

TRADE AND INVESTMENT

CANADA–BOTSWANA

COUNTRY PROFILE

Economic Indicators

- Gross domestic product (GDP) at purchasing power parity (PPP): US\$35.8 billion (2015)
- GDP per capita at PPP: US\$15,800 (2015)
- Population: 2.3 million (2015)
- Merchandise exports and imports: 86.8% of GDP at official exchange rates (2015)
- Canada's 71st largest merchandise trade partner (2016)
- Ease of Doing Business ranking: 71st among 190 countries (2016)

Notable Trade and Investment Agreements between Canada and Botswana

- None



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 winter 2017.

The merchandise trade data are customs-based. Data on services trade and foreign direct investment are unavailable for Botswana.

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

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

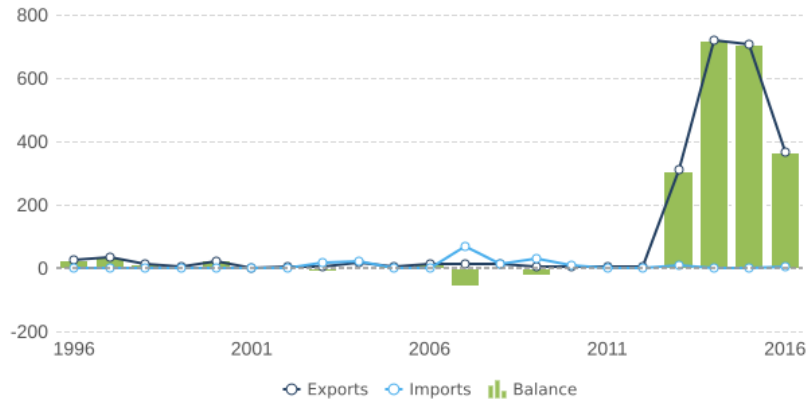
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CANADA'S MERCHANDISE TRADE WITH BOTSWANA

Merchandise Trade
(\$ millions)

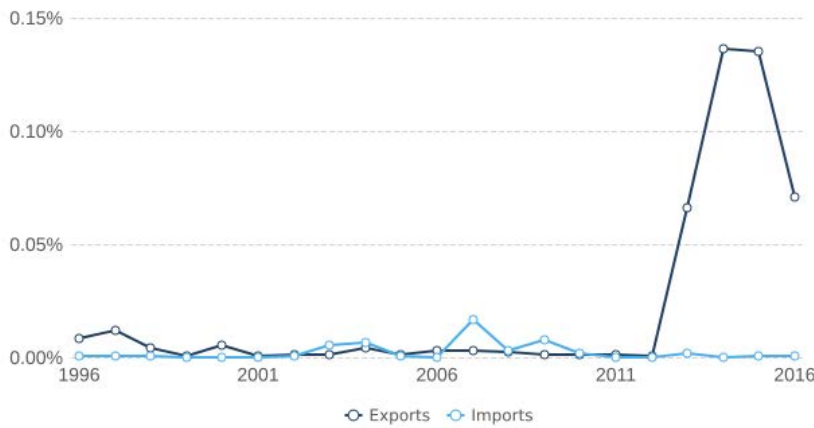


Bilateral merchandise trade in 2016: \$367.3 million

- Exports: \$365.1 million, a 48.4% decrease from 2015
- Imports: \$2.2 million, an 8.2% increase from 2015

Trade surplus in 2016: \$363.0 million, a decrease from \$706.1 million in 2015

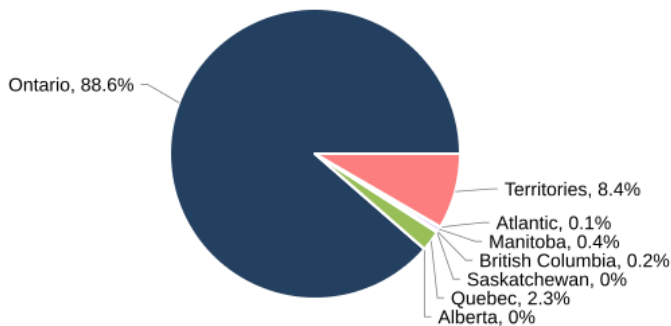
Share of the Total Value of Canadian Trade



Exports in 2016: 0.07% of the total value of Canadian exports, a decrease from 0.14% in 2015

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

Share of Exports by Province/Territory

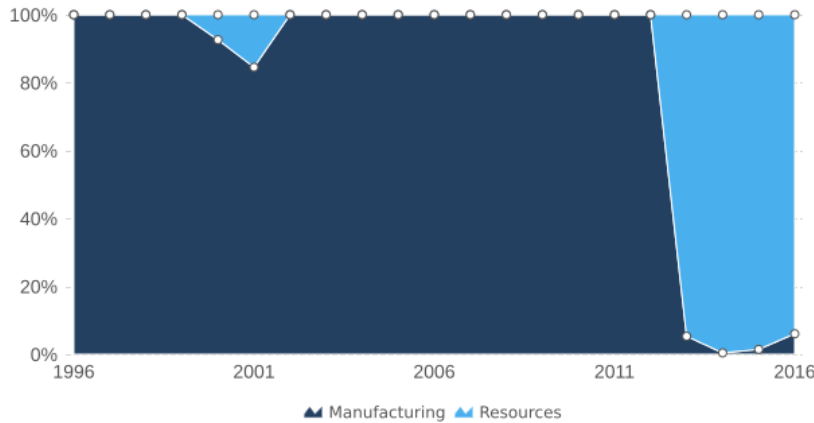


Highest-valued exporters in 2016:

- Ontario – \$323.6 million, a decrease from \$409.3 million in 2015
- Territories – \$30.8 million, a decrease from \$293.8 million in 2015

CANADA-BOTSWANA

Share of Exports by Sector

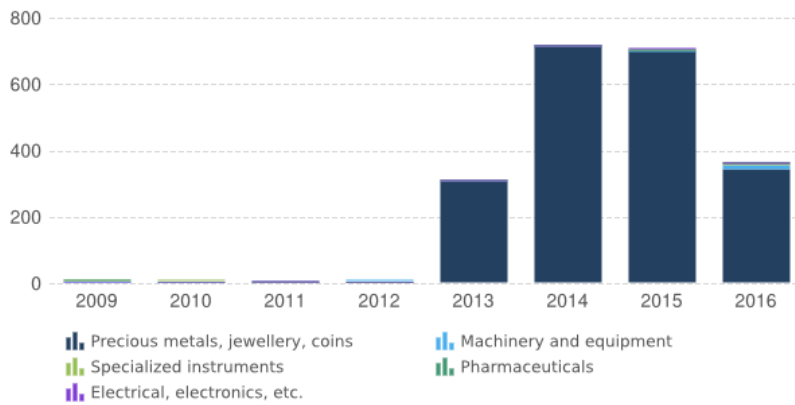


Exports in 2016:

- Resource-based goods – 93.9%, a decrease from 98.6% in 2015
- Manufactured goods – 6.1%, an increase from 1.4% in 2015

Most Highly Valued Exports by Product Category

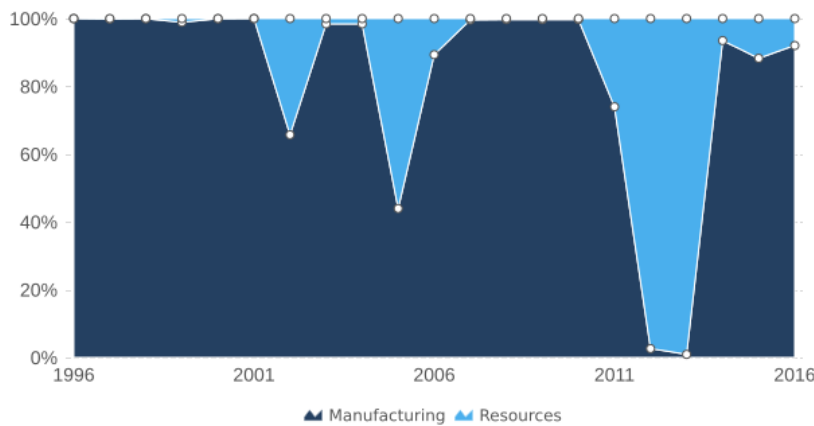
(\$ millions)



Highest-valued exports in 2016: diamonds and turbo-jets, turbo-propellers and other gas turbines, together accounting for 96.2% of the total value of Canadian exports

- Diamond exports: \$342.9 million, a decrease from \$697.8 million in 2015
- Turbo-jet, turbo-propeller and other gas turbine exports: \$8.3 million, an increase from \$1.4 million in 2015

Share of Imports by Sector



Imports in 2016:

- Resource-based goods – 8.0%, a decrease from 11.7% in 2015
- Manufactured goods – 92.0%, an increase from 88.3% in 2015

Most Highly Valued Imports by Product Category

(\$ millions)

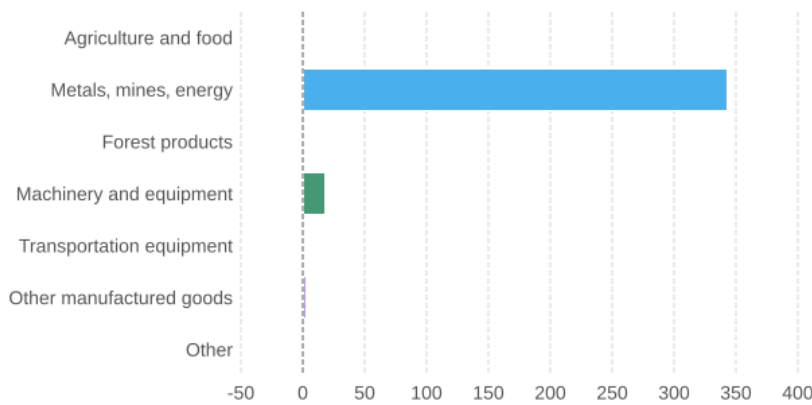


Highest-valued imports in 2016: diamonds and tools for working metal, together accounting for 94.7% of the total value of Canadian imports

- Diamond imports: \$1.9 million, an increase from \$1.8 million in 2015
- Tools for working metal imports: \$0.1 million, an increase from \$0 in 2015

Trade Balance by Product Category

(\$ millions)



Largest merchandise trade deficit in 2016: Other products, at \$36,000

Largest merchandise trade surplus in 2016: Metals, mines and energy, at \$342.4 million

DEFINITIONS

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.

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).