



TRADE AND INVESTMENT

CANADA–MEXICO

MEXICO'S PROFILE

Economic Indicators

- Gross domestic product (GDP) at purchasing power parity (PPP): US\$2.6 trillion (2019)
- GDP per capita at PPP: US\$20,400 (2019)
- Population: 127.6 million (2019)
- International merchandise exports and imports: 73.8% of GDP at official exchange rates (2019)
- Canada's 3rd largest merchandise trade partner (2019)
- Canada's 7th largest services trade partner (2018)
- Ease of Doing Business ranking: 60th among 190 countries (2019)
- World Competitiveness ranking: 48th among 141 countries (2019)

Notable Trade and Investment Agreements between Canada and Mexico

- *Canada–United States–Mexico Agreement* (2020)
- *Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership* (2018)
- *Canada–Pacific Alliance Free Trade Agreement* (under negotiation)



FUNDAMENTALS

The Series

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;
- describes the trade relationship of each of Canada's 10 provinces and three territories with the world; and
- presents Canada's merchandise trade relationship with each of the United States' 50 states.

All dollar amounts are in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted.

Numbers have been rounded.

Definitions appear at the end of the profile.

This Profile

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

The five most highly valued merchandise export and import categories have been identified using values for 2019.

All figures were prepared using Statistics Canada data available in summer 2020.

For the data tables used to generate the figures, see the HTML version of this profile at [Trade and Investment Series 2019](#).

The Sources for the "Economic Indicators" Section

World Bank's World Development Indicators database

- GDP at PPP, GDP per capita at PPP, population, and international merchandise exports and imports as a share of GDP

Statistics Canada

- Merchandise and services trade rankings

World Bank's Doing Business project

- Ease of Doing Business ranking

World Economic Forum's Global Competitiveness Report

- World Competitiveness ranking

Kyra Graham

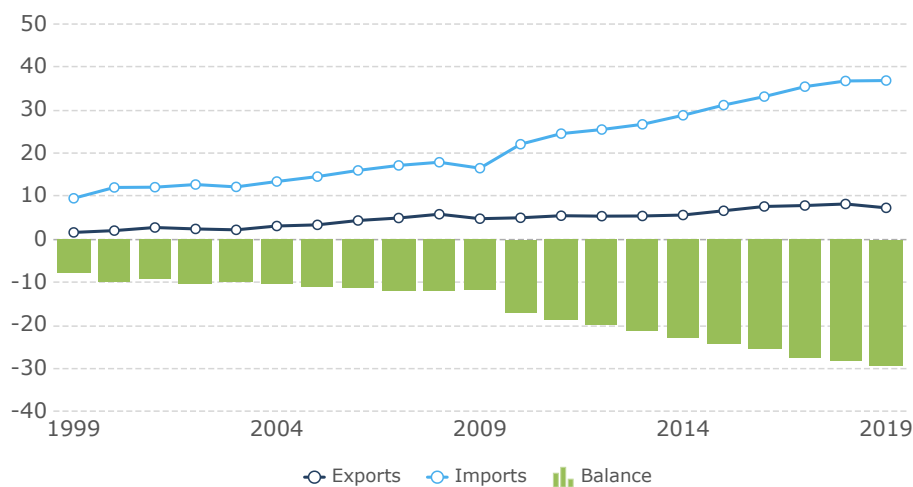
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CANADA'S MERCHANDISE TRADE WITH MEXICO

Merchandise Trade

(\$ billions)

