

TRADE AND INVESTMENT

CANADA–INDONESIA

INDONESIA'S PROFILE

Economic Indicators

- Gross domestic product (GDP) at purchasing power parity (PPP): US\$3.0 trillion (2016)
- GDP per capita at PPP: US\$11,600 (2016)
- Population: 261.1 million (2016)
- International merchandise exports and imports: 30.0% of GDP at official exchange rates (2016)
- Canada's 23rd largest merchandise trade partner (2016)
- Canada's 36th largest services trade partner (2015)
- Ease of Doing Business ranking: 91st among 190 countries (2016)
- World Competitiveness ranking: 41st among 138 countries (2016)

Notable Trade and Investment Agreements between Canada and Indonesia

- None



NOTES

The Library of Parliament's 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. In addition, it presents Canada's merchandise trade relationship with each of the United States' 50 states.

All figures were prepared using Statistics Canada data available in summer 2017.

To see the data tables used to generate the figures, view the HTML version of this profile at [Trade and Investment Series 2016](#).

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

Numbers in this profile have been rounded.

Definitions appear at the end of this profile.

All dollar amounts are in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted.

The five most highly valued merchandise export and import categories have been identified based on 2016 values.

In the Economic Indicators section, data for GDP at PPP, GDP per capita at PPP, population, and international merchandise exports and imports as a share of GDP are from the World Bank's World Development Indicators database. The merchandise and services trade rankings are based on Statistics Canada data. The Ease of Doing Business ranking is from the World Bank's Doing Business project. The World Competitiveness ranking is from the World Economic Forum's Global Competitiveness Report.

Florian Richard

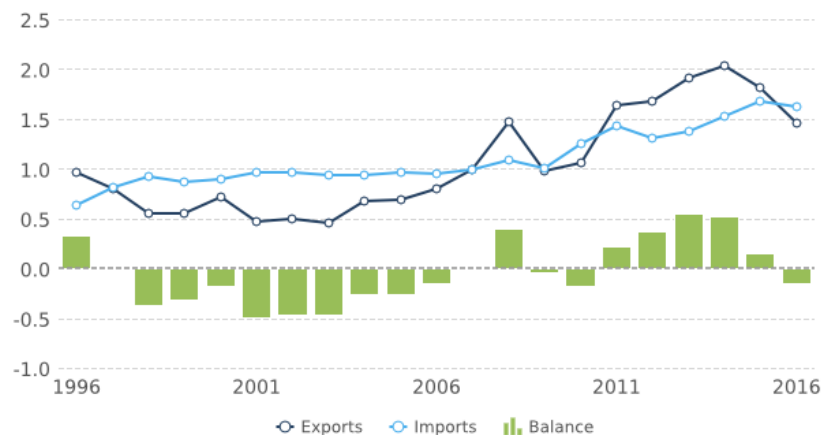
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Parliamentary Information and Research Service*

**Publication No. 2017-585-E
18 September 2017**

CANADA'S MERCHANDISE TRADE WITH INDONESIA

Merchandise Trade

(\$ billions)

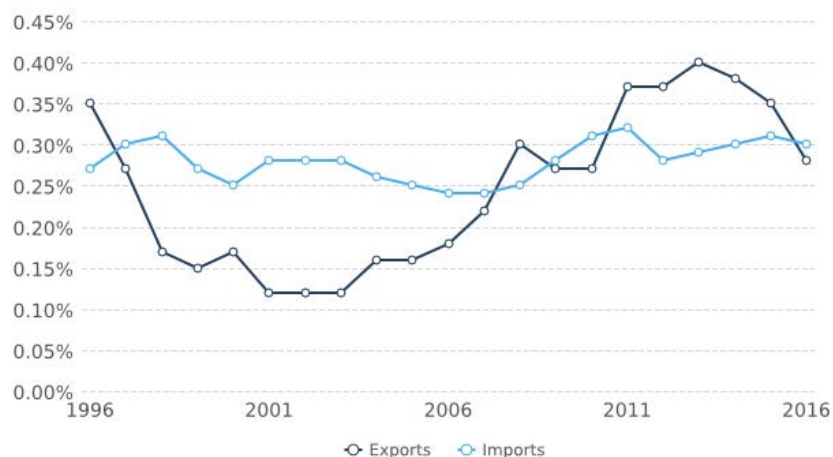


Bilateral merchandise trade in 2016:
\$3.1 billion

- Exports: \$1.5 billion, a 19.7% decrease from 2015
- Imports: \$1.6 billion, a 3.1% decrease from 2015

