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## TRADE AND INVESTMENT



# Canada–South Korea

**Publication No. 2014-55-E**  
**16 June 2014**

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*Canada–South Korea*  
(Trade and Investment Series)

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Ce document est également publié en français.

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**Merchandise Trade**

In 2013, Canada–South Korea merchandise trade totalled \$10.8 billion, comprised of \$3.5 billion in Canadian exports to, and \$7.3 billion in imports from, South Korea.

The value of Canada’s exports to South Korea decreased by 5.7% between 2012 and 2013, while the value of Canada’s imports from the country increased by 15.1%.

South Korea was Canada’s eighth largest export destination worldwide in 2013. In that year, it was Canada’s seventh largest source of imports globally.

Over the 2008 to 2013 period, the value of Canada’s exports to South Korea decreased at an average annual rate of 1.8%, compared to 0.5% worldwide. The value of Canada’s exports to the country as a share of the value of Canada’s total exports declined from 0.8% in 2008 to 0.7% in 2013.

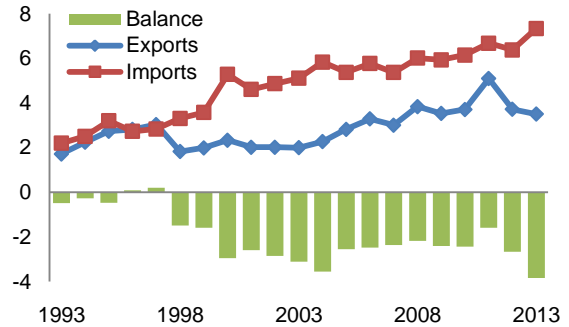
The value of Canada’s imports from South Korea increased at an average annual rate of 4.1% over the 2008 to 2013 period, compared to 1.8% worldwide. The value of Canada’s imports from the country as a share of the value of Canada’s total imports grew from 1.4% in 2008 to 1.5% in 2013.

At the provincial/territorial level, British Columbia accounted for 52.0% of the value of Canada’s exports to South Korea in 2013, with exports valued at \$1.8 billion.

Over the 2008 to 2013 period, the fastest-growing provincial exporters to South Korea were Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Quebec, with average annual growth rates of 10.1%, 8.5% and 6.7% respectively.

**Figure 1**

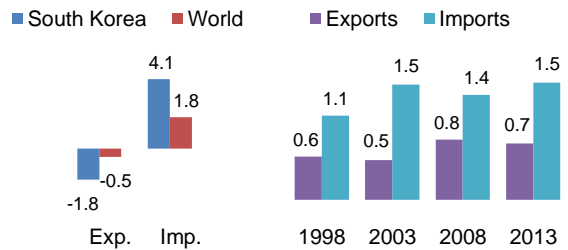
**Merchandise Trade**  
(\$ billions)



**Figure 2**

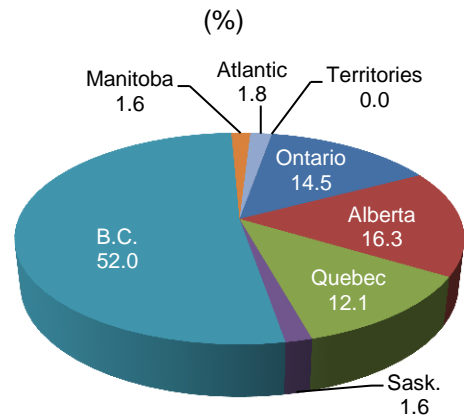
**Importance to Canada**

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 48.4% of the value of Canada's exports to South Korea, with resource-based goods representing the remaining 51.6%. This composition had changed since 2008, when manufactured goods and resource-based goods accounted for 55.7% and 44.3% respectively of the value of Canada's exports to the country.

Canada's highest-valued exports to South Korea in 2013 were coal, copper ore and wood pulp, which together accounted for 43.3% of the value of Canada's exports to the country. The value of Canadian coal exports to South Korea decreased from \$1.3 billion in 2008 to \$1.1 billion in 2013, while the value of Canadian copper ore and wood pulp exports to the country increased from \$143.2 million and \$145.5 million respectively in 2008 to \$209.5 million and \$163.2 million respectively in 2013.

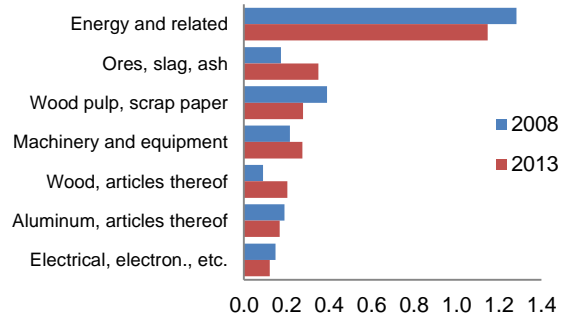
In 2013, manufactured goods represented 99.3% of the value of Canada's imports from South Korea, with resource-based goods accounting for the remaining 0.7%. This composition was almost identical to that of 2008.

Canada's highest-valued imports from South Korea in 2013 were motor vehicles, telecommunication equipment and electronic integrated circuits, which together accounted for 51.0% of the value of Canada's imports from the country. The value of Canadian motor vehicle and telecommunication equipment imports from South Korea increased from \$1.5 billion and \$556.3 million respectively in 2008 to \$2.3 billion and \$775.1 million respectively in 2013. The value of Canadian electronic integrated circuit imports from the country decreased from \$880.1 million in 2008 to \$667.7 million in 2013.

