

TRADE AND INVESTMENT

CANADA–BELARUS

BELARUS'S PROFILE

Economic Indicators

- Gross domestic product (GDP) at purchasing power parity (PPP): US\$171.7 billion (2016)
- GDP per capita at PPP: US\$18,100 (2016)
- Population: 9.5 million (2016)
- International merchandise exports and imports: 107.3% of GDP at official exchange rates (2016)
- Ease of Doing Business ranking: 37th among 190 countries (2016)

Notable Trade and Investment Agreements between Canada and Belarus

- 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. Services trade data and foreign direct investment data are unavailable for Belarus.

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 Ease of Doing Business ranking is from the World Bank's Doing Business project.

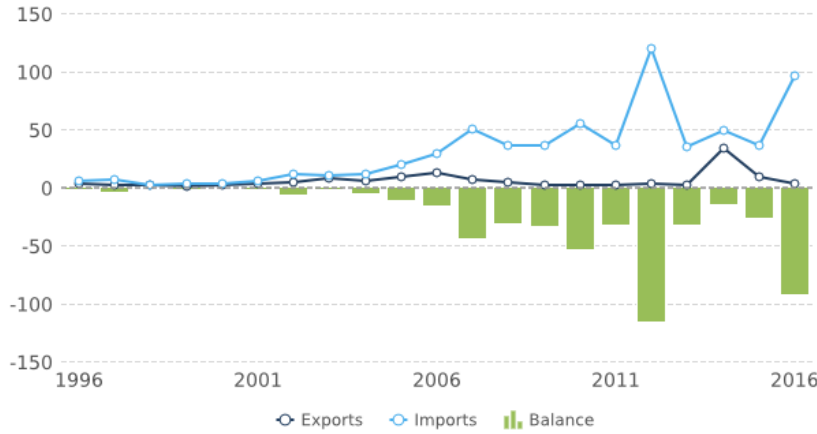
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CANADA'S MERCHANDISE TRADE WITH BELARUS

Merchandise Trade
(\$ millions)

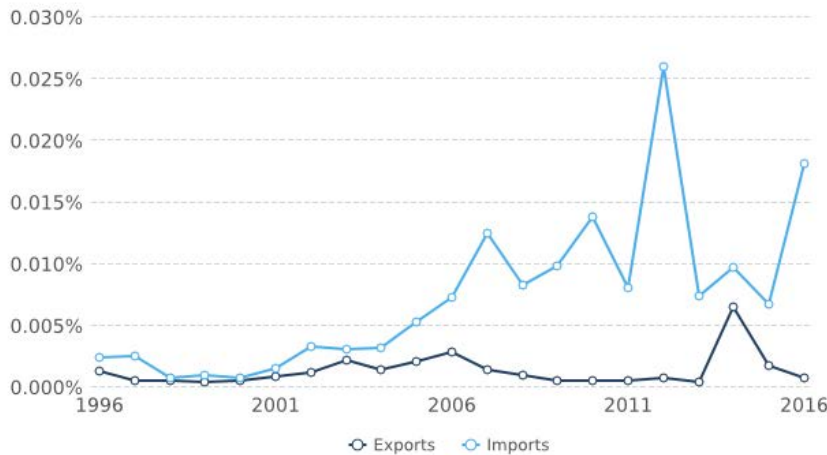


Bilateral merchandise trade in 2016: \$99.4 million

- Exports: \$3.4 million, a 59.9% decrease from 2015
- Imports: \$96.0 million, a 170.8% increase from 2015

Trade deficit in 2016: \$92.6 million, an increase from \$27.0 million in 2015

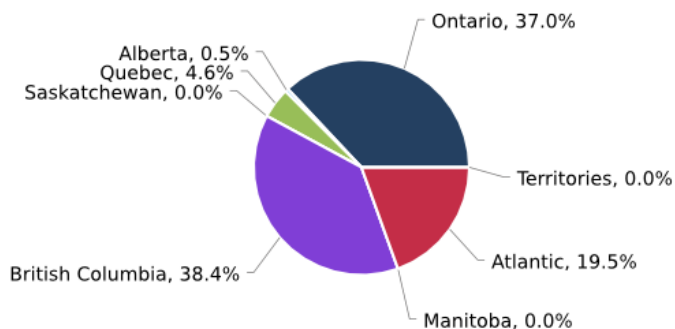
Share of the Total Value of Canadian Trade



Exports in 2016: a statistically insignificant share of the total value of Canadian exports, unchanged from 2015

Imports in 2016: a statistically insignificant share of the total value of Canadian imports, unchanged from 2015

Share of Exports by Province/Territory

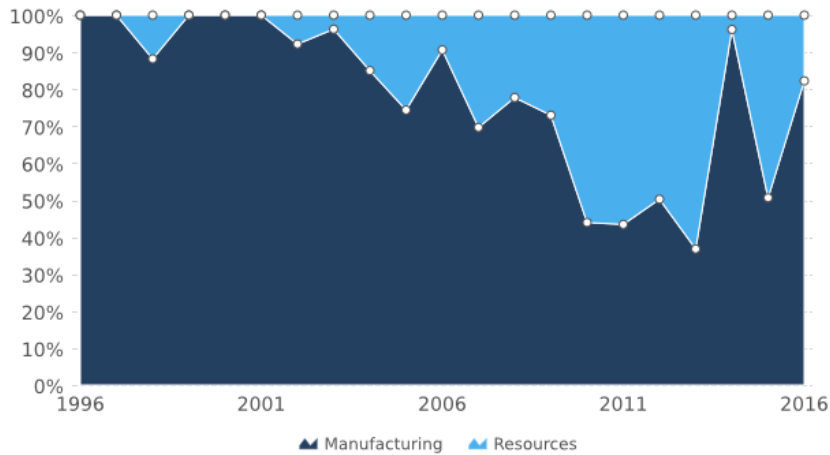


Highest-valued exporters in 2016:

- British Columbia – \$1.3 million (data are not available for 2015)
- Ontario – \$1.3 million, a decrease from \$2.0 million in 2015

CANADA-BELARUS

Share of Exports by Sector



Exports in 2016:

- Resource-based goods – 17.8%, a decrease from 49.4% in 2015
- Manufactured goods – 82.2%, an increase from 50.6% in 2015

Most Highly Valued Exports by Product Category

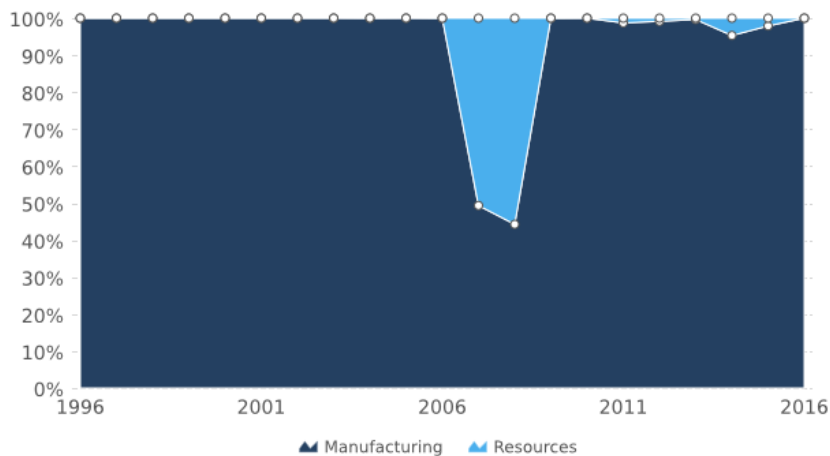
(\$ millions)



Highest-valued exports in 2016: Frozen fish and machinery for working rubber or plastic, together accounting for 57.6% of the total value of Canadian exports to Belarus

- Frozen fish: \$1.3 million (data for 2015 are not available)
- Machinery for working rubber or plastic: \$663,300, an increase from \$0 in 2015

Share of Imports by Sector

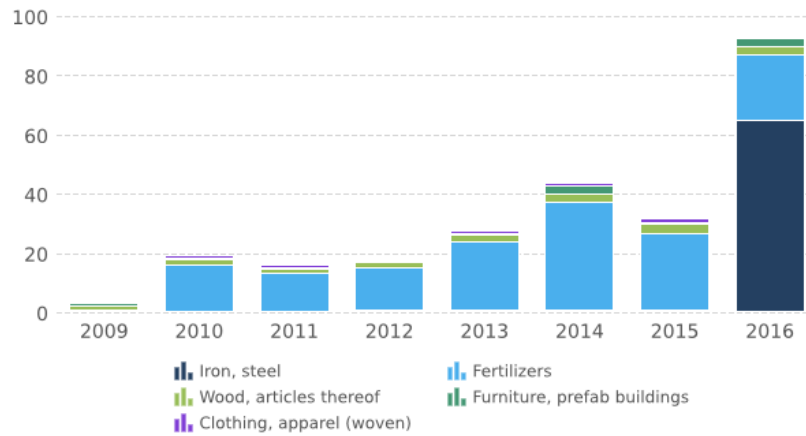


Imports in 2016:

- Resource-based goods – 0.0%, a decrease from 2.1% in 2015
- Manufactured goods – 100.0%, an increase from 97.9% in 2015

CANADA-BELARUS

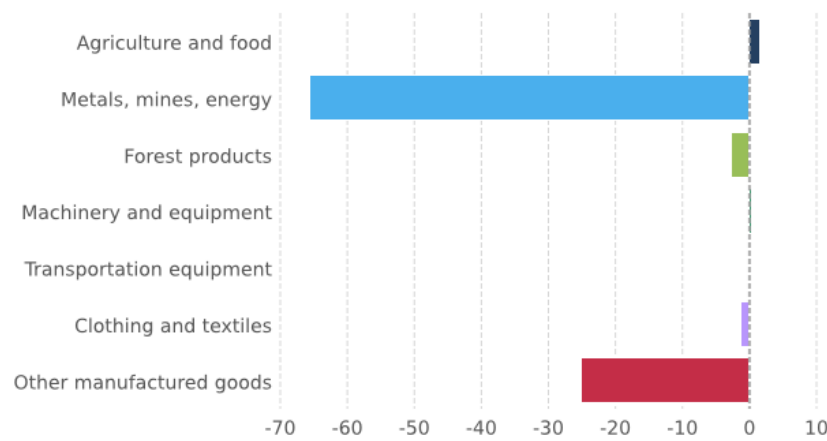
Most Highly Valued Imports by Product Category
(\$ millions)



Highest-valued imports in 2016: Iron or non-alloy steel bars and rods, and nitrogenous fertilizers, together accounting for 83.4% of the total value of Canadian imports from Belarus

- Iron or non-alloy steel bars and rods: \$58.0 million, an increase from \$740,617 in 2015
- Nitrogenous fertilizers: \$22.0 million, a decrease from \$25.0 million in 2015

Trade Balance by Product Category
(\$ millions)



Largest merchandise trade deficit in 2016: Metals, mines and energy, at \$65.7 million

Largest merchandise trade surplus in 2016: Agriculture and food, at \$1.6 million

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.