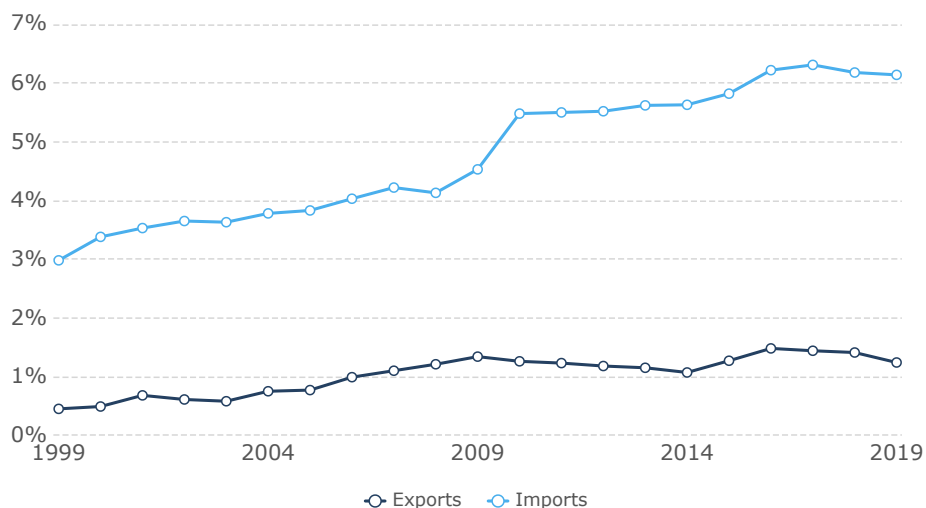


Bilateral merchandise trade in 2019: \$44.2 billion

- Exports: \$7.3 billion, a 10.9% decrease from 2018
- Imports: \$36.9 billion, a 0.3% increase from 2018

Trade deficit in 2019: \$29.6 billion, an increase from \$28.6 billion in 2018

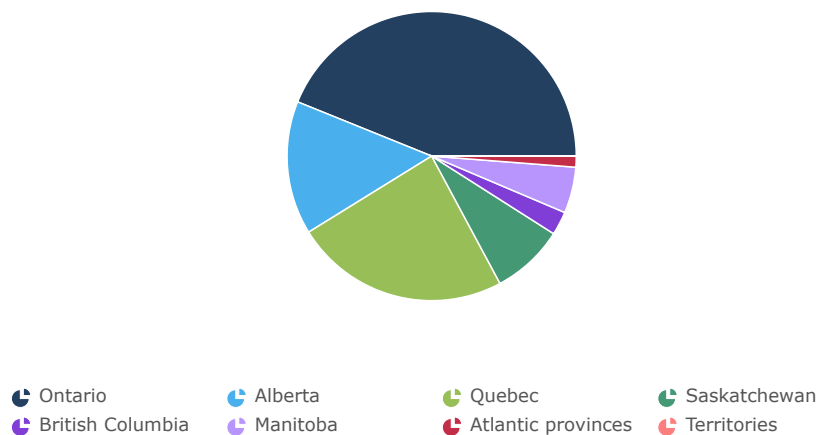
Share of the Total Value of Canadian Trade



Exports in 2019: 1.2% of the total value of Canadian exports, a decrease from 1.4% in 2018

Imports in 2019: 6.1% of the total value of Canadian imports, a decrease from 6.2% in 2018

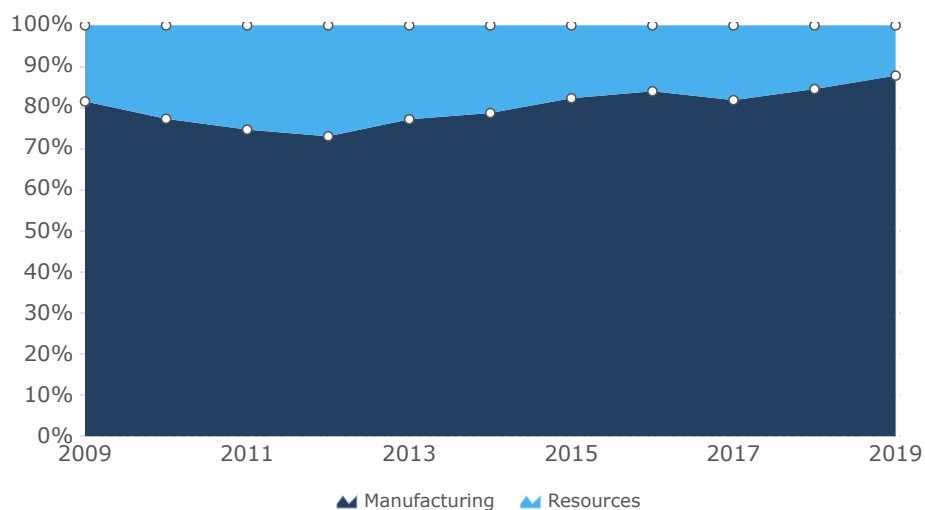
Share of Exports by Province/Territory



Highest-valued exporters in 2019:

