of the country's GDP was 25.4%.

Figure 1

Merchandise Trade
(\$ billions)

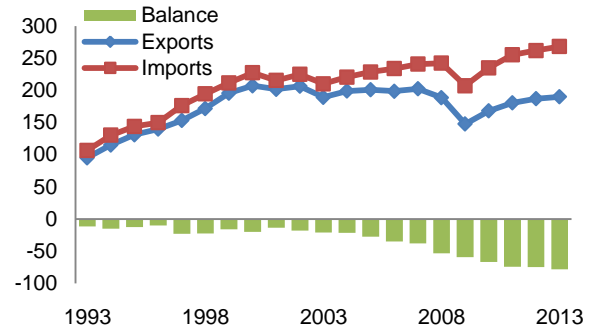


Figure 2

Importance to Canada

Average yearly growth (%): Share of Canada's trade (%): 2008–2013

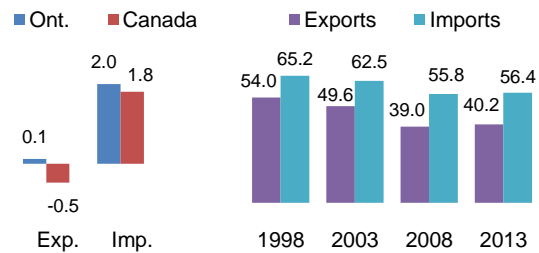
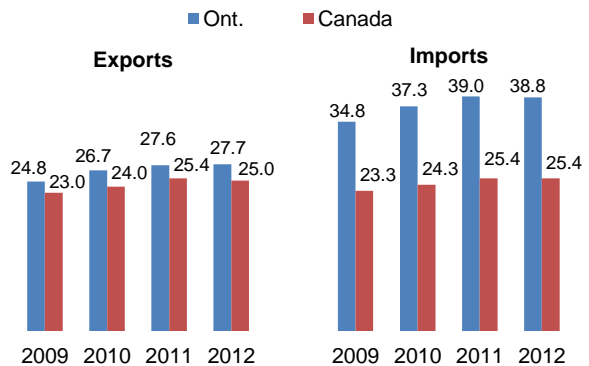


Figure 3

Merchandise Trade as a Percentage of Gross Domestic Product



All figures were prepared using Statistics Canada data available in spring 2014. The merchandise trade data are customs-based. Numbers in this paper have been rounded.

Products

In 2013, manufactured goods accounted for 88.1% of the value of Ontario's exports, with resource-based goods representing the remaining 11.9%. This composition had changed since 2008, when manufactured goods and resource-based goods accounted for 93.3% and 6.7% respectively of the value of the province's exports.

Ontario's highest-valued exports in 2013 were motor vehicles, gold and motor vehicle parts, which together accounted for 37.7% of the value of the province's exports. The value of Ontario's motor vehicle and gold exports increased from \$34.0 billion and \$8.1 billion respectively in 2008 to \$45.9 billion and \$16.0 billion respectively in 2013. The value of Ontario's motor vehicle part exports decreased from \$10.2 billion in 2008 to \$9.7 billion in 2013.

In 2013, manufactured goods represented 92.8% of the value of Ontario's imports, with resource-based goods accounting for the remaining 7.2%. This composition was relatively unchanged from 2008, when manufactured goods and resource-based goods represented 93.5% and 6.5% respectively of the value of the province's imports.

Ontario's highest-valued imports in 2013 were motor vehicles, motor vehicle parts and trucks, which together accounted for 20.0% of the value of the province's imports. The value of Ontario's motor vehicle, motor vehicle part and truck imports increased from \$18.4 billion, \$17.6 billion and \$7.5 billion respectively in 2008 to \$21.5 billion, \$20.1 billion and \$11.9 billion respectively in 2013.

In 2013, Ontario had a trade surplus in the metals, mines and energy product category. It had a trade deficit in all other product categories in that year.

Figure 4

Major Export Products
(\$ billions)

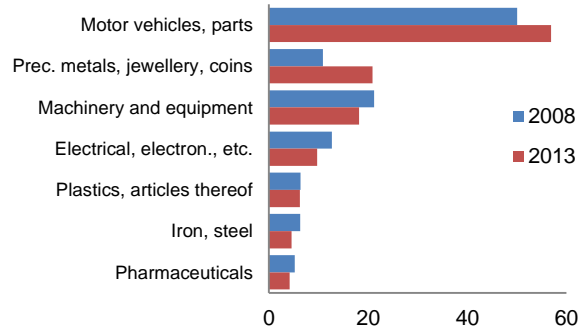


Figure 5

Major Import Products
(\$ billions)

