

INVESTMENT MONITOR 2021

Report on
Post-COVID Recovery
and Foreign Direct
Investment Between
Canada and the
Asia Pacific



ASIA PACIFIC
FOUNDATION
OF CANADA

FONDATION
ASIE PACIFIQUE
DU CANADA

TABLE OF CONTENTS

About the Asia Pacific Foundation of Canada	4
Message from the President & CEO, Asia Pacific Foundation of Canada	5
Executive Summary	7
Key Takeaways from the Report	8
Introduction	11
How Canada Stacks Up in its Investment Relationship with the Asia Pacific	12
The APF Canada Investment Monitor Supplements Official Statistics	15
Box 1. Stock and Flow	15
Box 2. Cross-Border Investment and FDI	16
A “Digital, Sustainable, and Innovative Economy”: The Opportunities and Challenges for FDI in a Post-COVID Economy	17
What Happens Next? FDI in Post-Recession Recoveries	18
FDI in 2020: looking up from the bottom of the hole	18
Inbound FDI in recessions of yore	19
Outbound FDI – the Resilient Flow	20
Follow the Sector-Specific Growth	20
Economic Recovery Plans in Select Asia Pacific Economies	22
Korea’s New Deal: Transitioning Towards a Sustainable and Digitalized Economy	23
Australia’s 2020-2021 Budget and Recovery Plan	26
ASEAN and Singapore: A Regionally Connected Recovery	30
India’s Recovery Plans: Developing Economic Self-Reliance	34
Box 3. An R&D Recovery: The Fuse that Lights Transformation	38

The National Picture	40
Deal Activities Continue to Reach New Heights	40
Box 4. Canada’s Investment Attraction in Times of Crisis	43
Box 5. 50th Anniversary of Canada-China Relations: A Recap of Bilateral Investment Relations	44
Asia Pacific Investments in Canada’s Sectors: Natural Resources Continue to Dominate	46
Investment Type: Greenfield Surpasses Merger & Acquisition	49
State-Owned Enterprises in Canada: Return of the SOEs	50
Outbound Trends and Partners: Fewer Deals but Strong Outflows	50
Box 6. Oil and Gas Sector Continues to Dominate Asia Pacific SOE Investments into Canada	52
Canadian Investment in Asia Pacific by Sectors: Broad-Based Economic Engagement	56
Outbound Canadian Investments by Method of Entry: Merger & Acquisition Outpaces Greenfield	57
Canada’s SOEs’ Investment Surges in the Asia Pacific	58
Box 7. Maple Revolutionaries – Canada’s Pension Funds	60
The Provincial & City Picture	62
Provinces and Cities: Asia Pacific Investment Footprints Across Canada	63
The Rural-Urban Divide: The Growing Importance of Rural Investments	66
British Columbia: Vancouver Drives Investment Activities	67
Ontario: Toronto as an Investment Growth Engine	70
Box 8. Cities and Hubs of Innovation: A Bottom-up View of Inbound R&D-Associated Investments	73
Alberta: Calgary Makes Up Majority of Inbound Flow	74
Quebec: Montreal’s Inbound Flow Sees Greater Traction	76
Outbound: Asia Pacific Destination Cities for Canadian Investments	79
Methodology and Data	82
List of Abbreviations	84
Partners and Sponsors	86
Advisory Council	86
Endnotes	87

ABOUT THE ASIA PACIFIC FOUNDATION OF CANADA



The Asia Pacific Foundation of Canada (APF Canada) is a not-for-profit organization focused on Canada's relations with Asia. Our mission is to be Canada's catalyst for engagement with Asia and Asia's bridge to Canada. APF Canada is dedicated to strengthening ties between Canada and Asia with a focus on seven thematic areas: trade and investment, surveys and polling, regional security, digital technologies, domestic networks, sustainable development, and Asia Competency.

Our research provides high-quality, relevant, and timely information, insights, and perspectives on Canada-Asia relations. Providing policy considerations and business intelligence for stakeholders across the Asia Pacific, our work includes Reports, Policy Briefs, Case Studies, Dispatches, and a regular Asia Watch newsletter that together support these thematic areas.

APF Canada also works with business, government, and academic stakeholders to provide custom research, data, briefings and Asia Competency training for Canadian organizations. Consulting services are available by request. We would be pleased to work with you to meet your research and business intelligence needs.