- Ontario – \$3.2 billion, a decrease from \$3.3 billion in 2018
- Quebec – \$1.8 billion, a decrease from \$2.1 billion in 2018

Share of Exports by Sector

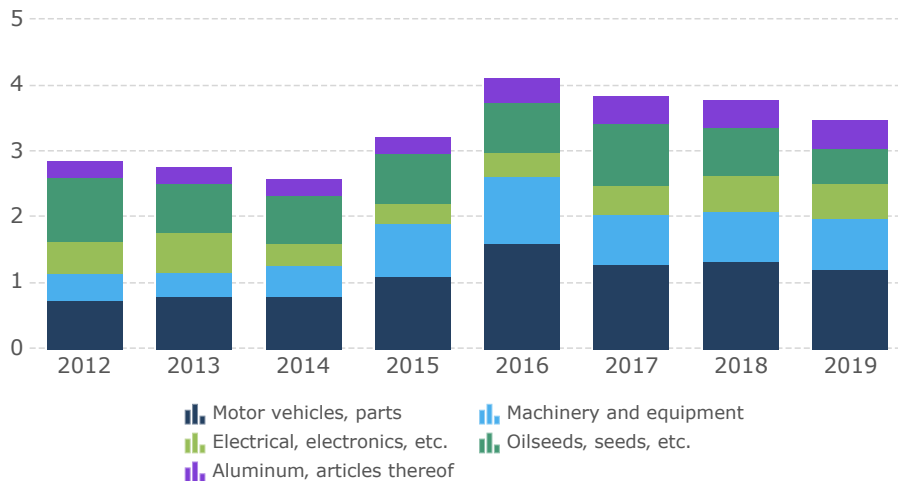


Exports in 2019:

- Resource-based goods – 12.2%, a decrease from 15.5% in 2018
- Manufactured goods – 87.8%, an increase from 84.5% in 2018

Most Highly Valued Exports by Product Category

(\$ billions)

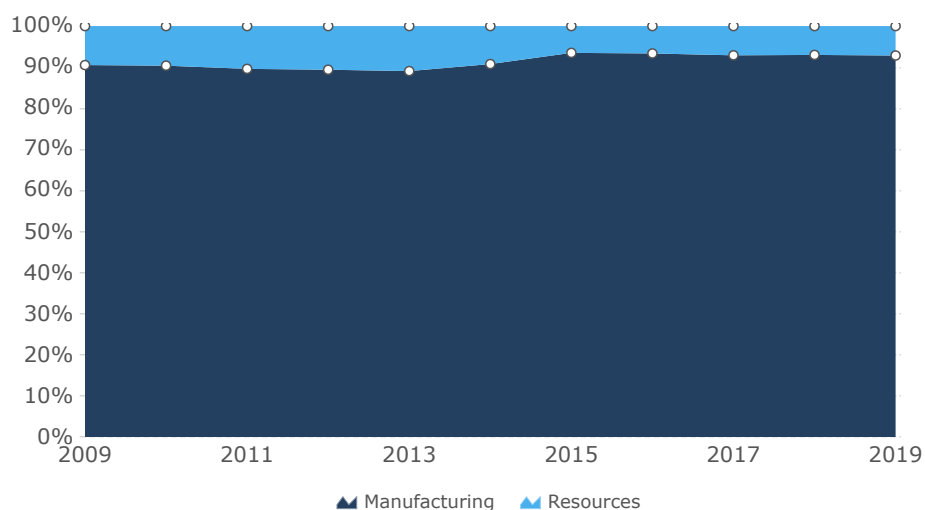


Highest-valued exports in 2019:

Motor vehicle parts and canola seeds, together accounting for 22.8% of the total value of Canadian exports to Mexico

- Motor vehicle parts: \$1.1 billion, a decrease from \$1.2 billion in 2018
- Canola seeds: \$521.8 million, a decrease from \$698.7 million in 2018

Share of Imports by Sector

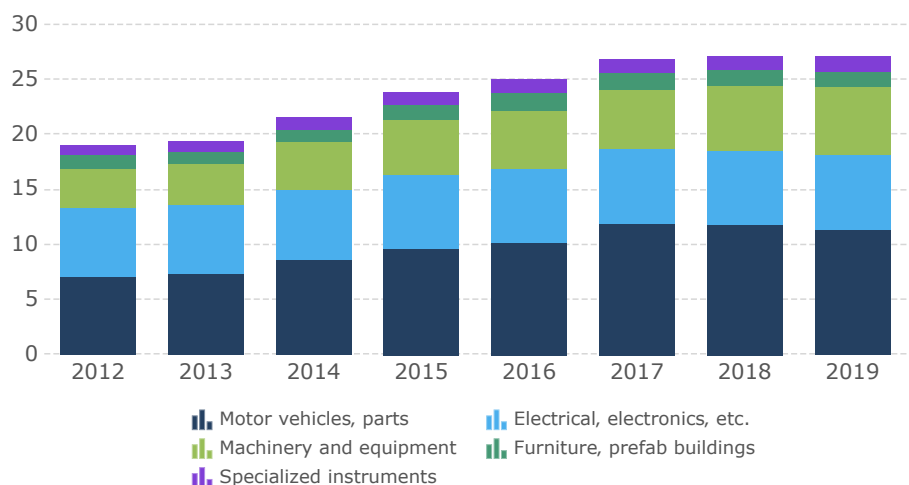


Imports in 2019:

- Resource-based goods – 7.2%, an increase from 7.0% in 2018
- Manufactured goods – 92.8%, a decrease from 93.0% in 2018

Most Highly Valued Imports by Product Category

(\$ billions)

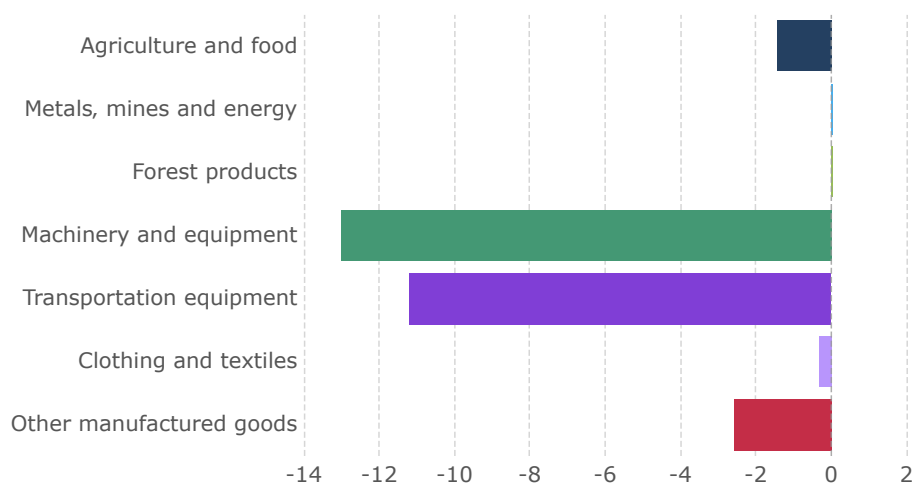


Highest-valued imports in 2019: Motor vehicles and motor vehicle parts, together accounting for 21.5% of the total value of Canadian imports from Mexico

- Motor vehicles: \$4.9 billion, an increase from \$4.7 billion in 2018
- Motor vehicle parts: \$3.1 billion, an increase from \$2.8 billion in 2018

Trade Balance by Product Category

(\$ billions)



