

TRADE AND INVESTMENT

CANADA–PHILIPPINES



COUNTRY PROFILE

Philippines' Economy

- Gross domestic product (GDP) at purchasing power parity (PPP): US\$692.2 billion (2014)
- GDP per capita at PPP: US\$6,900 (2014)
- Population: 100.1 million (2014)
- Merchandise exports and imports: 45% of GDP at official exchange rates (2014)
- Canada's 41st largest merchandise trade partner (2014)
- Canada's 29th largest services trade partner (2013)

Notable Trade and Investment Agreements between Canada and the Philippines

- *Agreement Between the Government of Canada and the Republic of the Philippines for the Promotion and Reciprocal Protection of Investments* (1996)

NOTES

The Library of Parliament Trade and Investment series provides information on Canada's trade and investment relationship with the world and with selected countries. It also describes the trade relationship of each of Canada's 10 provinces and three territories with the world.

All figures were prepared using Statistics Canada data available in summer 2015.

To see the data tables used to generate the figures, view the HTML version of this paper at [Trade and Investment Series 2014](#).

The merchandise trade data are customs-based; the services trade data and foreign direct investment data are balance of payments-based.

Numbers in this paper have been rounded. Definitions appear at the end of this paper.

All dollar amounts are in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted.

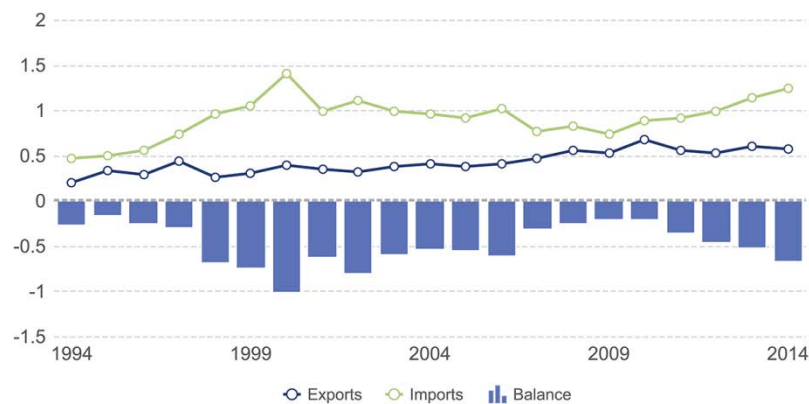
In relation to the Country Profile box, data for GDP at PPP, GDP per capita at PPP, population, and merchandise exports and imports as a share of GDP are from the World Bank's World Development Indicators database. The rankings are based on Statistics Canada data.

The five most highly valued merchandise export and import categories have been identified based on 2014 values.

CANADA'S MERCHANDISE TRADE WITH THE PHILIPPINES

Merchandise Trade

(\$ billions)

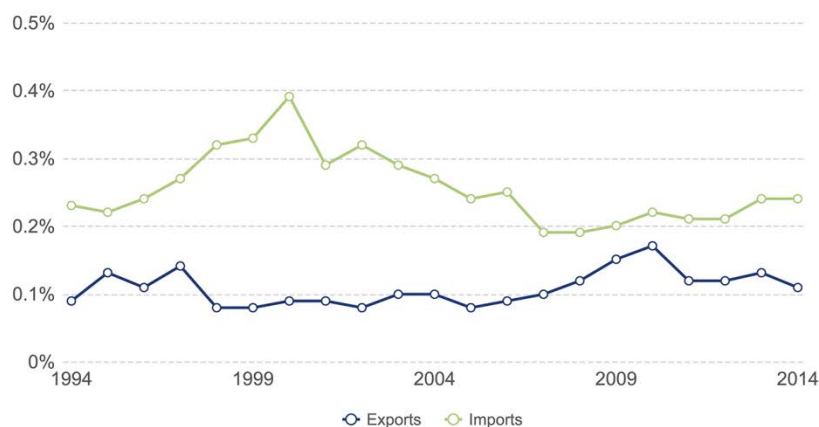


Bilateral merchandise trade in 2014:
\$1.8 billion

- Exports: \$569.7 million, a 5.5% decrease over 2013
- Imports: \$1.2 billion, a 9.0% increase over 2013

