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TRADE AND INVESTMENT



Canada–Sweden

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Ce document est également publié en français.

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Merchandise Trade

In 2013, Canada–Sweden merchandise trade totalled \$2.3 billion, comprised of \$352.1 million in Canadian exports to, and \$1.9 billion in imports from, Sweden.

The value of Canada’s exports to Sweden decreased by 21.3% between 2012 and 2013, while the value of Canada’s imports from the country declined by 8.0%.

Sweden was Canada’s 46th largest export destination worldwide in 2013. In that year, it was Canada’s 25th largest source of imports globally.

Over the 2008 to 2013 period, the value of Canada’s exports to Sweden decreased at an average annual rate of 9.3%, compared to 0.5% worldwide. In 2013, 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%.

The value of Canada’s imports from Sweden decreased at an average annual rate of 3.0% 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 decreased from 0.5% in 2008 to 0.4% in 2013.

At the provincial/territorial level, Ontario and Quebec together accounted for 65.8% of the value of Canada’s exports to Sweden in 2013, with exports valued at \$144.7 million and \$87.0 million respectively.

Over the 2008 to 2013 period, the fastest-growing provincial exporters to Sweden were Alberta, Nova Scotia and British Columbia, with average annual growth rates of 16.8%, 8.6% and 5.9% respectively.

Figure 1

Merchandise Trade
(\$ billions)

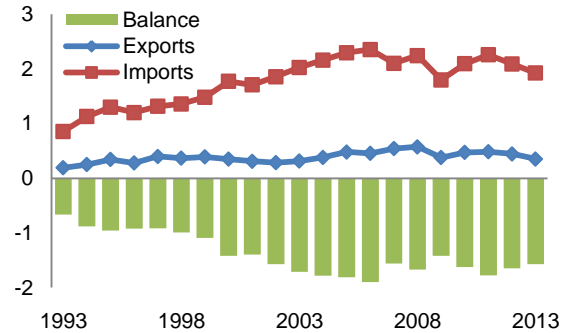


Figure 2

Importance to Canada

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

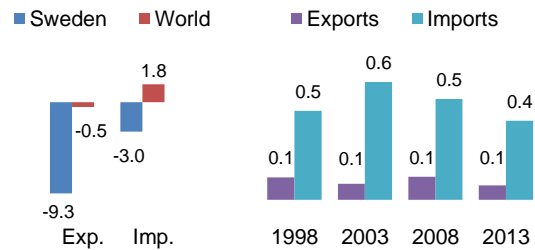
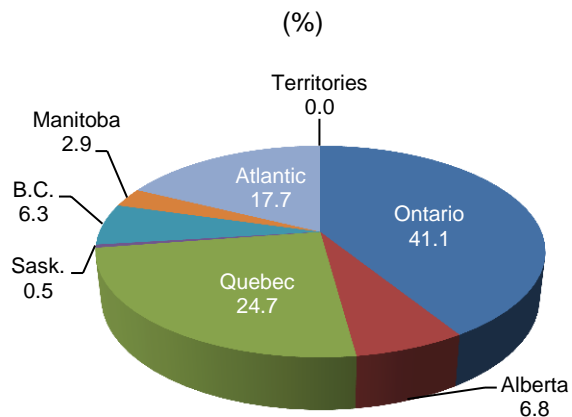


Figure 3

Exports by Province/Territory – 2013



All figures were prepared using Statistics Canada data available in summer 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 86.9% of the value of Canada's exports to Sweden, with resource-based goods representing the remaining 13.1%. This composition had changed somewhat since 2008, when manufactured goods and resource-based goods accounted for 83.0% and 17.0% respectively of the value of Canada's exports to the country.

Canada's highest-valued exports to Sweden in 2013 were copper ore, turbojets, turbopropellers and their parts, as well as certain types of machinery parts, which together accounted for 24.0% of the value of Canada's exports to the country. The value of Canadian copper ore and machinery part exports to Sweden decreased from \$50.8 million and \$18.9 million respectively in 2008 to \$41.1 million and \$18.7 million respectively in 2013. The value of Canadian turbojet, as well as turbopropeller and their parts, exports to the country increased from \$21.1 million in 2008 to \$24.6 million in 2013.

In 2013, manufactured goods represented 94.7% of the value of Canada's imports from Sweden, with resource-based goods accounting for the remaining 5.3%. This composition had changed somewhat since 2008, when manufactured goods and resource-based goods represented 97.7% and 2.3% respectively of the value of Canada's imports from the country.

Canada's highest-valued imports from Sweden in 2013 were medications, silver and certain types of machinery parts, which together accounted for 25.9% of the value of Canada's imports from the country. The value of Canadian medication and machinery part imports from Sweden decreased from \$438.2 million and \$178.7 million respectively in 2008 to \$307.2 million and \$90.9 million respectively in 2013. The value of Canadian silver imports from the country increased from \$0 in 2008 to \$99.6 million in 2013.

In 2013, Canada had a trade deficit with Sweden in every product category.