Trade deficit in 2016:
\$162.0 million, a change from a surplus of \$143.9 million in 2015

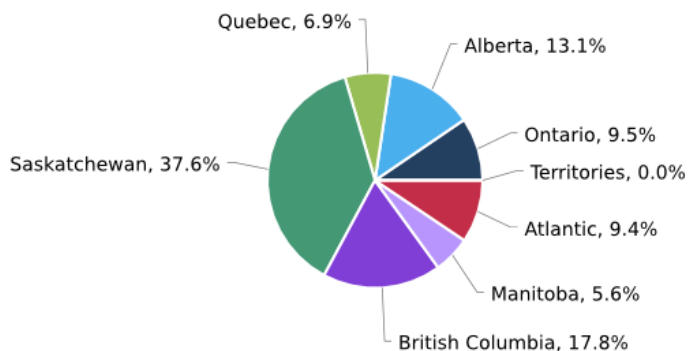
Share of the Total Value of Canadian Trade



Exports in 2016:
0.3% of the total value of Canadian exports, unchanged from 2015

Imports in 2016:
0.3% of the total value of Canadian imports, unchanged from 2015

Share of Exports by Province/Territory



Highest-valued exporters in 2016:

- Saskatchewan – \$547.7 million, a decrease from \$761.4 million in 2015
- British Columbia – \$259.8 million, an increase from \$245.5 million in 2015

CANADA-INDONESIA

Share of Exports by Sector

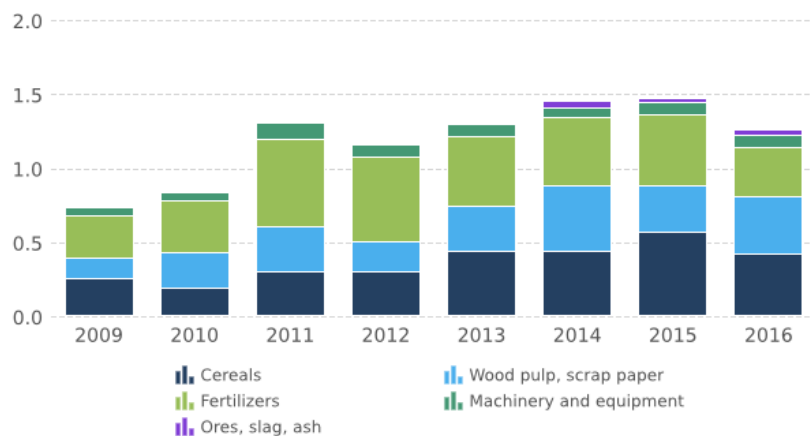


Exports in 2016:

- Resource-based goods – 56.0%, a decrease from 62.0% in 2015
- Manufactured goods – 44.0%, an increase from 38.0% in 2015

Most Highly Valued Exports by Product Category

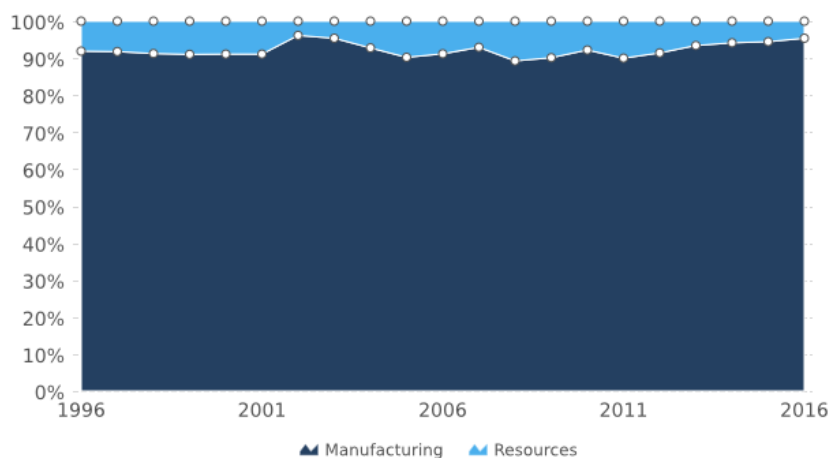
(\$ billions)



Highest-valued exports in 2016: Wheat and potassic fertilizers, together accounting for 51.0% of the total value of Canadian exports to Indonesia