Trade deficit in 2014: \$669.2 million, an increase from \$534.3 million in 2013

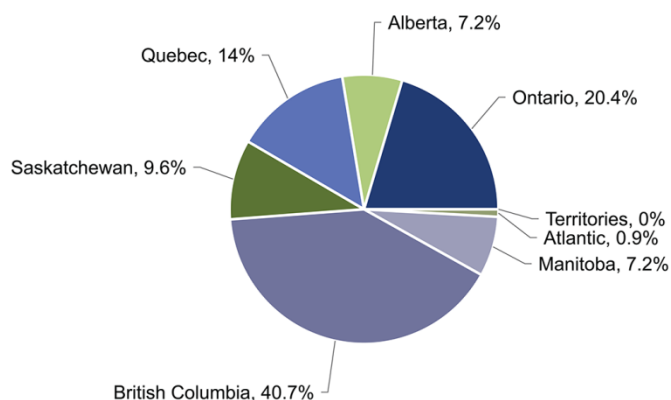
Share of the Total Value of Canadian Trade



Exports in 2014: 0.1% of the total value of Canadian exports, unchanged from 2013

Imports in 2014: 0.2% of the total value of Canadian imports, unchanged from 2013

Share of Exports by Province/Territory

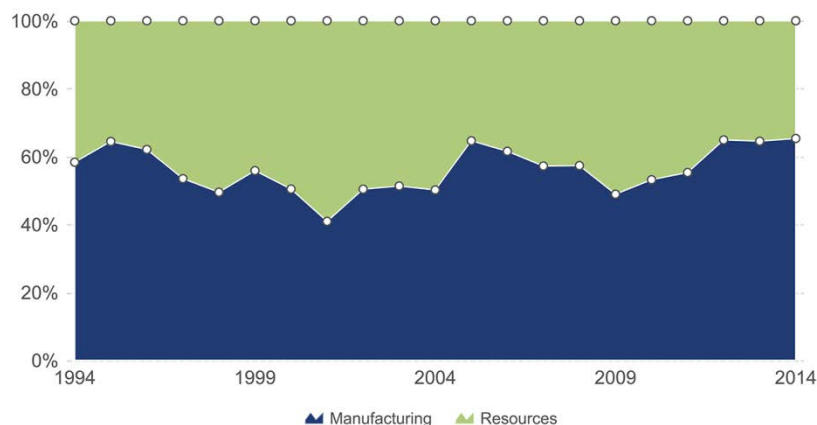


Highest-valued exporters in 2014:

- British Columbia – \$231.9 million, an increase from \$200.0 million in 2013
- Ontario – \$116.2 million, a decrease from \$119.7 million in 2013

CANADA'S TRADE IN PRODUCTS WITH THE PHILIPPINES

Share of Exports by Sector

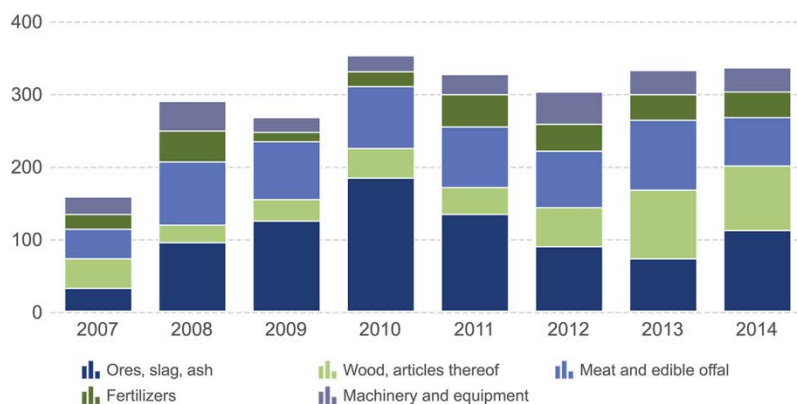


Exports in 2014:

- Resource-based goods – 34.7%, a decrease from 35.5% in 2013
- Manufactured goods – 65.3%, an increase from 64.5% in 2013

Most Highly Valued Exports by Product Category

(\$ millions)



Highest-valued exports in 2014: Copper and lumber, together accounting for 35.2% of the total value of Canadian exports

- Copper exports: \$112.1 million, an increase from \$73.6 million in 2013
- Lumber exports: \$88.5 million, a decrease from \$93.8 million in 2013