Visit APF Canada at www.asiapacific.ca.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT & CEO, ASIA PACIFIC FOUNDATION OF CANADA

Looking back now, more than one year after the World Health Organization declared the COVID-19 pandemic, 2020 served as a stark reminder of how interconnected the world economy has become. Despite the current economic challenges, the flow of capital and goods across borders continues to serve as the lifeblood of the global economy. As we slowly emerge from the current public health and economic crisis, now more than ever, Canada needs to consider how to strategically engage with the Asia Pacific region for its economic recovery in the post-COVID-19 environment.

Canada has been fortunate to benefit from the continuously strong trade and investment ties with its traditional economic partners, such as the United States and Europe. However, the pandemic has taught us that diversification should and will remain a key pillar for Canada's economic prosperity in the long term. The Asia Pacific's relative resiliency throughout the crisis has demonstrated the need for Canada to deepen and diversify its engagement within the region.

Since 2017, APF Canada has been publishing reports on the bilateral foreign direct investment (FDI) flows between Canada and the Asia Pacific, with the ultimate goal of facilitating evidence-based policy-making and public discourse on Canada's engagement with the region. In the fifth year of its iteration, the Investment Monitor continues to track the two-way investment ties at the national, provincial, and city levels between Canada and the Asia Pacific. Last year, the Investment Monitor Annual Report examined the connections between Canada's free trade agreements with Asia Pacific economies and FDI.

In 2021, the Investment Monitor turns its attention to the investment opportunities and challenges for Canadian companies in the Asia Pacific, particularly in digital, clean energy, and R&D-engaged industries. As recovery is on the horizon with the increasing availability of vaccines in the coming months, it is important to understand how the investment landscape is

shifting in the region and the potential implications for Canada. This report provides a timely analysis of the recovery strategies of South Korea, India, Singapore, and Australia and how they could present opportunities for Canadian companies.

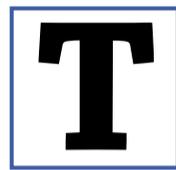
On behalf of APF Canada, I would like to acknowledge the efforts of those involved in producing this report, especially our partner, The School of Public Policy at the University of Calgary, and our sponsors, Export Development Canada, the Government of British Columbia, and Invest in Canada. I would like to extend my appreciation to our Advisory Council Members for their valued feedback. I would also like to thank the many investment attraction agencies across Canada which have taken the time to speak with the research team and provide on-the-ground insights.

And finally, I would like to thank the members of our APF Canada research team who were responsible for writing and finalizing this report: Jeffrey Reeves, Vice President, Research; Charles Labrecque, Research Manager; Pauline Stern, Program Manager, Business Asia; Isaac Lo, Project Specialist, Trade and Investment; our Post-Graduate Research Scholar and Junior Research Scholars, Olivia Adams, Charlotte Atkins, and Rachelle Taheri; and, APF Canada's communications team for editing and designing the final publication, Michael Roberts, Communications Manager, and Jamie Curtis, Graphic Designer.



Stewart Beck,
President and CEO,
Asia Pacific Foundation of Canada

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



The Asia Pacific region is home to a large number of the world's fastest-growing economies, making it an increasingly important investment relationship – both in terms of opportunities for Canadian companies in the Asia Pacific, and Asia Pacific investment in Canada.

However, despite the importance of the relationship between Canada and the Asia Pacific region, there is a lack of reliable, detailed public data on investments. APF Canada's Investment Monitor fills this gap and delves deeper into the investment relationship. The Investment Monitor aggregates data from the Asia Pacific Foundation of Canada's legacy data of investment deal announcements, along with third-party sources and metasearch engines (see methodology section for more details).

Each year the Investment Monitor Report has an annual theme. This year's focuses on Canada's investment opportunities in the Asia Pacific region post-COVID-19. Specifically, this report looks at the recovery plans of four select Asia Pacific economies, and examines what investment opportunities they may hold for Canadian companies in the digital, clean energy and R&D-engaged industries.

This annual report presents the following:

- 1. General trends in the Canada–Asia Pacific foreign direct investment relationship, from 2003 to 2020;**
- 2. The recovery plans of four select economies – South Korea, Australia, India and Singapore – and potential investment opportunities for Canadian companies;**
- 3. Inbound and outbound investment relationships at the national, provincial and city levels.**

KEY TAKEAWAYS FROM THE REPORT

SOUTH KOREA, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND SINGAPORE HAVE INCORPORATED GOVERNMENT SPENDING PROGRAMS TO BOOST COMPETITIVENESS IN THEIR DIGITAL, CLEAN ENERGY AND R&D-RELATED INDUSTRIES. THESE PRESENT SIGNIFICANT INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR CANADIAN COMPANIES IN THE POST-COVID CLIMATE.

