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TRADE AND INVESTMENT



Canada–Israel

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Canada–Israel
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Ce document est également publié en français.

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Merchandise Trade

In 2013, Canada-Israel merchandise trade totalled \$1.4 billion, comprised of \$380.9 million in Canadian exports to, and \$1.1 billion in imports from, Israel.

The value of Canada's exports to Israel increased by 43.4% between 2012 and 2013, while the value of Canada's imports from the country decreased by 7.5%.

Israel was Canada's 44th largest export destination worldwide in 2013. In that year, it was Canada's 43rd largest source of imports globally.

Over the 2008 to 2013 period, the value of Canada's exports to Israel decreased at an average annual rate of 8.1%, compared to 0.5% worldwide. As in 2008, the value of Canada's exports to the country as a share of the value of Canada's total exports was 0.1% in 2013.

The value of Canada's imports from Israel decreased at an average annual rate of 2.8% over the 2008 to 2013 period, compared to an increase of 1.8% worldwide. The value of Canada's imports from the country as a share of the value of Canada's total imports declined from 0.3% in 2008 to 0.2% in 2013.

At the provincial/territorial level, Quebec and Ontario together accounted for 66.1% of the value of Canada's exports to Israel in 2013, with exports valued at \$132.1 million and \$119.8 million respectively.

Over the 2008 to 2013 period, the fastest-growing provincial/territorial exporters to Israel were Prince Edward Island, British Columbia and Nunavut, with average annual growth rates of 61.1%, 24.8% and 15.6% respectively.

Figure 1

Merchandise Trade

(\$ billions)

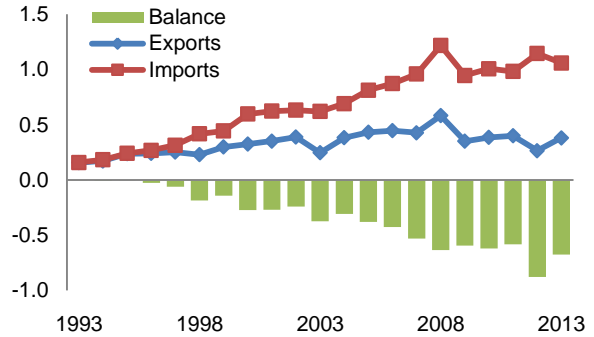


Figure 2

Importance to Canada

Average yearly growth (%): 2008–2013 Share of total trade (%):

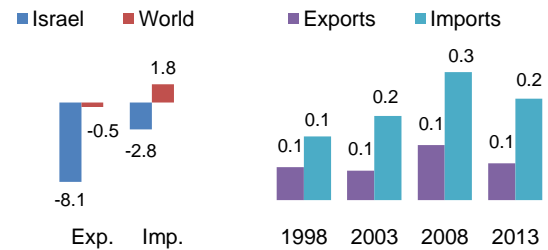
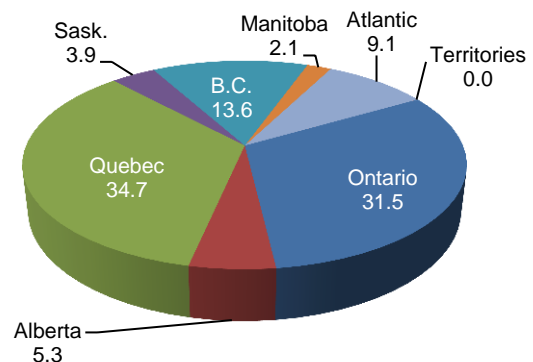


Figure 3

Exports by Province/Territory – 2013

(%)



All figures were prepared using Statistics Canada data available in spring 2014.

The merchandise trade data are customs-based; the services trade and foreign direct investment data are balance of payments-based. Numbers in this paper have been rounded.

Products

In 2013, manufactured goods accounted for 77.5% of the value of Canada's exports to Israel, with resource-based goods representing the remaining 22.5%. This composition had changed since 2008, when manufactured goods and resource-based goods accounted for 83.1% and 16.9% respectively of the value of Canada's exports to the country.

Canada's highest-valued exports to Israel in 2013 were newsprint, diamonds and aircraft, which together accounted for 31.1% of the value of Canada's exports to the country. The value of Canadian newsprint exports to Israel decreased from \$48.3 million in 2008 to \$44.0 million in 2013. The value of Canadian diamond and aircraft exports to Israel increased from \$21.8 million and \$0 respectively in 2008 to \$42.9 million and \$31.4 million respectively in 2013.

In 2013, manufactured goods represented 97.4% of the value of Canada's imports from Israel, with resource-based goods accounting for the remaining 2.6%. This composition had changed slightly since 2008, when manufactured goods and resource-based goods represented 97.2% and 2.8% respectively of the value of Canada's imports from the country.

Canada's highest-valued imports from Israel in 2013 were medications and diamonds, which together accounted for 26.9% of the value of Canada's imports from the country. The value of Canadian medication and diamond imports from Israel decreased from \$250.4 million and \$130.4 million respectively in 2008 to \$171.9 million and \$112.5 million respectively in 2013.

In 2013, Canada had a trade deficit with Israel in all product categories except forest products and transportation equipment; it had a trade surplus with the country in those two categories.