Figure 4

Major Export Products
(\$ millions)

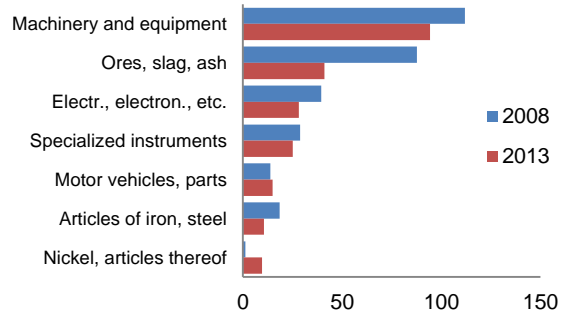


Figure 5

Major Import Products
(\$ millions)

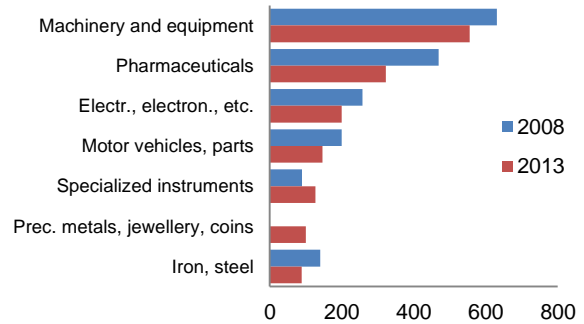
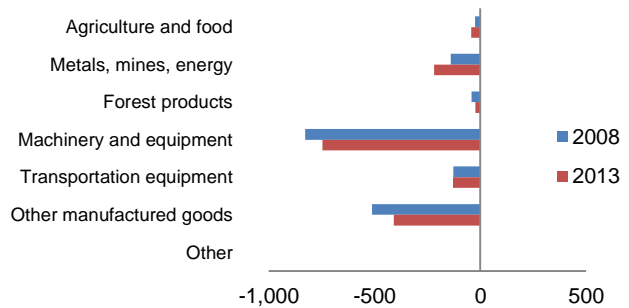


Figure 6

Balance by Category
(\$ millions)



All figures were prepared using Statistics Canada data available in summer 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–Sweden services trade totalled \$960.0 million, comprised of \$644.0 million in Canadian exports to, and \$316.0 million in imports from, Sweden.

The value of Canada’s services exports to Sweden increased by 2.5% between 2010 and 2011, while the value of Canada’s services imports from the country grew by 21.5%.

In 2011, Canada’s trade surplus in services with Sweden was mainly the result of trade in commercial services. In that year, Canada exported \$527.0 million in commercial services to, and imported \$204.0 million in such services from, the country. Canada had a trade surplus with Sweden in travel services in 2011, while it had a trade deficit with the country in transportation and government services.

The stock of Canadian direct investment in Sweden totalled \$2.2 billion in 2013, making it Canada’s 30th largest destination for foreign investment among the 53 countries for which data were available. Canadian direct investment in the country decreased by 22.8% between 2012 and 2013.

In 2013, the stock of Swedish direct investment in Canada totalled \$2.7 billion, making it the 17th largest source of foreign investment in Canada among the 39 countries for which data were available. Swedish direct investment in Canada declined by 2.0% between 2012 and 2013.

Figure 7

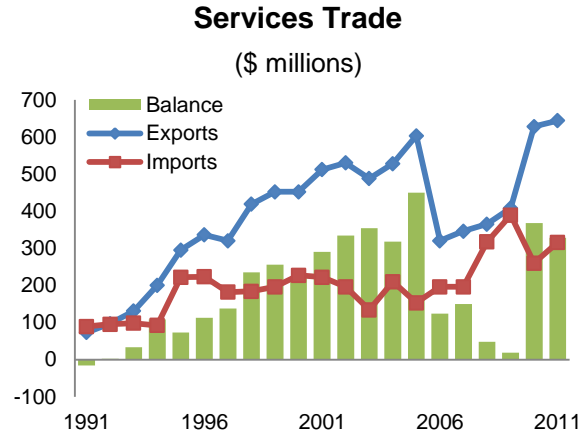


Figure 8

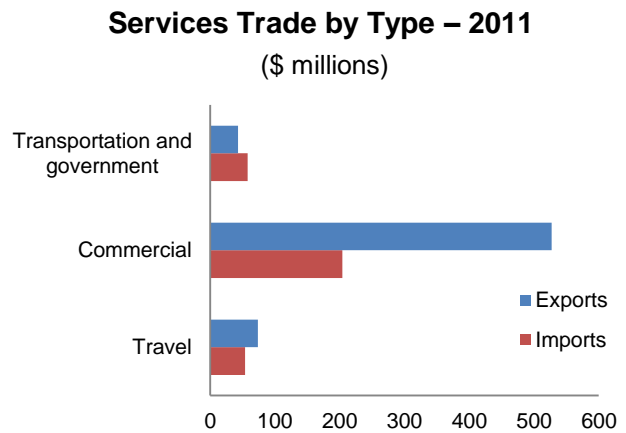
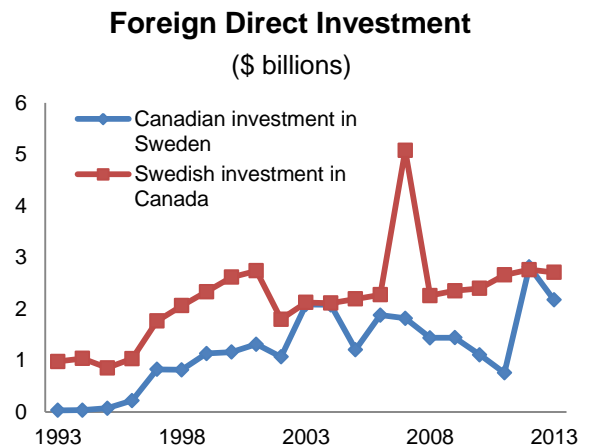


Figure 9



All figures were prepared using Statistics Canada data available in summer 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.