In 2013, Canada had a trade deficit with South Korea in the transportation equipment, machinery and equipment, other manufactured goods and "other" product categories. It had a trade surplus in the product categories of metals, mines and energy, forest products, and agriculture and food in that year.

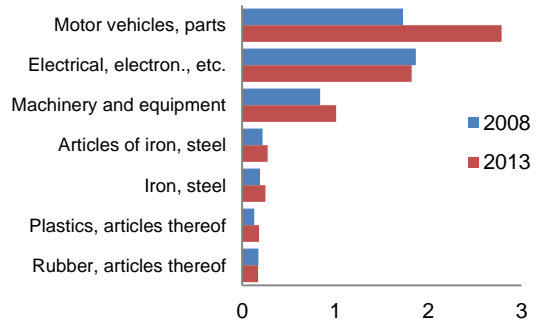
**Figure 4**

**Major Export Products**  
(\$ billions)



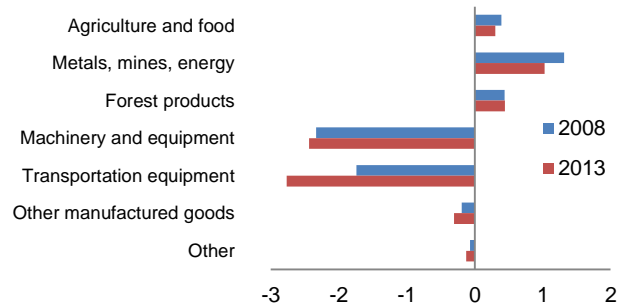
**Figure 5**

**Major Import Products**  
(\$ billions)



**Figure 6**

**Balance by Category**  
(\$ billions)



All figures were prepared using Statistics Canada data available in spring 2014.  
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Numbers in this paper have been rounded.

**Services and Investment**

In 2011, the most recent year for which data are available, Canada–South Korea services trade totalled \$1.1 billion, comprised of \$764.0 million in Canadian exports to, and \$358.0 million in imports from, South Korea.

The value of Canada’s services exports to South Korea decreased by 0.3% between 2010 and 2011, while the value of Canada’s services imports from the country declined by 4.5%.

In 2011, Canada had a trade surplus in all services categories with South Korea. In that year, Canada exported \$318.0 million, \$274.0 million and \$171.0 million respectively in transportation and government services, travel services and commercial services to the country. Canada imported \$243.0 million, \$80.0 million and \$34.0 million respectively in such services from South Korea in 2011.

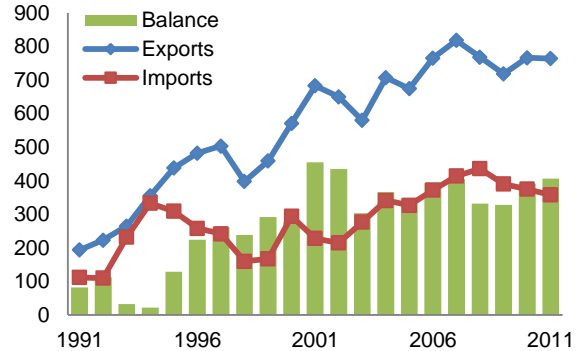
The stock of Canadian direct investment in South Korea totalled \$534.0 million in 2013, making it Canada’s 41<sup>st</sup> largest destination for foreign investment among the 53 countries for which data were available. Canadian direct investment in the country increased by 36.9% between 2012 and 2013.

In 2013, the stock of South Korean direct investment in Canada totalled \$4.9 billion, making it the 12<sup>th</sup> largest source of foreign investment in Canada among the 39 countries for which data were available. South Korean direct investment in Canada decreased by 4.2% between 2012 and 2013.

**Figure 7**

**Services Trade**

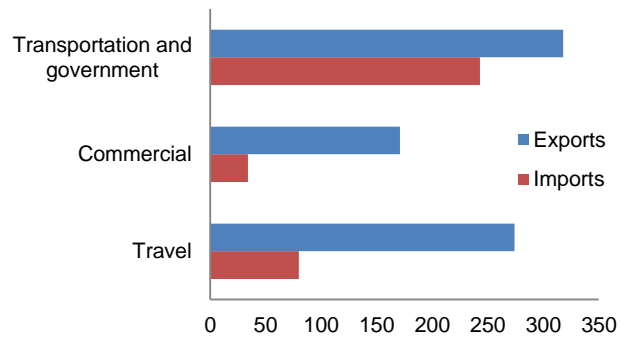
(\$ millions)



**Figure 8**

**Services Trade by Type – 2011**

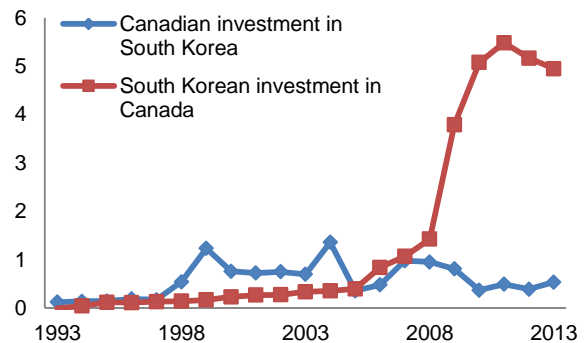
(\$ millions)



**Figure 9**

**Foreign Direct Investment**

(\$ billions)



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