Figure 4

Major Export Products
(\$ millions)

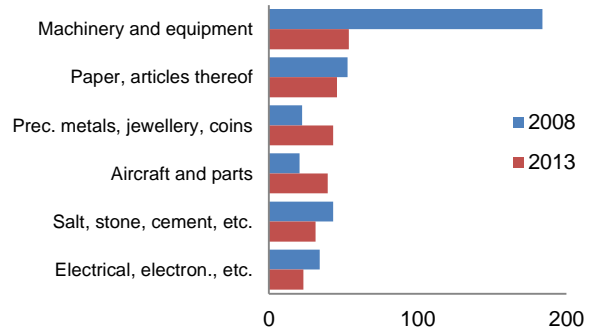


Figure 5

Major Import Products
(\$ millions)

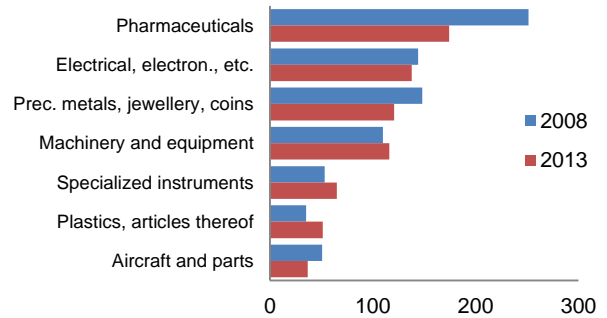
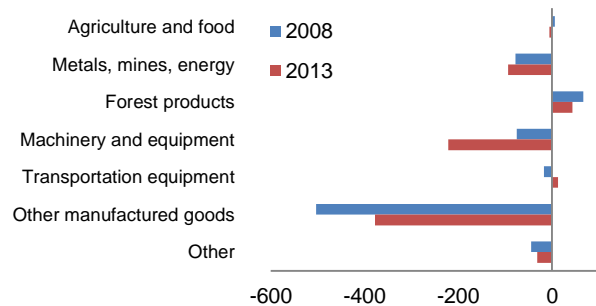


Figure 6

Balance by Category
(\$ millions)



All figures were prepared using Statistics Canada data available in spring 2014.

The merchandise trade data are customs-based; the services trade and foreign direct investment data are balance of payments-based. Numbers in this paper have been rounded.

Services and Investment

In 2011, the most recent year for which data are available, Canada–Israel services trade totalled \$363.0 million, comprised of \$235.0 million in Canadian exports to, and \$128.0 million in imports from, Israel.

The value of Canada’s services exports to Israel increased by 0.9% between 2010 and 2011, while the value of Canada’s services imports from the country decreased by 30.1%.

In 2011, Canada’s trade surplus in services with Israel was the result of trade in all services categories. In that year, Canada’s exports to the country of commercial services, travel services, and transportation and government services were valued at \$95.0 million, \$85.0 million and \$55.0 million respectively, while such imports from the country were valued at \$22.0 million, \$63.0 million and \$43.0 million respectively.

Data for Canadian investment in Israel are not available from 1993 to 1999 or from 2008 to 2013. Data for Israeli investment in Canada are not available for 2008 or from 2011 to 2013.

Figure 7

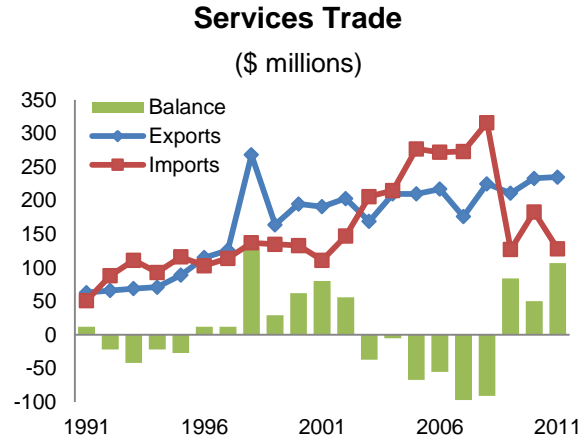


Figure 8

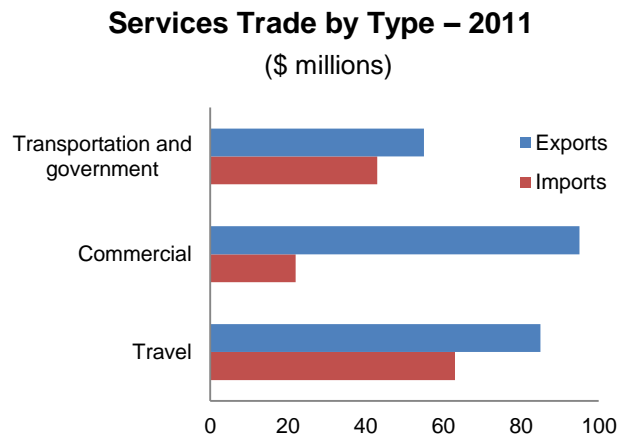
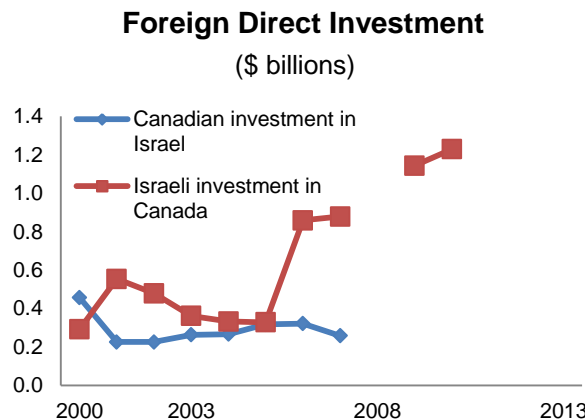


Figure 9



All figures were prepared using Statistics Canada data available in spring 2014. The merchandise trade data are customs-based; the services trade and foreign direct investment data are balance of payments-based. Numbers in this paper have been rounded.