Share of Imports by Sector



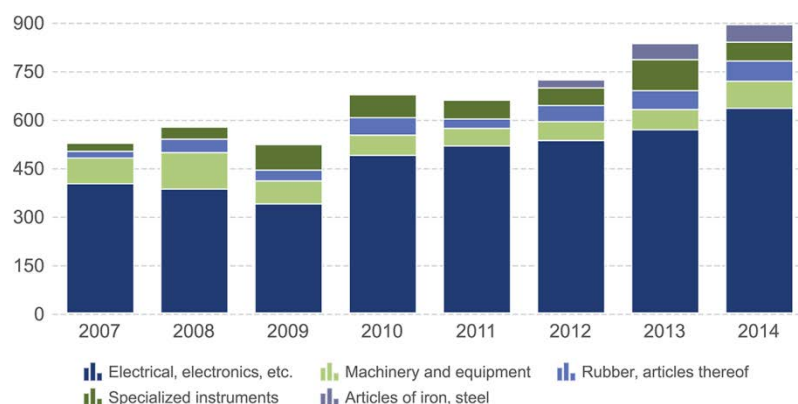
Imports in 2014:

- Resource-based goods – 0.5%, unchanged from 2013
- Manufactured goods – 99.5%, unchanged from 2013

CANADA-PHILIPPINES

Most Highly Valued Imports by Product Category

(\$ millions)

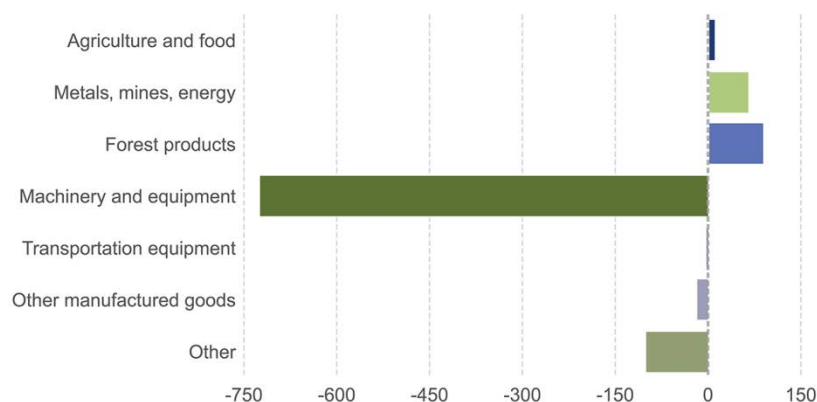


Highest-valued imports in 2014: Electric and optical fibre cables, and electronic integrated circuits, together accounting for 38.4% of the total value of Canadian imports

- Electric and optical fibre cable imports: \$348.9 million, an increase from \$319.6 million in 2013
- Electronic integrated circuit imports: \$158.8 million, an increase from \$145.0 million in 2013

Trade Balance by Product Category

(\$ millions)



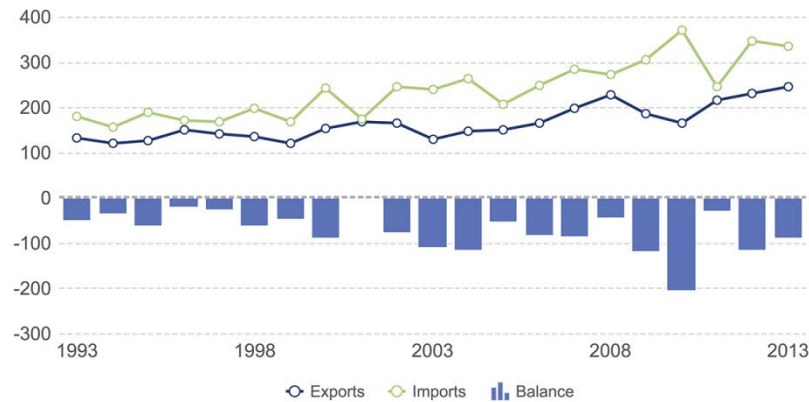
Largest merchandise trade deficit in 2014: Machinery and equipment, at \$724.1 million

Largest merchandise trade surplus in 2014: Forest products, at \$90.6 million

CANADA'S SERVICES TRADE WITH THE PHILIPPINES

Services Trade

(\$ millions)