Of the four economies examined, South Korea has the most ambitious clean energy and digital programming, with C\$48B invested towards achieving carbon neutrality by 2050, and C\$16.7B invested in the integration of 5G and AI in the private sector. India has the most ambitious R&D programming, with C\$8.6B going towards the National Research Foundation.

OUT OF THE FOUR SELECTED ECONOMIES, AUSTRALIA RECEIVED THE HIGHEST CANADIAN OUTBOUND INVESTMENT IN DIGITAL, CLEAN ENERGY, AND R&D-RELATED INDUSTRIES.

Specifically, in the last 18 years, Canadian companies have invested C\$3.7B in Australia's digital sector, C\$2.4B in the clean energy sector, and C\$795M in R&D-related investments. This is followed by India with C\$6.2B invested in all three industries.

IN 2020, CANADA RECEIVED A TOTAL OF C\$6.4B OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT FROM THE ASIA PACIFIC REGION.

This marks the second consecutive year of decrease in the value of inward FDI from C\$9B in the previous year. However, in the time period of 2018 to 2020, Asia Pacific investments into Canada totaled C\$48.9B, having rebounded from the low-end of C\$27.9B in the previous three-year period.

DESPITE THE DROP IN YEAR-ON-YEAR INBOUND INVESTMENT FLOW, ASIA PACIFIC INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES HAVE CONTINUED TO CLIMB, REACHING AN 18-YEAR RECORD WITH 181 DEALS.

The increasing investment activity is also reflected in the number of deals made on a three-year interval basis. From 2018 to 2020, Canada saw the number of deals reach an all-time high of 476, compared to other three-year periods. For example, from 2015 to 2017 there were 244 deals.

WHILE INBOUND CANADIAN FDI FLOW SAW A YEAR-ON-YEAR DECREASE IN 2020, OUTBOUND FLOW FROM CANADIAN COMPANIES TO THE ASIA PACIFIC REGION REMAINS HIGHLY RESILIENT DESPITE THE ECONOMIC HEADWIND.

In 2020, Canadian companies invested C\$16.8B worth of capital in the region via 89 deals. Canada's outbound flow in 2020 represented a C\$5.3B increase in value from 2019.

AT THE SUBNATIONAL LEVEL, ASIA PACIFIC INVESTMENTS INTO CANADA REMAIN HIGHLY CONCENTRATED IN THE FOUR MOST POPULOUS PROVINCES – ALBERTA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, ONTARIO, AND QUEBEC.

Together, the four provinces accounted for 94 per cent of Asia Pacific investment flow into Canada in the last 18 years. The two western provinces in particular – Alberta and British Columbia - alone account for 67 per cent of the total inbound flow.

THE BULK OF INBOUND INVESTMENT FROM THE REGION IN THE LAST 18 YEARS HAS BEEN DIRECTED TO CANADA'S LARGEST CITIES AND TOWNS, WITH URBAN INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTING FOR 79 PER CENT OF THE DOLLAR VALUE CANADA RECEIVED.

With that being said, 75 rural communities across Canada have also seen Asia Pacific investments, with C\$42B worth of capital received from 2003 to 2020.

SINCE 2003, CANADIAN COMPANIES HAVE INVESTED IN 496 CITIES AND MUNICIPAL-LEVEL REGIONS ACROSS THE ASIA PACIFIC REGION, FROM LARGE URBAN CLUSTERS LIKE SYDNEY, BEIJING, MUMBAI, AND BENGALURU TO SMALLER COMMUNITIES, SUCH AS GOPALGANJ, REPRESENTING THE DEPTH AND BREADTH OF CANADIAN ECONOMIC ENGAGEMENT IN THE REGION.

While Australian cities – namely Sydney, Melbourne, and Perth – are among Canada’s top investment destinations in the region, collectively having received C\$51B in Canadian investments, Mumbai and Bengaluru are the rising stars. The two cities saw the highest amount of Canadian investment in 2020, with Mumbai receiving C\$2.9B and Bengaluru C\$2.6B.

