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TRADE AND INVESTMENT



Canada–Mexico

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Canada–Mexico
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Ce document est également publié en français.

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Merchandise Trade

In 2013, Canada–Mexico merchandise trade totalled \$32.1 billion, comprised of \$5.4 billion in Canadian exports to, and \$26.7 billion in imports from, Mexico.

The value of Canada’s exports to Mexico was virtually unchanged from 2012 to 2013, while the value of Canada’s imports from the country increased by 4.7%.

Mexico was Canada’s fifth largest export destination globally in 2013, after the United States, China, the United Kingdom and Japan. In that year, Mexico was Canada’s third largest source of imports globally, after the United States and China.

Over the 2008 to 2013 period, the value of Canada’s exports to Mexico decreased at an average annual rate of 1.6%, compared to 0.5% worldwide. The value of Canada’s exports to Mexico as a share of the value of Canada’s total exports declined from 1.2% in 2008 to 1.1% in 2013.

The value of Canada’s imports from Mexico increased at an average annual rate of 8.3% over the 2008 to 2013 period, compared to 1.8% worldwide. The value of Canada’s imports from Mexico as a share of the value of Canada’s total imports grew from 4.1% in 2008 to 5.6% in 2013.

At the provincial/territorial level, Ontario, Quebec and Alberta together accounted for 80.2% of the value of Canada’s exports to Mexico in 2013, with exports valued at \$2.4 billion, \$1.0 billion and \$940.8 million respectively.

Over the 2008 to 2013 period, the fastest-growing provincial/territorial exporters to Mexico were Nunavut, Saskatchewan and Quebec, with average annual growth rates of 24.3%, 2.7% and 1.6% respectively.

Figure 1

Merchandise Trade

(\$ billions)

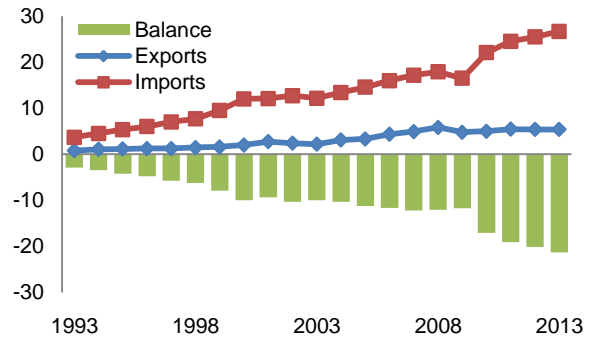


Figure 2

Importance to Canada

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

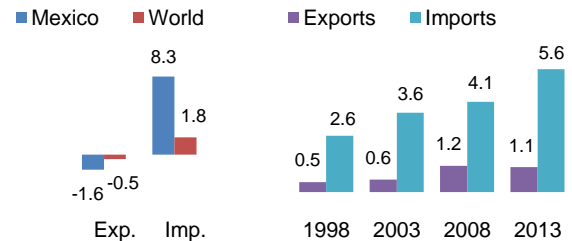
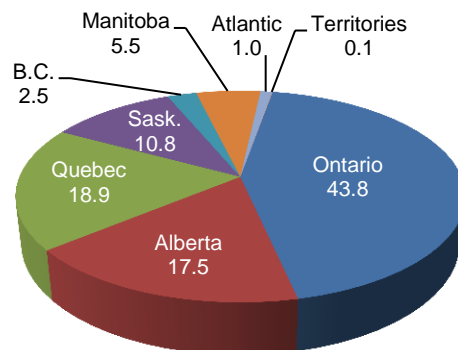


Figure 3

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 76.9% of the value of Canada's exports to Mexico, with resource-based goods representing the remaining 23.1%. This composition had changed slightly since 2008, when manufactured goods and resource-based goods accounted for 75.0% and 25.0% respectively of the value of Canada's exports to the country.

Canada's highest-valued exports to Mexico in 2013 were canola seeds, motor vehicles and motor vehicle parts, which together accounted for 27.9% of the value of Canada's exports to the country. The value of Canadian canola seed and motor vehicle part exports to Mexico decreased from \$821.4 million and \$475.1 million respectively in 2008 to \$747.0 million and \$372.3 million respectively in 2013. The value of Canadian motor vehicle exports to the country increased from \$332.9 million in 2008 to \$386.1 million in 2013.

In 2013, manufactured goods represented 89.0% of the value of Canada's imports from Mexico, with resource-based goods accounting for the remaining 11.0%. This composition was almost identical to that of 2008.

Canada's highest-valued imports from Mexico in 2013 were motor vehicles, trucks and motor vehicle parts, which together accounted for 25.9% of the value of Canada's imports from the country. The value of Canadian motor vehicle, truck and motor vehicle part imports from Mexico increased from \$1.8 billion, \$926.4 million and \$1.1 billion respectively in 2008 to \$2.9 billion, \$2.3 billion and \$1.8 billion respectively in 2013.

In 2013, Canada had a trade surplus with Mexico in the agriculture and food product category. It had a trade deficit with the country in all other product categories in that year.