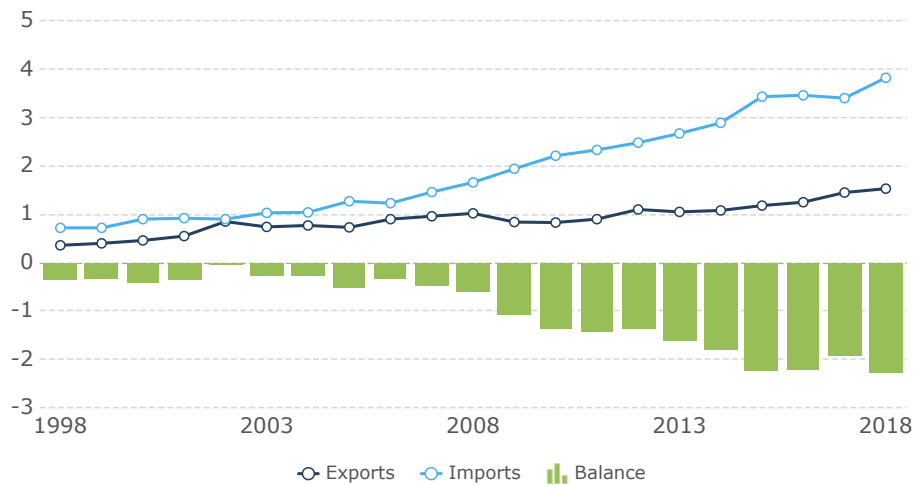
Largest merchandise trade deficit in 2019: Machinery and equipment, at \$13.0 billion

Largest merchandise trade surplus in 2019: Metals, mines and energy, at \$78.8 million

CANADA'S SERVICES TRADE WITH MEXICO

Services Trade

(\$ billions)



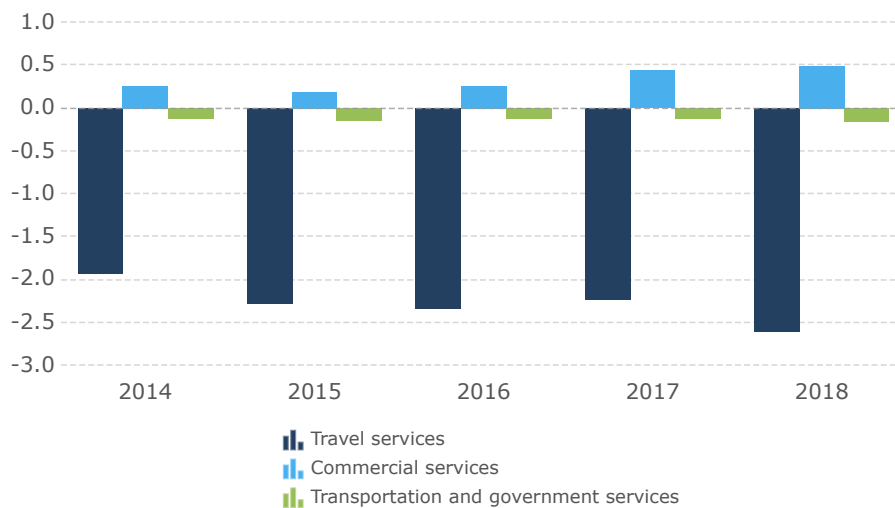
Bilateral services trade in 2018:
\$5.3 billion

- Exports: \$1.5 billion, a 5.2% increase from 2017
- Imports: \$3.8 billion, a 12.5% increase from 2017

Trade deficit in 2018: \$2.3 billion, an increase from \$1.9 billion in 2017

Services Trade by Type

(\$ billions)