- Wheat: \$415.2 million, a decrease from \$563.6 million in 2015
- Potassic fertilizers: \$328.4 million, a decrease from \$477.3 million in 2015

Share of Imports by Sector

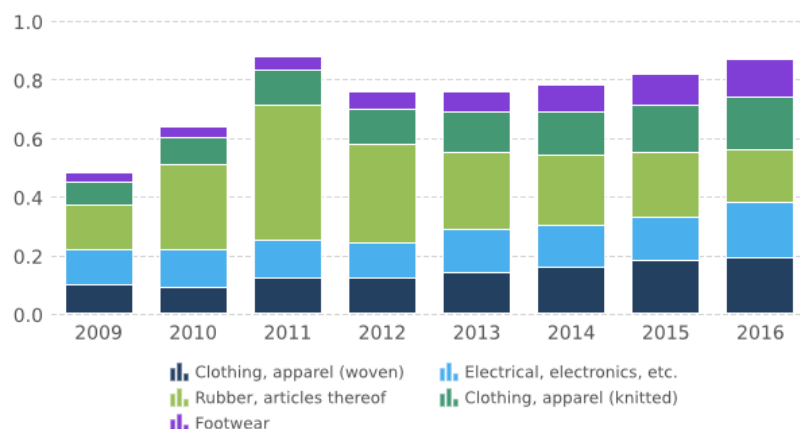


Imports in 2016:

- Resource-based goods – 4.6%, a decrease from 5.6% in 2015
- Manufactured goods – 95.4%, an increase from 94.4% in 2015

Most Highly Valued Imports by Product Category

(\$ billions)

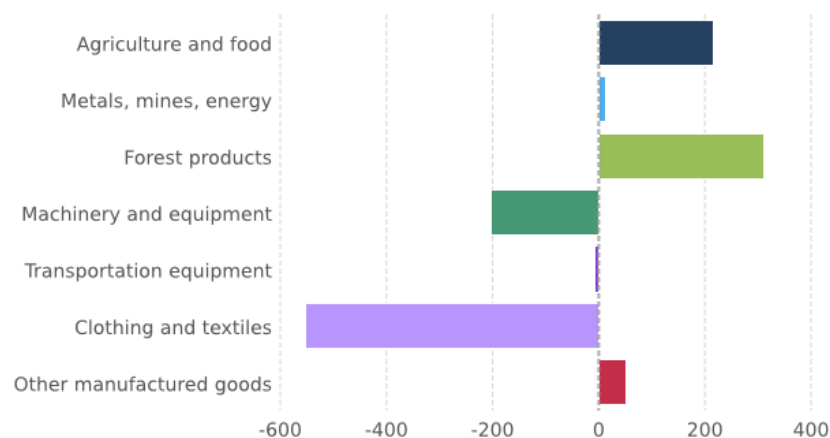


Highest-valued imports in 2016: Rubber and cocoa butter, fat and oil, together accounting for 12.3% of the total value of Canadian imports from Indonesia

- Rubber: \$132.1 million, a decrease from \$173.6 million in 2015
- Cocoa butter, fat and oil: \$67.8 million, an increase from \$45.5 million in 2015

Trade Balance by Product Category

(\$ millions)



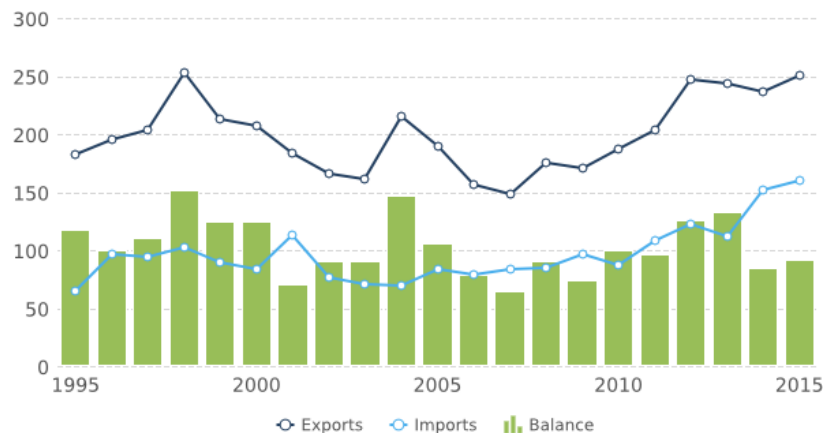
Largest merchandise trade deficit in 2016: Clothing and textiles, at \$551.8 million