Figure 4

Major Export Products
(\$ millions)

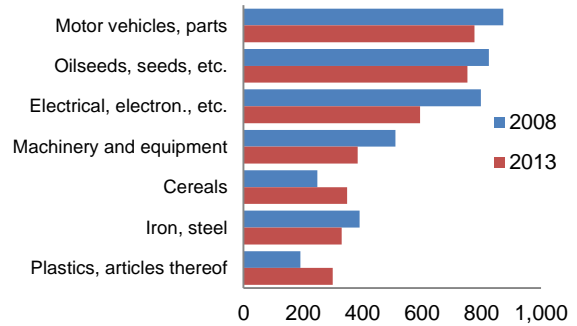


Figure 5

Major Import Products
(\$ billions)

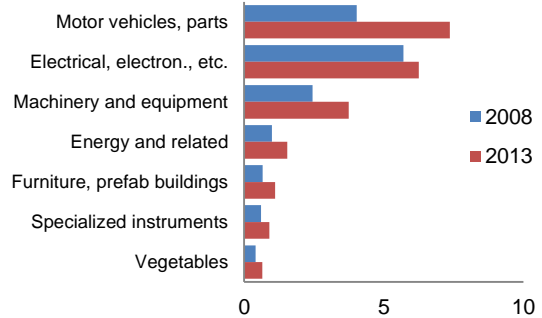
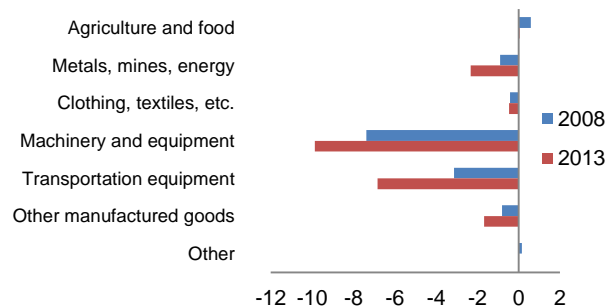


Figure 6

Balance by Category
(\$ billions)



All figures were prepared using Statistics Canada data available in spring 2014. The merchandise trade data are customs-based; 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–Mexico services trade totalled \$2.9 billion, comprised of \$800.0 million in exports to, and \$2.1 billion in imports from, Mexico.

The value of Canada’s services exports to Mexico increased by 6.2% between 2010 and 2011, while the value of Canada’s services imports from the country increased by 1.8%.

In 2011, Canada’s trade deficit in services with Mexico was mainly the result of trade in travel services. In that year, Canada’s imports of travel services from the country were valued at \$1.7 billion, while such exports totalled \$215.0 million. Canada had a trade surplus with Mexico in commercial services in 2011, and a trade deficit in transportation and government services.

The stock of Canadian direct investment in Mexico totalled \$12.3 billion in 2013, making it Canada’s 10th largest destination for foreign investment among the 53 countries for which data were available. Canadian direct investment in the country increased by 16.9% between 2012 and 2013.

The stock of Mexican direct investment in Canada totalled \$22.0 million in 2013, making it the 31st largest source of foreign investment in Canada among the 39 countries for which data were available. Mexican direct investment in Canada decreased by 60.0% between 2012 and 2013.

Data on Mexican direct investment in Canada in 1996 and 1997 are not available.

Figure 7

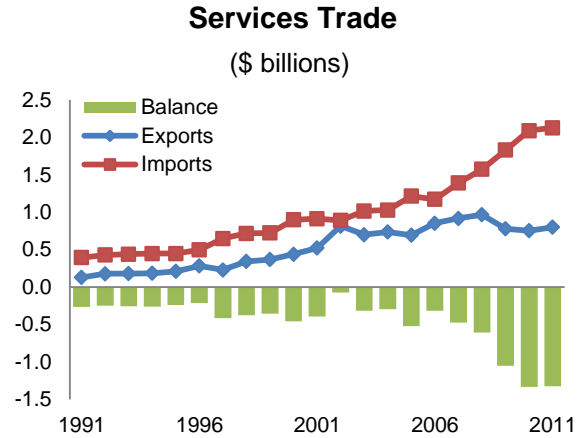


Figure 8

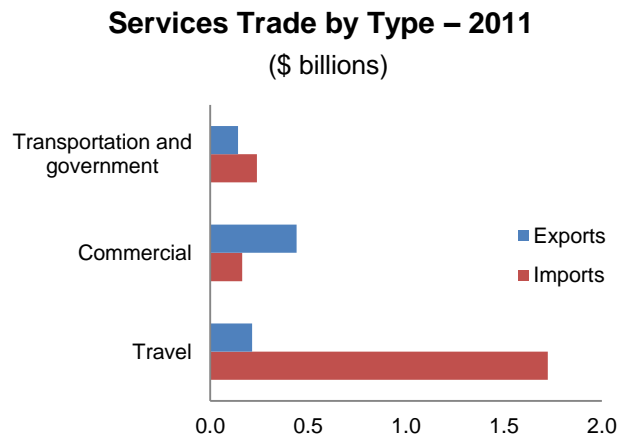
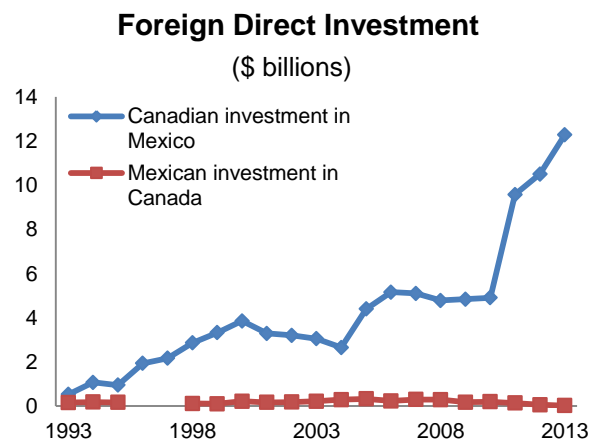


Figure 9



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.