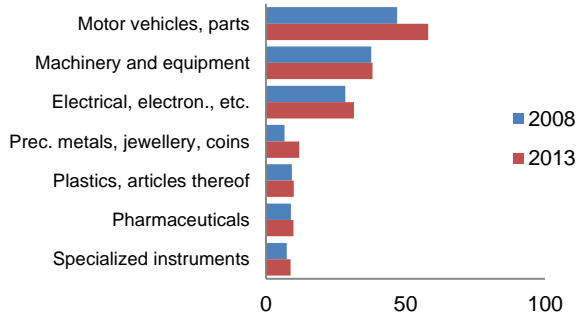
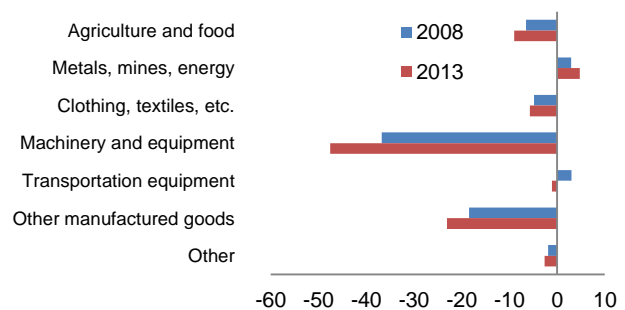


Figure 6

Balance by Category
(\$ billions)



All figures were prepared using Statistics Canada data available in spring 2014. The merchandise trade data are customs-based. Numbers in this paper have been rounded.

Trading Partners

In 2013, the United States was Ontario's most significant export destination, with exports valued at \$151.7 billion. The country accounted for 79.9% of the value of the province's exports in that year, compared to 82.6% in 2008.

The United Kingdom, Hong Kong, Mexico and China were also among the top five destinations for Ontario's exports in 2013. Together, these four countries accounted for 10.3% of the value of the province's exports in that year, compared to 7.0% in 2008.

In 2013, the United States was Ontario's most significant source of imports, with imports valued at \$150.8 billion. The country accounted for 56.3% of the value of the province's imports in that year, compared to 60.9% in 2008.

China, Mexico, Japan and Germany were also among the top five sources of Ontario's imports in 2013. Together, these four countries accounted for 24.7% of the value of the province's imports in that year, compared to 21.0% in 2008.

In 2013, Ontario had trade surpluses with the United States and Africa. It had trade deficits with Asia, the Americas (excluding the United States), Europe, the Middle East and Oceania in that year.

Figure 7

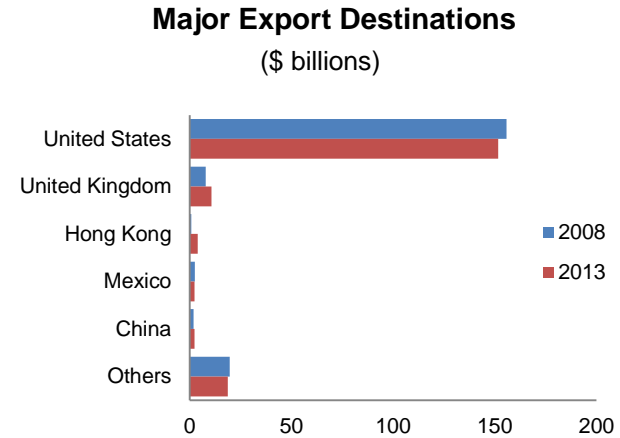


Figure 8

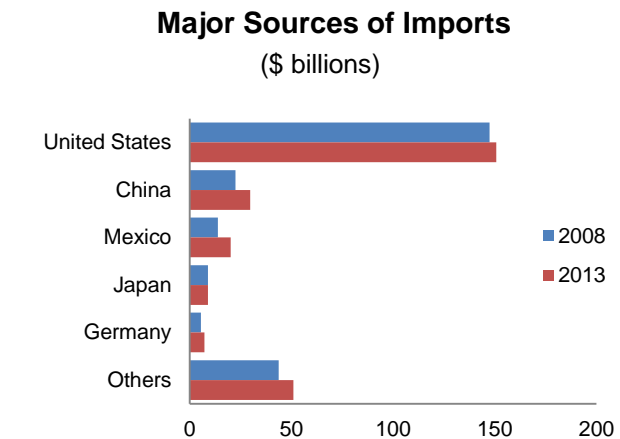
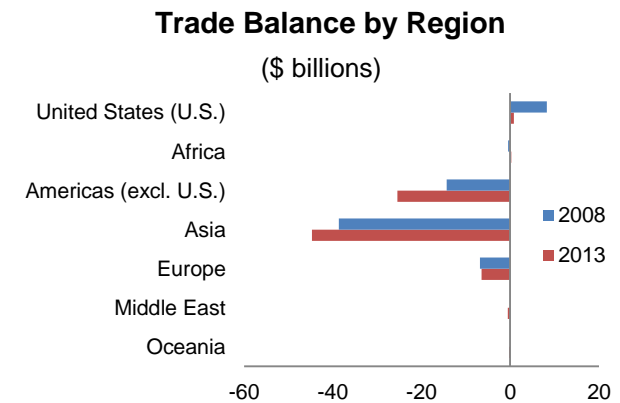


Figure 9



All figures were prepared using Statistics Canada data available in spring 2014. The merchandise trade data are customs-based. Numbers in this paper have been rounded.