



# TRADE AND INVESTMENT

## CANADA–SOUTH SUDAN

### SOUTH SUDAN'S PROFILE

#### Economic Indicators

- Gross domestic product (GDP) at purchasing power parity (PPP): US\$18.7 billion (2017)
- GDP per capita at PPP: US\$1,489 (2017)
- Population: 12.6 million (2017)
- Canada's 196<sup>th</sup> largest merchandise trade partner (2017)
- Ease of Doing Business ranking: 187<sup>th</sup> among 190 countries (2017)

#### Notable Trade and Investment Agreements between Canada and South Sudan

- 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 spring 2018.

To see the data tables used to generate the figures, view the HTML version of this profile at [Trade and Investment Series 2017](#).

The merchandise trade data are customs-based. Services trade data and foreign direct investment data are unavailable for South Sudan.

Numbers in this profile have been rounded.

All dollar amounts are in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted.

Definitions appear at the end of this profile.

In the Economic Indicators section, data for GDP at PPP, GDP per capita at PPP and population are from the International Monetary Funds World Economic Outlook database. The merchandise trade rankings is based on Statistics Canada data. The Ease of Doing Business ranking is from the World Bank's Doing Business project.

The five most highly valued merchandise export and import categories have been identified based on 2017 values.

Offah Obale

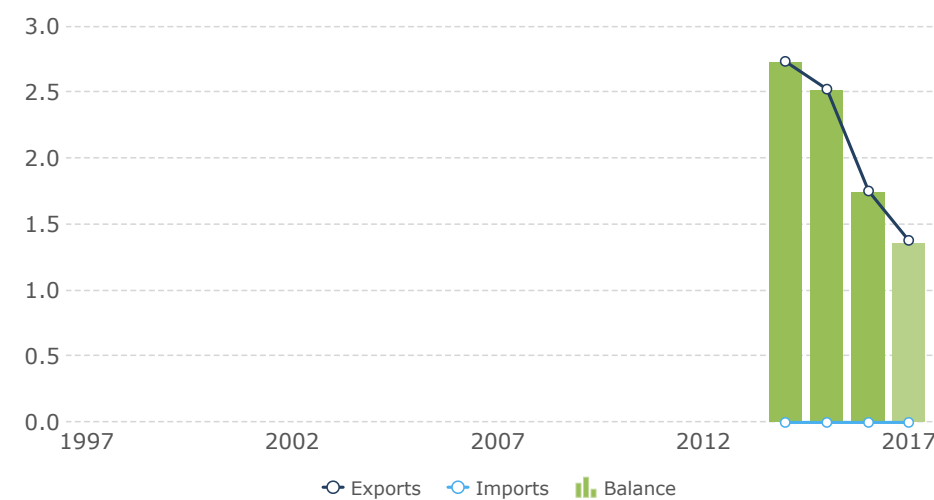
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# CANADA'S MERCHANDISE TRADE WITH SOUTH SUDAN

## Merchandise Trade

(\$ millions)



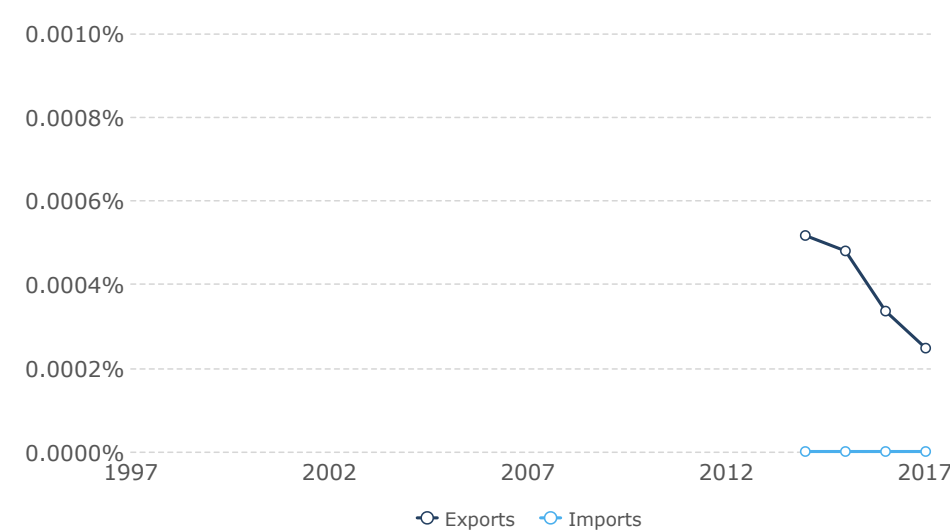
Bilateral merchandise trade in 2017: \$1.4 million