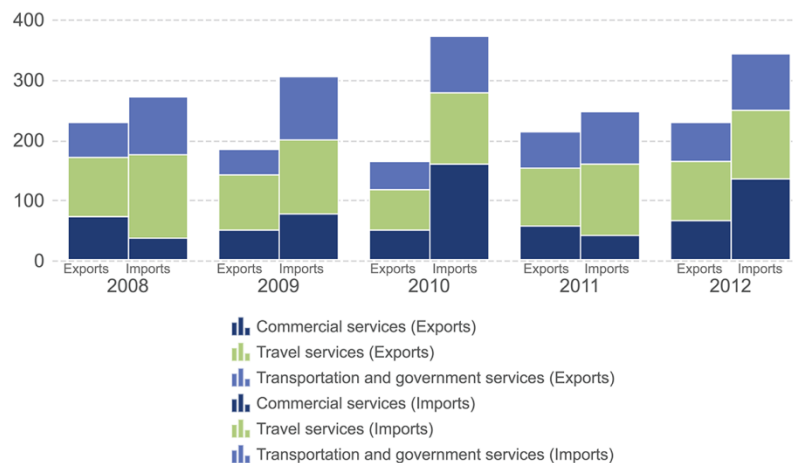
Bilateral services trade in 2013:
\$581.0 million

- Exports: \$246.0 million, a 7.4% increase over 2012
- Imports: \$335.0 million, a 2.9% decrease over 2012

Trade deficit in 2013: \$89.0 million, a decrease from \$116.0 million in 2012

Services Trade by Type

(\$ millions)



Services trade deficit in 2012, the most recent year for which services data are available by type:
Largely due to commercial services trade

- Commercial services exports: \$65.0 million
- Commercial services imports: \$136.0 million

CANADA'S FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT WITH THE PHILIPPINES

Stock of Foreign Direct Investment
(\$ millions)



Stock of Canadian direct investment in the Philippines in 2012, the most recent year for which data are available: \$9.0 million

Stock of Philippine direct investment in Canada in 2006, the most recent year for which data are available: \$1.0 million

Data on Canadian direct investment in the Philippines are available for 1995 to 2012 only. Data on Philippine direct investment in Canada are available for 1999 to 2006 only

Share of Foreign Direct Investment Stock



Canadian direct investment in the Philippines as a share of the value of Canadian foreign direct investment was statistically insignificant in 2012

Philippine direct investment in Canada as a share of the foreign direct investment stock in Canada was statistically insignificant in 2006

Data on Canadian direct investment in the Philippines are available for 1995 to 2012 only. Data on Philippine direct investment in Canada are available for 1999 to 2006 only

DEFINITIONS

Balance of payments–based data: Balance of payments–based data calculate trade flows using surveys of international trade and investment activity of firms and other entities.

Balance of trade: The trade balance is the difference between the value of exports and the value of imports. There is a trade surplus if the value of exports exceeds the value of imports. There is a trade deficit if the value of imports exceeds the value of exports.

Customs-based data: Customs-based data are compiled from declarations filed with the Canada Border Services Agency and are used to track the flow of goods into and out of Canada.

Foreign direct investment (FDI): FDI occurs when an investor residing in one country holds at least 10% equity in an enterprise resident in another country. The stock of FDI is the value of the accumulated equity owned by investors abroad; the stock changes from year to year based on flows of FDI.

Gross domestic product (GDP): GDP measures an economy's total production in a given year. As one entity's income is another entity's spending, GDP is equal to the total value of final sales or to the total value of incomes.

Manufactured goods: Manufactured goods are finished or semi-finished products resulting from the transformation of materials and substances into new products (North American Industry Classification System, or NAICS, codes 31 to 33) and the output of establishments primarily engaged in operating electric, gas and water utilities (NAICS code 22).

Merchandise trade: Merchandise trade refers to trade in physical goods, such as cars, wheat and iron ore.

Purchasing power parity (PPP): To adjust for price differences across countries for identical products, a calculation of GDP that uses PPP assumes that a given product has the same price in each country.

Resource-based goods: Resource-based goods are products of the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector (NAICS code 11), as well as the mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction sector (NAICS code 21).

Services trade: Services trade is trade in travel, transportation and government, and commercial services. Travel services are goods and services purchased abroad by travellers, with one exception: cross-border transportation. Transportation services are the transportation of goods and cross-border travellers, and related services. Government services arise largely from official representation and military activities, and some governmental commercial activities. Commercial services are all other services, such as management, financial or engineering services; the category also includes charges for the use of intellectual property.