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TRADE AND INVESTMENT



Canada–Hong Kong

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Ce document est également publié en français.

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Merchandise Trade

In 2013, Canada–Hong Kong merchandise trade totalled \$5.2 billion, comprised of \$4.9 billion in Canadian exports to, and \$256.3 million in imports from, this special administrative region.

The value of Canada’s exports to Hong Kong increased by 98.8% between 2012 and 2013, while the value of Canada’s imports from the region declined by 8.3%.

Hong Kong was Canada’s sixth largest export destination worldwide in 2013. In that year, it was Canada’s 67th largest source of imports globally.

Over the 2008 to 2013 period, the value of Canada’s exports to Hong Kong grew at an average annual rate of 22.6%, compared to a decrease of 0.5% worldwide. The value of Canada’s exports to the region as a share of the value of Canada’s total exports increased from 0.4% in 2008 to 1.0% in 2013.

The value of Canada’s imports from Hong Kong decreased at an average annual rate of 11.2% over the 2008 to 2013 period, compared to an increase of 1.8% worldwide. In 2013, as in 2008, the value of Canada’s imports from the region as a share of the value of Canada’s total imports was 0.1%.

At the provincial/territorial level, Ontario accounted for 82.3% of the value of Canada’s exports to Hong Kong in 2013, with exports valued at \$4.0 billion.

Over the 2008 to 2013 period, the fastest-growing provincial exporters to Hong Kong were New Brunswick, Ontario and Prince Edward Island, with average annual growth rates of 59.2%, 37.5% and 20.9% respectively.

Figure 1

Merchandise Trade
(\$ billions)

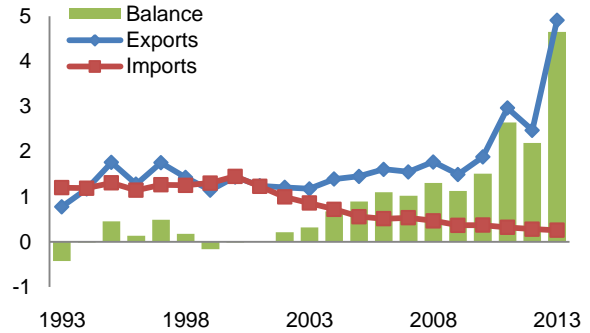


Figure 2

Importance to Canada

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

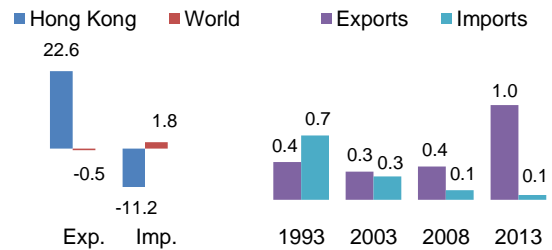
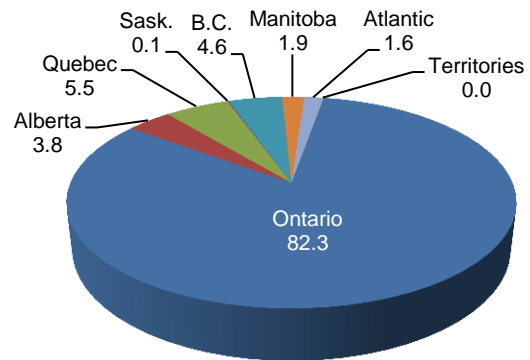


Figure 3

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, resource-based goods accounted for 74.0% of the value of Canada's exports to Hong Kong, with manufactured goods representing the remaining 26.0%. This composition had changed significantly since 2008, when manufactured goods and resource-based goods accounted for 71.7% and 28.3% respectively of the value of Canada's exports to the region.

Canada's highest-valued exports to Hong Kong in 2013 were gold, mink furskins and ginseng roots, which together accounted for 69.3% of the value of Canada's exports to the region. The value of Canadian gold, mink furskin and ginseng root exports to Hong Kong increased from \$193.0 million, \$131.7 million and \$62.3 million respectively in 2008 to \$2.9 billion, \$309.3 million and \$168.5 million respectively in 2013.

In 2013, manufactured goods represented 97.5% of the value of Canada's imports from Hong Kong, with resource-based goods accounting for the remaining 2.5%. This composition had changed somewhat since 2008, when manufactured goods and resource-based goods represented 99.2% and 0.8% respectively of the value of Canada's imports from the region.

Canada's highest-valued imports from Hong Kong in 2013 were printed books and jewellery, which together accounted for 11.8% of the value of Canada's imports from the region. The value of Canadian printed book and jewellery imports from Hong Kong decreased from \$22.6 million and \$21.1 million respectively in 2008 to \$15.5 million and \$14.7 million respectively in 2013.

In 2013, Canada had a trade surplus with Hong Kong in all product categories.