Largest merchandise trade surplus in 2016: Forest products, at \$310.7 million

CANADA'S SERVICES TRADE WITH INDONESIA

Services Trade

(\$ millions)



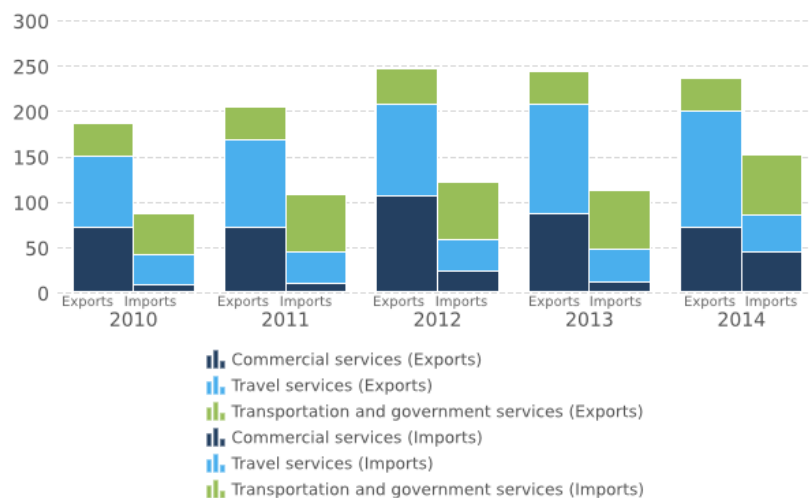
Bilateral services trade in 2015:
\$411.0 million

- Exports: \$251.0 million, a 6.4% increase from 2014
- Imports: \$160.0 million, a 5.3% increase from 2014

Trade surplus in 2015:
\$91.0 million, an increase from \$84.0 million in 2014

Services Trade by Type

(\$ millions)



Services trade surplus in 2014, the most recent year for which services data by type are available: Largely due to travel services trade

- Travel services exports: \$128.0 million
- Travel services imports: \$40.0 million

CANADA'S FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT WITH INDONESIA

Stock of Foreign Direct Investment
(\$ billions)



Stock of Canadian direct investment in Indonesia in 2016:

\$2.6 billion, a 2.7% increase from 2015

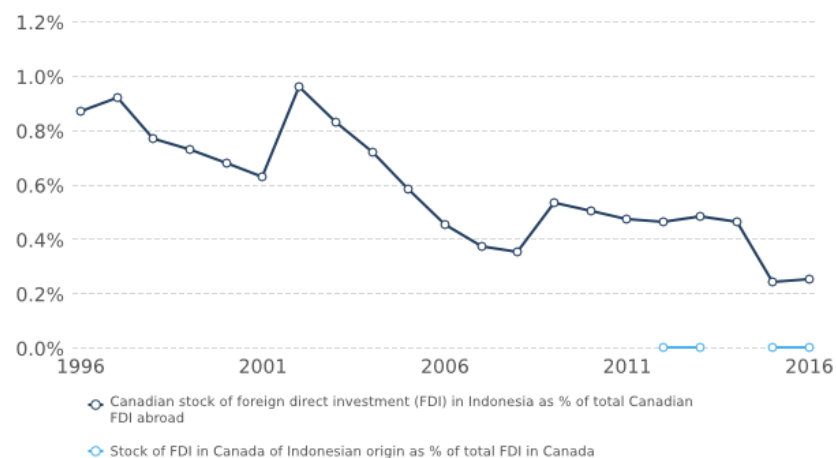
Indonesia as a destination for Canadian foreign direct investment among the 120 countries for which data were available for 2016: 29th largest

Stock of Indonesian direct investment in Canada in 2016: \$1.0 million, unchanged from 2015

Indonesia as a source of foreign direct investment in Canada among the 55 countries for which data were available for 2016: 49th largest

Data on Indonesian direct investment in Canada are not available except for 2012, 2013, 2015 and 2016

Share of Foreign Direct Investment Stock



0.2% of Canada's foreign direct investment stock was in Indonesia in 2016, unchanged from 2015

A statistically insignificant share of the foreign direct investment stock in Canada was of Indonesian origin in 2016, unchanged from 2015

Data on Indonesian direct investment in Canada are not available except for 2012, 2013, 2015 and 2016

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.