INTRODUCTION

INVESTMENT TRENDS IN 2020

2 020 was a year unlike any other. The spread of COVID-19, which accelerated in the early months of 2020, continues to pose a significant threat to economies worldwide. Globally, the disease has claimed more than 2.5 million lives at the time this report was written.¹ As public health authorities continue to battle the outbreak, the economic pain has been immediate and devastating. The World Bank's *Global Economic Prospects* estimated that global gross domestic product (GDP) in 2020 dropped by 4.3 per cent.² The pandemic-induced economic downturn also slashed global FDI flows. The latest data from the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), released in January 2021, showed that global FDI in 2020 declined by 42 per cent from the previous year.³

The first to be hit by the pandemic, the Asia Pacific region saw significant economic damage, with COVID-19 inducing the first region-wide economic contraction in nearly six decades.⁴ Despite this, some Asia Pacific economies have proved resilient. The World Bank estimates that emerging economies in the East Asia and Pacific region maintained a positive year-on-year GDP growth rate in the past year at 0.9 per cent, with a forecasted rebound of 7.4 per cent in 2021. The region's economic resiliency is reflected in its FDI inflows. UNCTAD estimates that developing economies in Asia only saw a 4 per cent decrease in FDI inflow from 2019 to 2020, compared to the drastic drop of 46 per cent in North America.⁵

Notably, China overtook the United States as the world's largest FDI recipient economy in 2020, as it saw a 4 per cent increase in FDI inbound flow. And despite India's economy facing an estimated 9.6 per cent GDP contraction in the past year, inbound flow of FDI into the economy increased by 13 per cent. The Asia Pacific's economic resiliency points to the growing importance of Canada's economic engagement with the region, particularly in the context of post-COVID recovery.

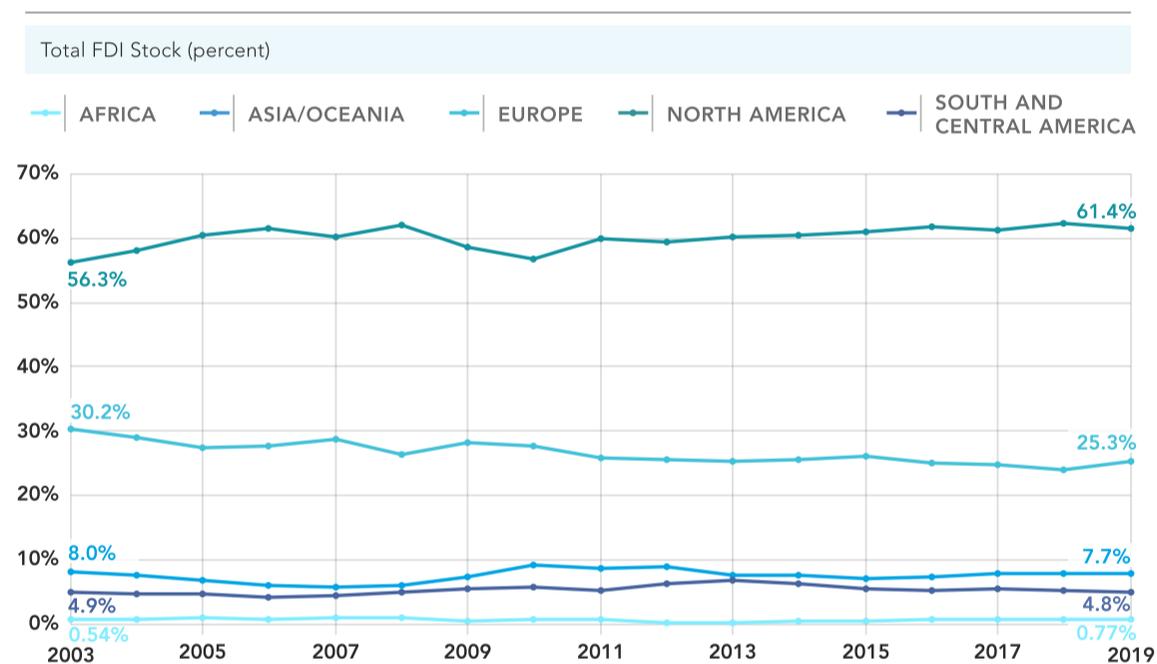
While the Asia Pacific region still accounts for a relatively small share of Canada's overall FDI stock (see Box 1 for the definition of FDI stock), reflecting Canada's historical ties with Europe and the United States, its share has grown. From 2015

to 2019, the proportion of Canadian FDI stock in the region has increased from 8.8 per cent to 9.8 per cent and Asian investors' FDI stock in Canada has increased from 6.8 per cent to 7.7 per cent.