Figure 4

Major Export Products
(\$ billions)

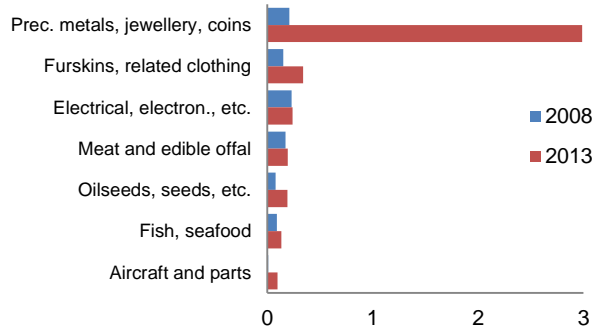


Figure 5

Major Import Products
(\$ millions)

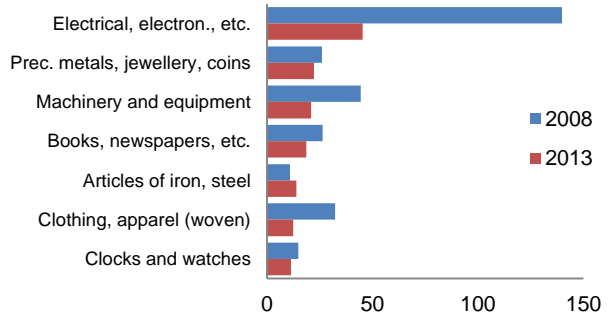
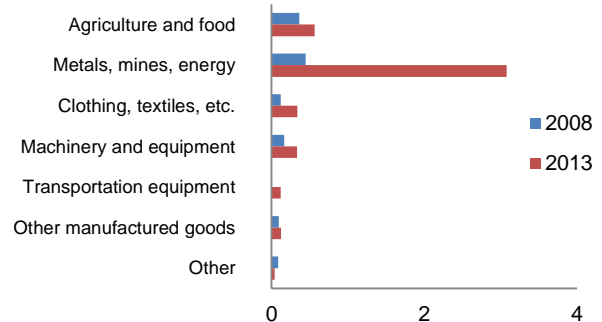


Figure 6

Balance by Category
(\$ billions)



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Services and Investment

In 2011, the most recent year for which data are available, Canada–Hong Kong services trade totalled \$4.5 billion, comprised of \$1.3 billion in Canadian exports to, and \$3.2 billion in imports from, Hong Kong.

The value of Canada’s services exports to Hong Kong increased by 5.3% between 2010 and 2011, while the value of Canada’s services imports from the region grew by 4.4%.

In 2011, Canada’s trade deficit in services with Hong Kong was the result of trade in transportation and government services. In that year, Canadian imports of transportation and government services from the region were valued at \$2.8 billion, while such exports to Hong Kong totalled \$519.0 million. Canada had a trade surplus with the region in travel services and in commercial services in 2011.

The stock of Canadian direct investment in Hong Kong totalled \$5.1 billion in 2013, making it Canada’s 18th largest destination for foreign investment among the 53 countries for which data were available. The stock of Canadian direct investment in the region increased by 36.2% between 2012 and 2013.

In 2005, the most recent year for which data are available, the stock of Hong Kong’s direct investment in Canada totalled \$6.2 billion, making it the eighth largest source of foreign investment in Canada at that time among the 42 countries for which data were available.

Figure 7

Services Trade

(\$ billions)

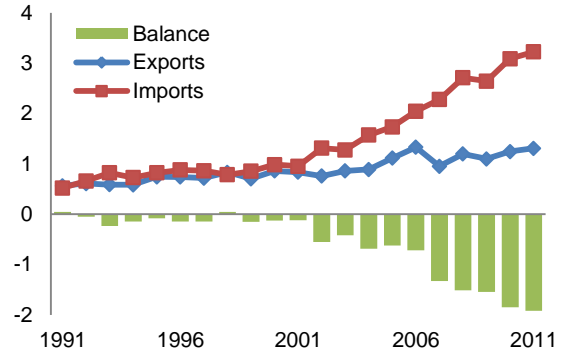


Figure 8

Services Trade by Type – 2011

(\$ billions)

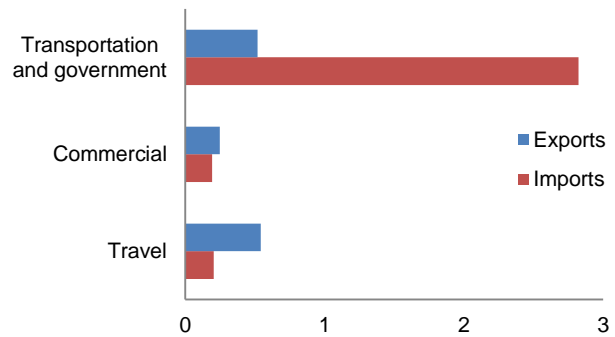
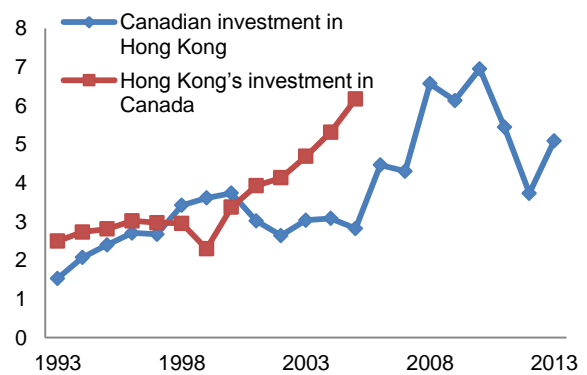


Figure 9

Foreign Direct Investment

(\$ billions)



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