- Exports: \$1.4 million, a 21.7% decrease from 2016
- Imports: \$4,010, a 59.6% increase from 2016

Trade surplus in 2017: \$1.4 million, a decrease from \$1.7 million in 2016

Data on merchandise trade with South Sudan are not available prior to 2014

## Share of the Total Value of Canadian Trade

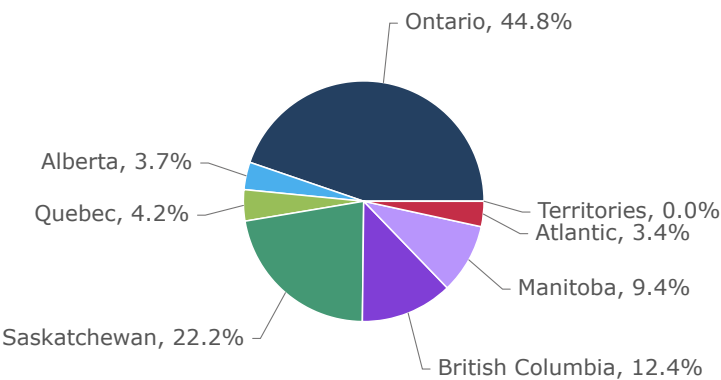


Exports in 2017: a statistically insignificant share of the total value of Canadian exports, unchanged from 2016

Imports in 2017: a statistically insignificant share of the total value of Canadian imports, unchanged from 2016

Data on merchandise trade with South Sudan are not available prior to 2014

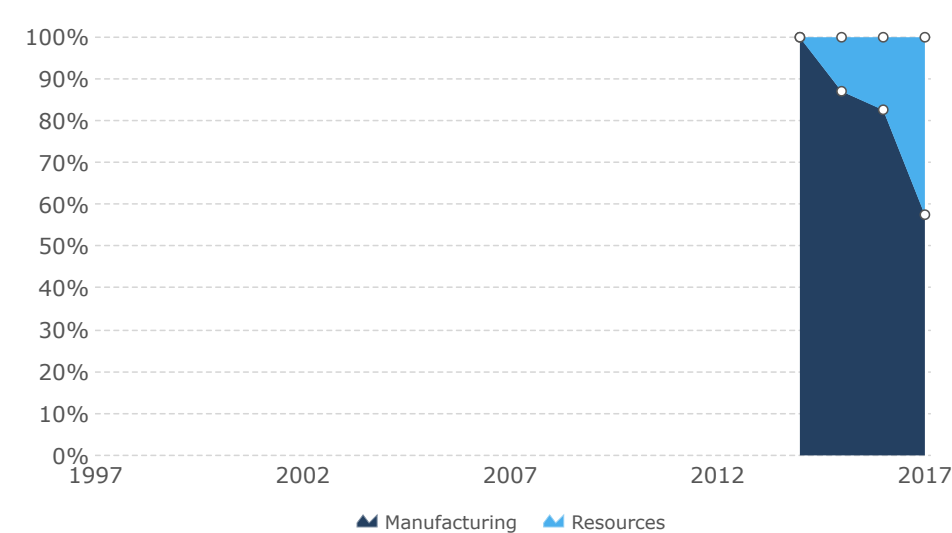
## Share of Exports by Province/Territory



Highest-valued exporters in 2017:

- Ontario – \$611,929, a decrease from \$1.0 million in 2016
- Saskatchewan – \$302,854, an increase from \$2,500 in 2016

Share of Exports by Sector



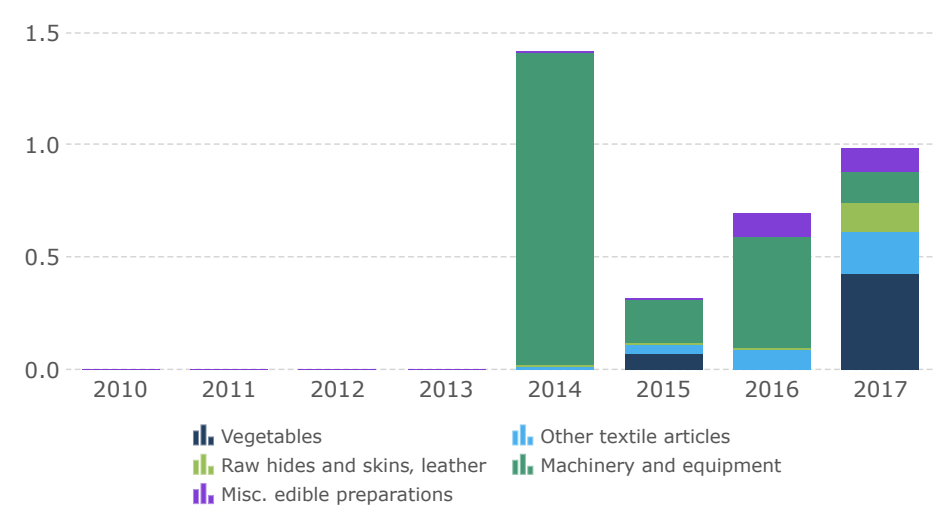
Exports in 2017:

- Resource-based goods – 42.7%, an increase from 17.6% in 2016
- Manufactured goods – 57.3%, a decrease from 82.4% in 2016

Data on merchandise trade with South Sudan are not available prior to 2014

Most Highly Valued Exports by Product Category

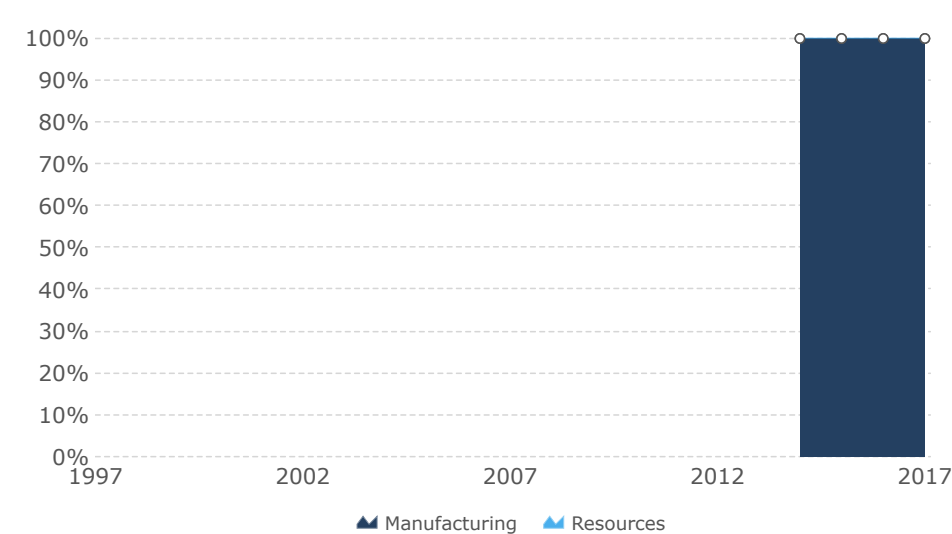
(\$ millions)



Highest-valued exports in 2017: Leguminous vegetables and worn clothing, together accounting for 44.6% of the total value of Canadian exports to South Sudan

- Leguminous vegetables: \$424,057 (data for 2016 are unavailable)
- Worn clothing: \$185,546, an increase from \$94,375 in 2016

Share of Imports by Sector

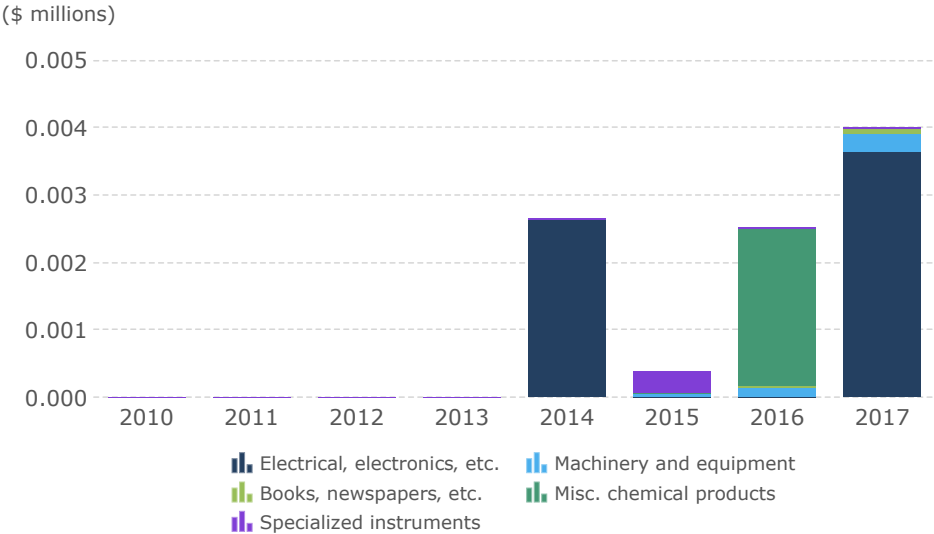


Imports in 2017:

- Resource-based goods – 0.0%, unchanged from 2016
- Manufactured goods – 100%, unchanged from 2016

Data on merchandise trade with South Sudan are not available prior to 2014

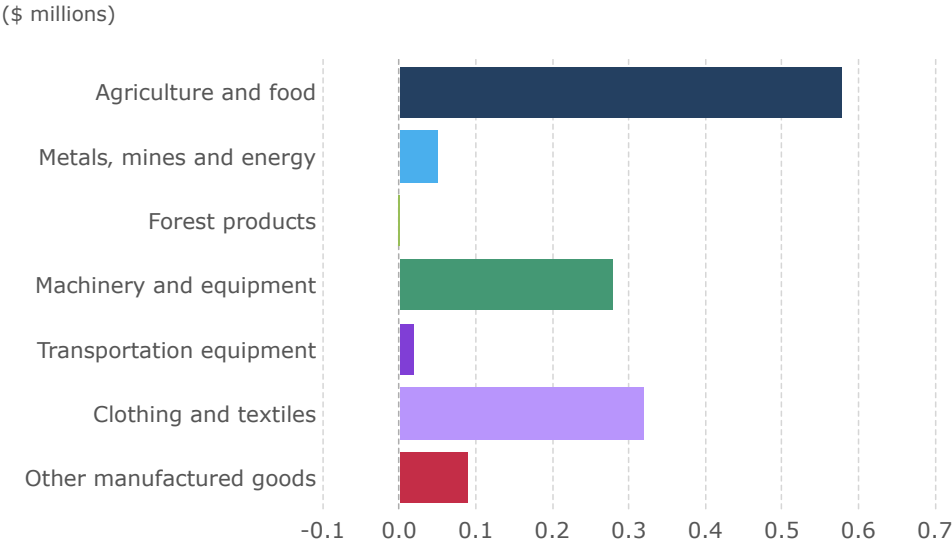
Most Highly Valued Imports by Product Category



Highest-valued imports in 2017:  
Telephone sets and related equipment, and certain printing machinery, together accounting for 92.0% of the total value of Canadian imports from South Sudan

- Telephone sets and related equipment: \$3,418 (data for 2016 are unavailable)
- Certain printing machinery: \$270 (data for 2016 are unavailable)

Trade Balance by Product Category



Largest merchandise trade deficit in 2017: none

Largest merchandise trade surplus in 2017: Agriculture and food, at \$580,000

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## DEFINITIONS

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### Definitions Used Throughout the Series

**Balance of payments–based data**

Data that calculate trade flows using surveys of the international trade and investment activity of firms and other entities.

**Customs-based data**

Data compiled from declarations that are filed with the Canada Border Services Agency and that are used to track the flow of goods into and out of Canada, with one exception: exports to the United States. Since 1990, customs-based data on Canadian exports to the United States have been based on declarations filed with U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

**Gross domestic product (GDP)**

Measure of 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**

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**

Trade in physical goods, such as cars, wheat and iron ore.

**Resource-based goods**

Products of the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector (North American Industry Classification System, or NAICS, code 11), and of the mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction sector (NAICS code 21).

**Services trade**

Trade in travel, transportation, 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; this category also includes charges for the use of intellectual property.

**Trade balance**

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.

### Definitions Specific to the Profiles for Countries and Regions

**Foreign direct investment (FDI)**

Investment that provides an investor with ownership of at least 10% voting equity in an enterprise that is located in a country other than the investor's country of residence. 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.

**Purchasing power parity (PPP)**

Ratio of the prices in two countries for identical goods and services. It is used to adjust economic indicators to account for international price differences. With a calculation of GDP at PPP, a given good or service has the same price in each country.

### Definition Specific to the Profile for Canada's Foreign Direct Investment Relationship with the World

**Foreign majority-owned affiliates**

Enterprises in which a foreign business owns more than 50% of voting shares.

### Definitions Specific to the Profile for the European Union

**EU-13**

The 13 countries that joined the European Union between 2004 and 2013: Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia.

**EU-15**

The 15 countries that became members of the European Union before 2004: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

## Definitions Specific to the Profiles for Provinces and Territories

### **Basic prices**

Prices received by sellers. They exclude both taxes and subsidies on products.

### **Market prices**

Prices paid by buyers. They include taxes net of subsidies on products.