HOW CANADA STACKS UP IN ITS INVESTMENT RELATIONSHIP WITH THE ASIA PACIFIC

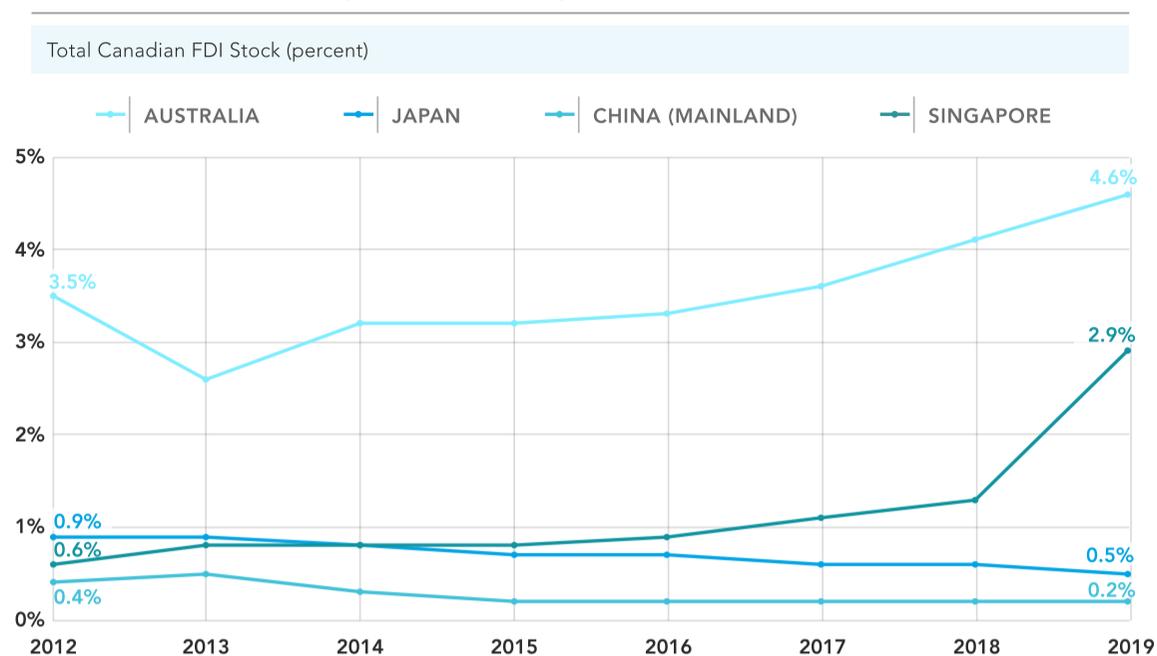
FDI is central to the Canadian economy. Statistics Canada, the country's national statistical agency, provides annual data on Canada's investment position vis-a-vis its economic partners at the national level. The latest official statistics show that Canadian investment in the Asia Pacific continues to comprise only a small percentage of total Canadian outbound FDI stock as well as the Asia Pacific's inbound FDI.

FIGURE 1
Official Statistics on Canadian FDI Stock Abroad, 2003-2019



Source: Statistics Canada, Table 36-10-0008-01 (accessed April 2021)