Services trade deficit in 2018:
Largely due to travel services trade

Travel services

- Exports: \$706.0 million
- Imports: \$3.3 billion

Commercial services

- Exports: \$671.0 million
- Imports: \$182.0 million

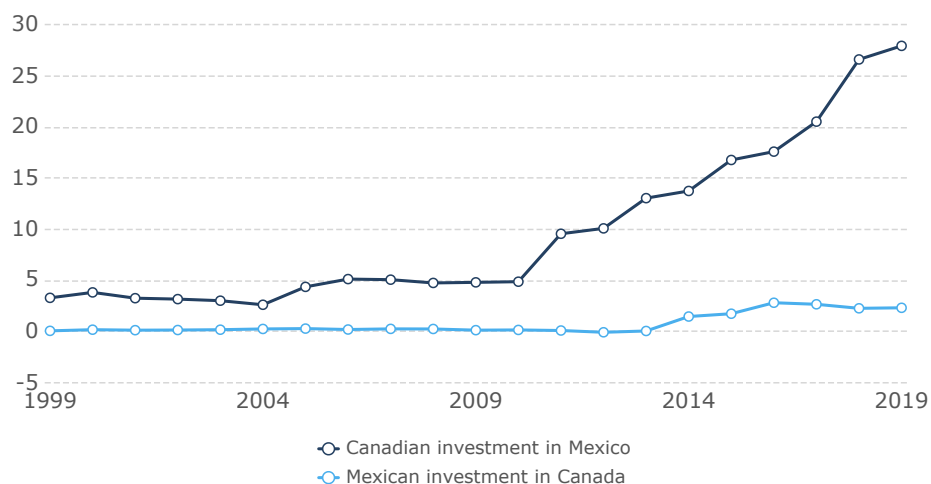
Transportation and government services

- Exports: \$151.0 million
- Imports: \$318.0 million

CANADA'S FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT WITH MEXICO

Stock of Foreign Direct Investment

(\$ billions)



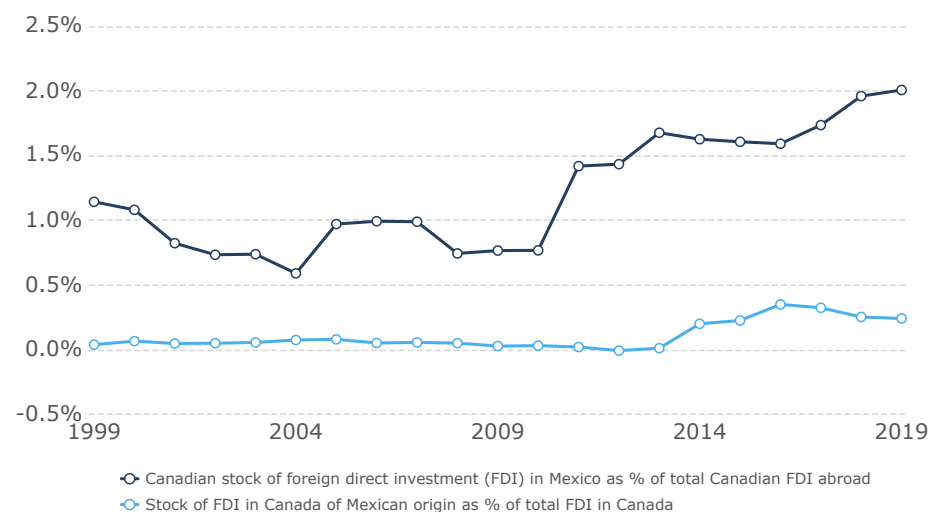
Stock of Canadian direct investment in Mexico in 2019: \$27.9 billion, a 5.0% increase from 2018

Mexico as a destination for Canadian foreign direct investment among the 130 countries for which data were available for 2019: 9th largest

Stock of Mexican direct investment in Canada in 2019: \$2.4 billion, a 2.2% increase from 2018

Mexico as a source of foreign direct investment in Canada among the 63 countries for which data were available for 2019: 25th largest

Share of Foreign Direct Investment Stock



2.0% of Canada's foreign direct investment stock was in Mexico in 2019, unchanged from 2018

0.2% of the foreign direct investment stock in Canada was of Mexican origin in 2019, a decrease from 0.3% in 2018

DEFINITIONS

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 most 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.

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-14

Fourteen of 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 and Sweden; the 15th country, the United Kingdom, withdrew from the European Union on 31 January 2020.

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.