CHINA’S PROFILE

Economic Indicators
- Gross domestic product (GDP) at purchasing power parity (PPP): US$23.3 trillion (2017)
- GDP per capita at PPP: US$16,800 (2017)
- Population: 1.4 billion (2017)
- International merchandise exports and imports: 33.5% of GDP at official exchange rates (2017)
- Canada’s 2nd largest merchandise trade partner (2017)
- Canada’s 5th largest services trade partner (2016)
- Ease of Doing Business ranking: 78th among 190 countries (2017)
- World Competitiveness ranking: 28th among 137 countries (2017)

Notable Trade and Investment Agreements between Canada and China
- Canada–China Foreign Investment Promotion and Protection Agreement (2014)
- Canada–China Free Trade Agreement (exploratory discussions)
Bilateral merchandise trade in 2017: $94.5 billion
- Exports: $23.6 billion, a 12.5% increase from 2016
- Imports: $70.9 billion, a 10.1% increase from 2016
Trade deficit in 2017: $47.3 billion, an increase from $43.4 billion in 2016

Exports in 2017: 4.3% of the total value of Canadian exports, an increase from 4.1% in 2016
Imports in 2017: 12.6% of the total value of Canadian imports, an increase from 12.1% in 2016

Highest-valued exporters in 2017:
- British Columbia – $6.9 billion, an increase from $6.1 billion in 2016
- Alberta – $3.9 billion, an increase from $3.1 billion in 2016
Exports in 2017:
- Resource-based goods – 40.5%, an increase from 38.2% in 2016
- Manufactured goods – 59.5%, a decrease from 61.8% in 2016

Highest-valued exports in 2017:
- Canola seeds and wood pulp, together accounting for 21.4% of the total value of Canadian exports to China
  - Canola seeds: $2.6 billion, an increase from $1.9 billion in 2016
  - Wood pulp: $2.4 billion, an increase from $2.1 billion in 2016

Imports in 2017:
- Resource-based goods – 0.6%, unchanged from 2016
- Manufactured goods – 99.4%, unchanged from 2016
Highest-valued imports in 2017: Cellular telephones and laptop computers, together accounting for 16.0% of the total value of Canadian imports from China
- Cellular telephones: $6.0 billion, an increase from $4.4 billion in 2016
- Laptop computers: $4.5 billion, an increase from $4.3 billion in 2016

Largest merchandise trade deficit in 2017: Machinery and equipment, at $32.0 billion
Largest merchandise trade surplus in 2017: Agriculture and food, at $6.2 billion
Bilateral services trade in 2016: $5.6 billion
- Exports: $3.1 billion, a 15.0% increase from 2015
- Imports: $2.5 billion, a 0.2% decrease from 2015
Trade surplus in 2016: $689.0 million, an increase from $273.0 million in 2015

Services trade surplus in 2016: Largely due to travel services trade
- Travel services exports: $2.0 billion
- Travel services imports: $717.0 million
Stock of Canadian direct investment in China in 2017: $10.7 billion, a 3.9% increase from 2016

China as a destination for Canadian foreign direct investment among the 127 countries for which data were available for 2017: 15th largest

Stock of Chinese direct investment in Canada in 2017: $16.4 billion, a 7.5% increase from 2016

China as a source of foreign direct investment in Canada among the 59 countries for which data were available for 2017: 9th largest

Data on Chinese direct investment in Canada are not available for 2006

1.0% of Canada's foreign direct investment stock was in China in 2017, unchanged from 2016

2.0% of the foreign direct investment stock in Canada was of Chinese origin in 2017, an increase from 1.9% in 2016

Data on Chinese direct investment in Canada are not available for 2006
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.