

TRADE AND INVESTMENT

CANADA–COLOMBIA

COUNTRY PROFILE

Economic Indicators

- Gross domestic product (GDP) at purchasing power parity (PPP): US\$665.6 billion (2015)
- GDP per capita at PPP: US\$13,800 (2015)
- Population: 48.2 million (2015)
- Merchandise exports and imports: 31% of GDP at official exchange rates (2015)
- Canada's 48th largest merchandise trade partner (2015)
- Canada's 36th largest services trade partner (2014)
- Ease of Doing Business ranking: 54th among 189 countries (2015)

Notable Trade and Investment Agreements between Canada and Colombia

- *Canada–Colombia Free Trade Agreement* (2011)



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 summer 2016.

To see the data tables used to generate the figures, view the HTML version of this paper at [Trade and Investment Series 2015](#).

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

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 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 2015 values.

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CANADA'S MERCHANDISE TRADE WITH COLOMBIA

Merchandise Trade
(\$ billions)

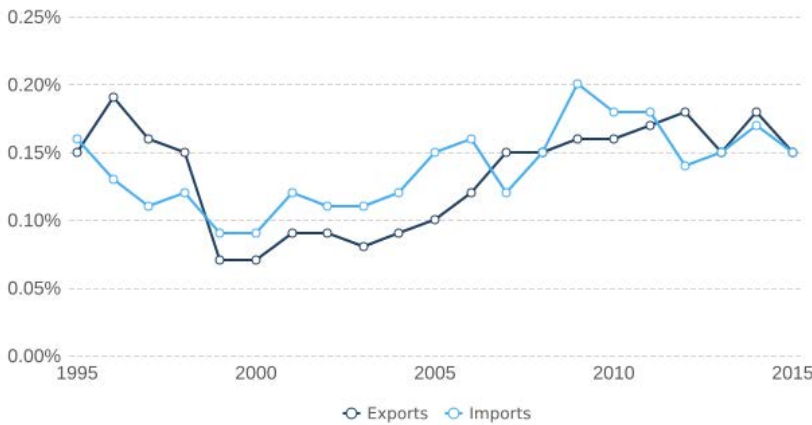


Bilateral merchandise trade in 2015: \$1.6 billion

- Exports: \$782.8 million, a 16.3% decrease from 2014
- Imports: \$828.9 million, a 7.1% decrease from 2014

Trade deficit in 2015: \$46.1 million, a decrease from a surplus of \$43.9 million in 2014

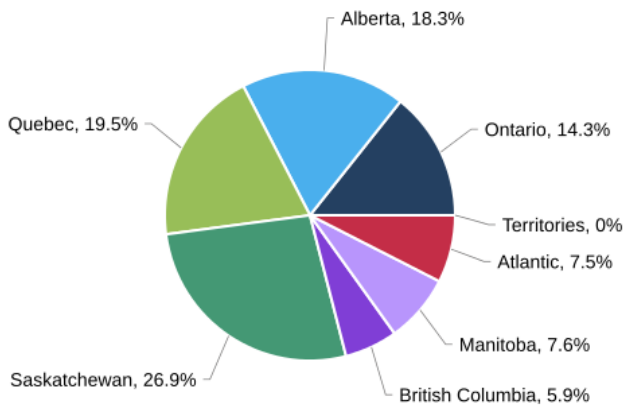
Share of the Total Value of Canadian Trade



Exports in 2015: 0.1% of the total value of Canadian exports, a decrease from 0.2% in 2014

Imports in 2015: 0.2% of the total value of Canadian imports, unchanged from 2014

Share of Exports by Province/Territory

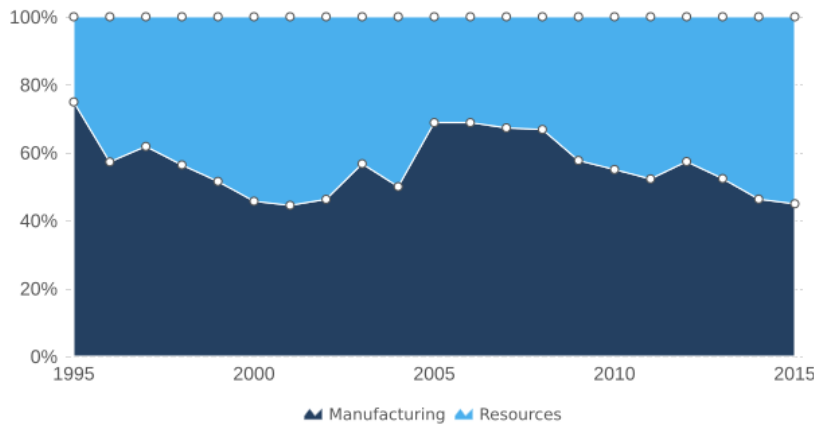


Highest-valued exporters in 2015:

- Saskatchewan – \$210.4 million, a decrease from \$236.6 million in 2014
- Quebec – \$152.7 million, an increase from \$146.2 million in 2014

CANADA-COLOMBIA

Share of Exports by Sector

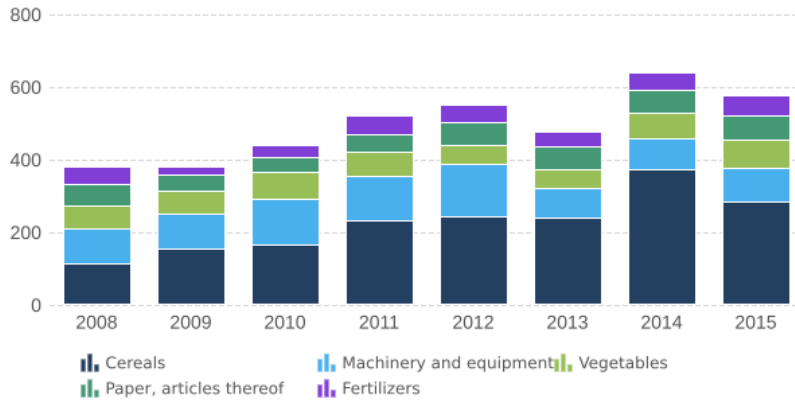


Exports in 2015:

- Resource-based goods – 55.1%, an increase from 53.7% in 2014
- Manufactured goods – 44.9%, a decrease from 46.3% in 2014

Most Highly Valued Exports by Product Category

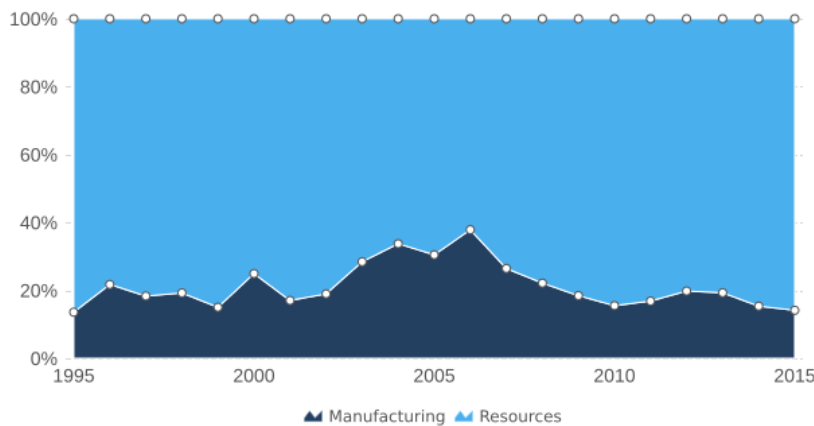
(\$ millions)



Highest-valued exports in 2015: Wheat and lentils, together accounting for 43.2% of the value of Canadian exports

- Wheat exports: \$276.8 million, a decrease from \$335.1 million in 2014
- Lentil exports: \$61.0 million, an increase from \$50.6 million in 2014

Share of Imports by Sector

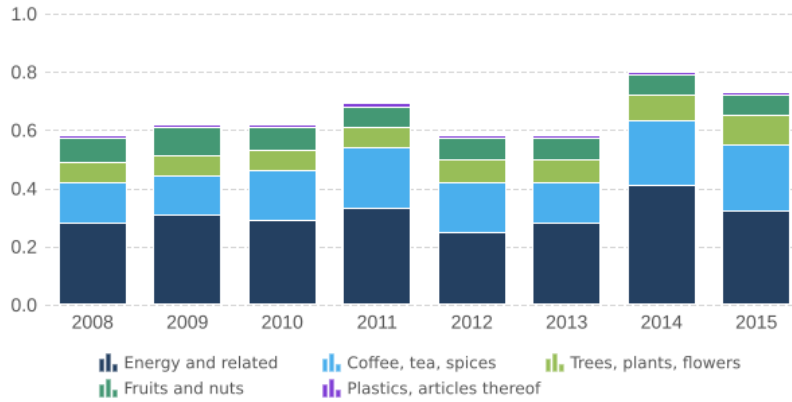


Imports in 2015:

- Resource-based goods – 85.9%, an increase from 84.6% in 2014
- Manufactured goods – 14.1%, a decrease from 15.4% in 2014

Most Highly Valued Imports by Product Category

(\$ billions)

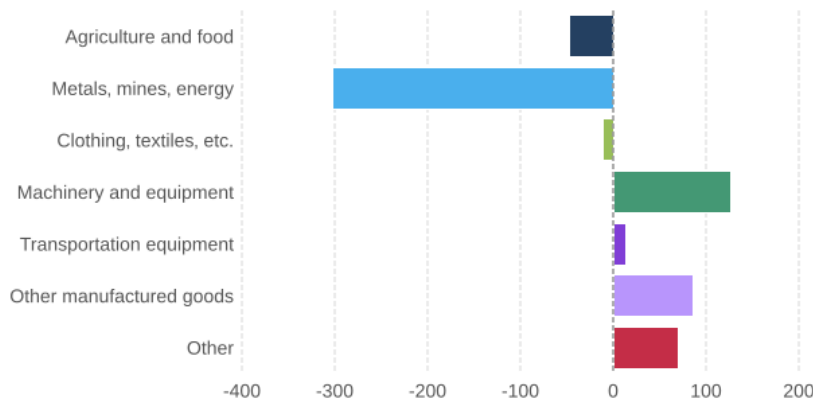


Highest-valued imports in 2015: Coffee and coal, together accounting for 49.9% of the value of Canadian imports

- Coffee imports: \$234.2 million, an increase from \$217.2 million in 2014
- Coal imports: \$179.7 million, an increase from \$153.2 million in 2014

Trade Balance by Product Category

(\$ millions)



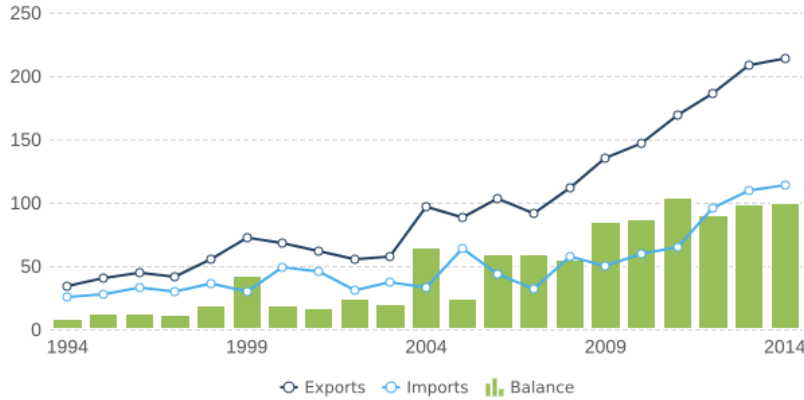
Largest merchandise trade deficit in 2015: Metals, mines, energy, at \$302.7 million

Largest merchandise trade surplus in 2015: Machinery and equipment, at \$127.3 million

CANADA'S SERVICES TRADE WITH COLOMBIA

Services Trade

(\$ millions)



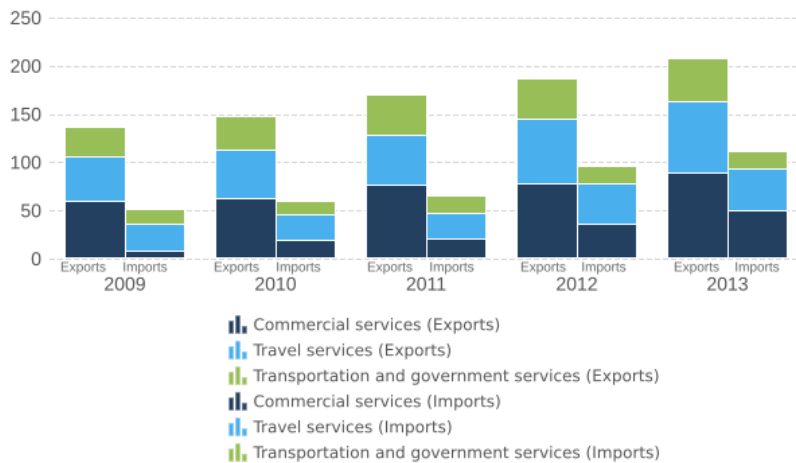
Bilateral services trade in 2014:
\$328.0 million