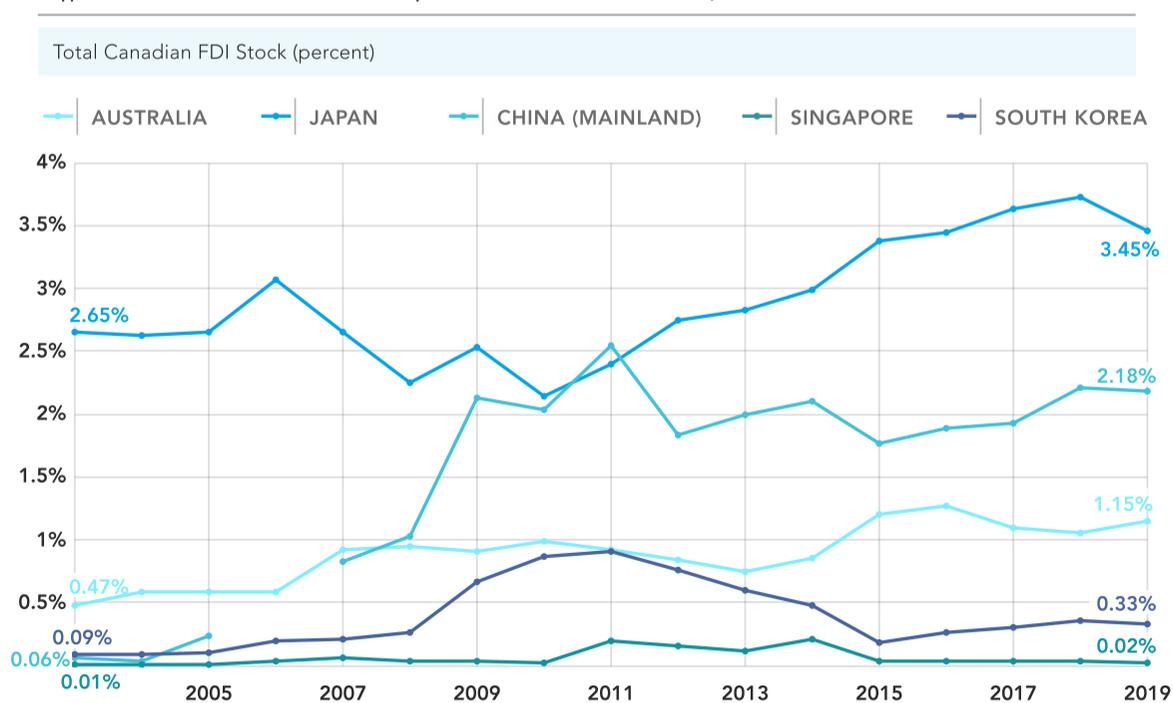
FIGURE 2
Canada's Market Share of Select Asia Pacific Economies' Inward FDI Stock, 2012-2019



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, JETRO, National Bureau of Statistics of China, Department of Statistics Singapore (accessed April 2021)

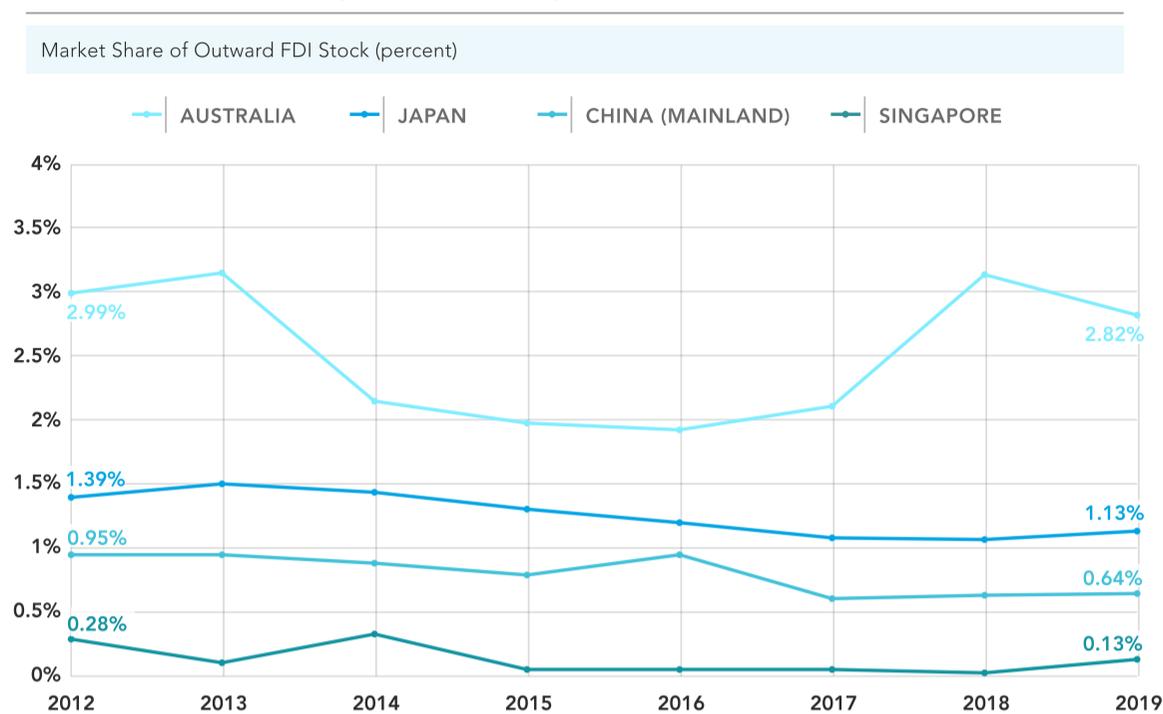
Between 2003 and 2019, Canada's outward investment in the region as a percentage of total FDI peaked at 9.1 per cent in 2010 and has since fallen to approximately 7.7 per cent in 2019. The declining level of Canadian investment stock in the region is also reflected in Canada's low share of inbound investment stock from some Asia Pacific economies. China, Japan, Australia, Singapore, and South Korea remain among the largest recipients of Canadian FDI in the Asia Pacific. However, Canadian investment represents a relatively small proportion of their respective total inbound FDI stock, ranging from 0.2 per cent to a maximum of 4.6 per cent.

