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TRADE AND INVESTMENT



Canada–India

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Canada–India
(Trade and Investment Series)

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Ce document est également publié en français.

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Merchandise Trade

In 2013, Canada-India merchandise trade totalled \$5.8 billion, comprised of \$2.8 billion in Canadian exports to, and \$3.0 billion in imports from, India.

The value of Canada's exports to India increased by 18.7% between 2012 and 2013, while the value of Canada's imports from the country grew by 4.0%.

India was Canada's 11th largest export destination worldwide in 2013. In that year, it was Canada's 19th largest source of imports globally.

Over the 2008 to 2013 period, the value of Canada's exports to India grew at an average annual rate of 3.0%, compared to a decrease of 0.5% worldwide. The value of Canada's exports to the country as a share of the value of Canada's total exports increased from 0.5% in 2008 to 0.6% in 2013.

The value of Canada's imports from India increased at an average annual rate of 5.8% 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 increased from 0.5% in 2008 to 0.6% in 2013.

At the provincial/territorial level, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and Quebec together accounted for 68.9% of the value of Canada's exports to India in 2013, with exports valued at \$999.0 million, \$472.5 million and \$458.4 million respectively.

Over the 2008 to 2013 period, the fastest-growing provincial/territorial exporters to India were the Northwest Territories, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia, which had average annual growth rates of 45.9%, 26.6% and 22.8% respectively.

Figure 1

Merchandise Trade
(\$ billions)

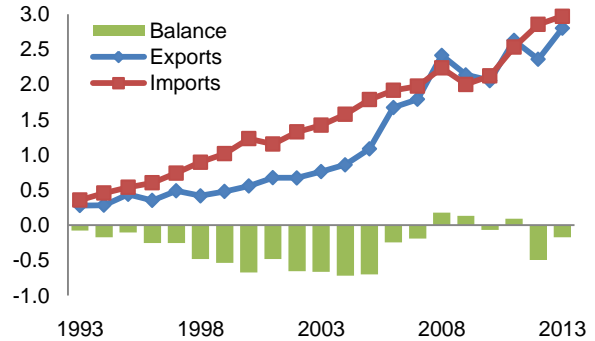


Figure 2

Importance to Canada

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

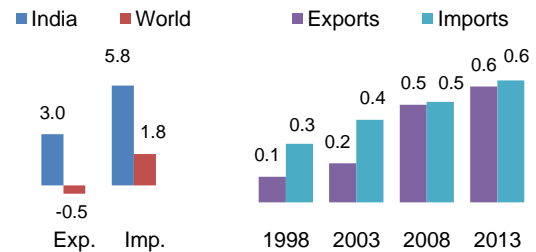
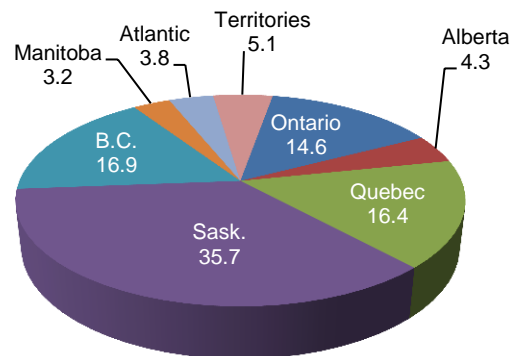


Figure 3

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 60.9% of the value of Canada's exports to India, with manufactured goods representing the remaining 39.1%. This composition had changed somewhat since 2008, when resource-based goods and manufactured goods accounted for 54.6% and 45.4% respectively of the value of Canada's exports to the country.

Canada's highest-valued exports to India in 2013 were leguminous vegetables, potassic fertilizers and newsprint, which together accounted for 44.7% of the value of Canada's exports to the country. The value of Canadian leguminous vegetable exports to India increased from \$422.8 million in 2008 to \$726.8 million in 2013, while Canadian potassic fertilizer and newsprint exports to the country decreased from \$688.0 million and \$232.3 million respectively in 2008 to \$304.5 million and \$221.1 million respectively in 2013.

In 2013, manufactured goods represented 96.6% of the value of Canada's imports from India, with resource-based goods accounting for the remaining 3.4%. This composition was almost identical to that of 2008.

Canada's highest-valued imports from India in 2013 were medications, oil products and jewellery, which together accounted for 15.3% of the value of Canada's imports from the country. The value of Canadian medication, oil product and jewellery imports from India increased from \$31.7 million, \$0.1 million and \$74.1 million respectively in 2008 to \$166.4 million, \$165.5 million and \$123.5 million respectively in 2013.

In 2013, Canada had a trade deficit with India in the clothing and textiles, machinery and equipment, and other manufactured goods product categories. It had a trade surplus with the country in the product categories of agriculture and food; metals, mines and energy; transportation equipment and other products in that year.