- Exports: \$214.0 million, a 2.9% increase from 2013
- Imports: \$114.0 million, a 3.6% increase from 2013

Trade surplus in 2014:
\$100.0 million, an increase from \$98.0 million in 2013

Services Trade by Type

(\$ millions)

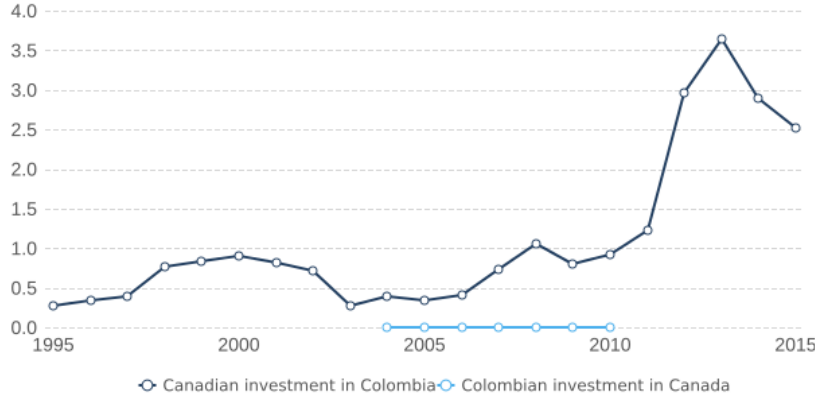


Services trade surplus in 2013, the most recent year for which services data are available by type: Largely due to commercial services trade

- Commercial services exports: \$89.0 million
- Commercial services imports: \$50.0 million

CANADA'S FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT WITH COLOMBIA

Stock of Foreign Direct Investment
(\$ billions)



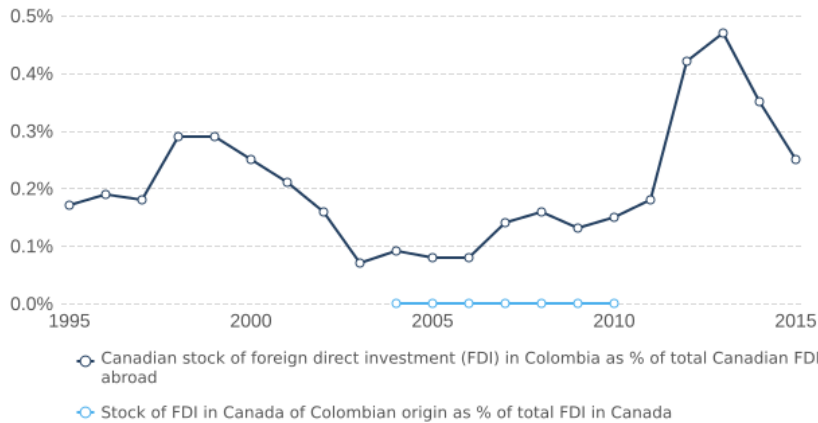
Stock of Canadian direct investment in Colombia in 2015: \$2.5 billion, a 12.9% decrease from 2014

Colombia as a destination for Canadian foreign direct investment among the 102 countries for which data were available for 2015: 30th largest

Stock of Colombian direct investment in Canada in 2010, the most recent year for which data are available: \$1.0 million, unchanged from 2009

Data on Colombian direct investment in Canada are unavailable for all years except 2000 and 2003 to 2010

Share of Foreign Direct Investment Stock



0.3% of Canada's foreign direct investment stock was in Colombia in 2015, a decrease from 0.4% in 2014

Colombian direct investment in Canada as a share of the foreign direct investment stock in Canada in 2010, the most recent year for which data are available, was statistically insignificant, unchanged from 2009

Data on Colombian direct investment in Canada are unavailable for all years except 2000 and 2003 to 2010

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.