Figure 4



Figure 5

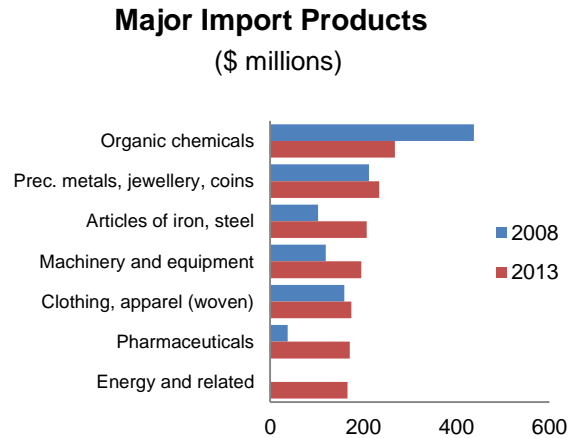
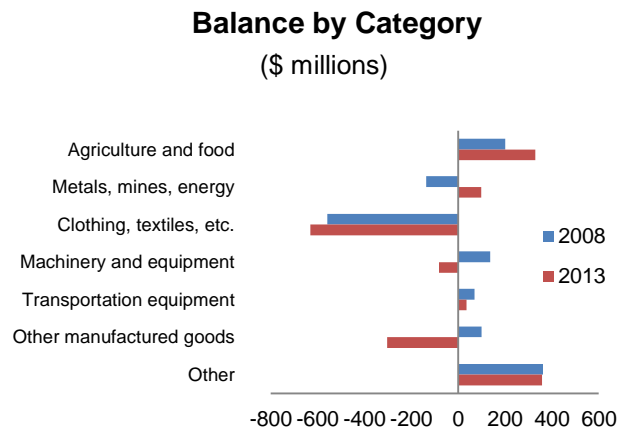


Figure 6



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-India services trade totalled \$1.4 billion, comprised of \$546.0 million in Canadian exports to, and \$836.0 million in imports from, India.

The value of Canada's services exports to India increased by 23.5% between 2010 and 2011, while the value of Canada's services imports from the country grew by 44.1%.

In 2011, Canada's trade deficit in services with India was the result of trade in commercial services. In that year, Canada imported \$626.0 million in commercial services from, and exported \$147.0 million in such services to, the country. In 2011, Canada exported \$266.0 million in travel services, and \$132.0 million in transportation and government services, to India; it imported \$90.0 million and \$120.0 million respectively in such services from the country.

The stock of Canadian direct investment in India totalled \$613.0 million in 2013, making it Canada's 35th largest destination for foreign investment among the 53 countries for which data were available. Canadian direct investment in the country declined by 4.4% between 2012 and 2013.

The stock of Indian direct investment in Canada was \$3.8 billion in 2013, making it Canada's 14th largest source of foreign investment among the 39 countries for which data were available. Indian direct investment in Canada decreased by 1.0% between 2012 and 2013.

Data on Indian direct investment in Canada from 1993 to 1998, and for 2000, are not available.

Figure 7

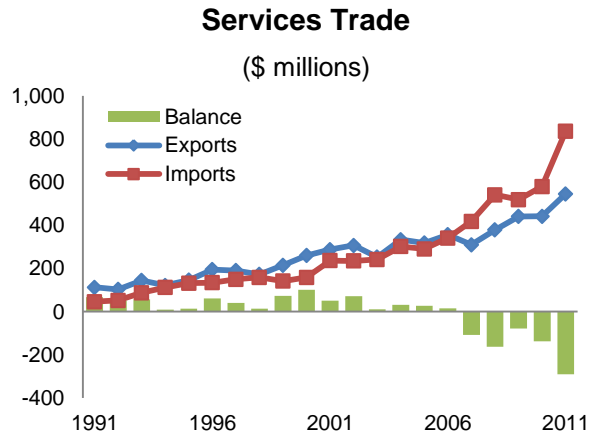


Figure 8

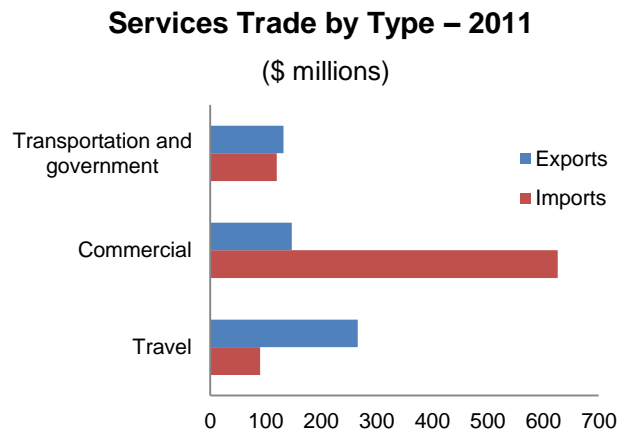
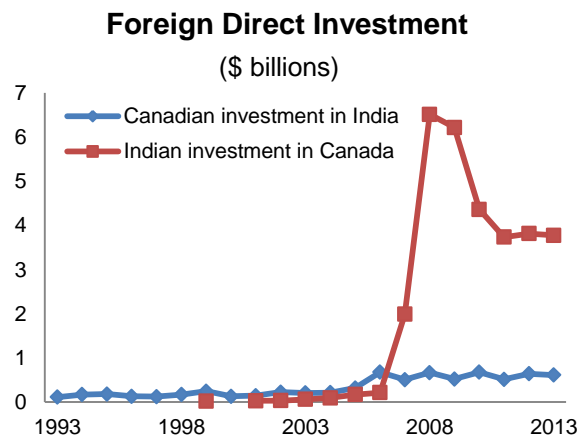


Figure 9



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.