FIGURE 3
Official Statistics on Asia Pacific FDI Stock in Canada, 2003-2019



Source: Statistics Canada, Table 36-10-0008-01 (accessed April 2021)

FIGURE 4
Canada's Market Share of Select Asia Pacific Economies' Outward FDI Stock, 2012-2019



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, JETRO, National Bureau of Statistics of China, Department of Statistics Singapore (accessed April 2021)

Official statistics also reveal that Canada is not a large recipient of FDI from Asia Pacific economies. The largest Asia Pacific economies – including Australia, China, Japan, South Korea and Singapore – collectively made up only 7.1 per cent of total Canadian inward FDI stock in 2019. However, it is worth noting that inbound investment from key economies in the Asia Pacific is increasing. For example, Chinese investment in Canada increased by approximately C\$1.6B between 2018 and 2019.

While Statistics Canada provides a comprehensive overview of Canada's investment relations with Asia Pacific economies, its data relies primarily upon its surveys of Canadian businesses, foreign firms, and reports from government bodies such as the Bank of Canada to generate national-level investment data. With the lack of transaction-specific information, the official statistics are unable to provide data that supports analyses of investment trends at the subnational-level, by sector and industry, or by ultimate source and destination. Therefore, the information published by Statistics Canada can provide a useful overview of the investment relationship between Canada and the largest Asia Pacific economies, but its data cannot be used to discover trends at the industry or regional levels.

THE APF CANADA INVESTMENT MONITOR SUPPLEMENTS OFFICIAL STATISTICS

The Asia Pacific is a dynamic economic region that plays a crucial role in the development of the global economy. However, official statistics do not necessarily offer Canadians a holistic view of Canada's investment ties with the Asia Pacific. The Asia Pacific Foundation of Canada (APF Canada) recognized this gap and began the Investment Monitor project. This project is uniquely able to provide a comprehensive understanding of Canada-Asia Pacific investment's scope and scale through its reliance on transaction-level data. APF Canada's Investment Monitor uses publicly available investment information, in addition to its own legacy data to provide records of investment that span almost two decades. The Investment Monitor Report is an effort by APF Canada to provide in-depth analysis and insights on Canada's investment relationship with Asia. This includes an overview of the major locations, investors, and sectors shaping Canadian engagement with the Asia Pacific region.

Box 1. Stock and Flow

When examining FDI, it is important to understand the difference between stock and flow. Stock refers to the total quantity of investment in an economy at a given time. Flow refers to movements of quantities in and out of the stock. There are two types of flows: an inflow marks an increase in the overall stock value, while an outflow marks a deduction. The difference between the two is referred to as net inflow. A positive net inflow indicates the stock is rising, whereas a negative net inflow indicates the stock is falling.

On the whole, FDI stock values show the overall presence of FDI in an economy, whereas FDI flows signal the economic developments and the attractiveness of a destination economy at a given time.⁶ For example, due to the pessimistic market outlook of investors during the COVID-19 pandemic, many foreign investments have been withdrawn. These reversals represent FDI outflows. If FDI outflows were to eclipse FDI inflows in 2020, this would translate into a negative net inflow and thus a reduction in the overall level of FDI stock. Together, these indicators can help policymakers and investors gain a fuller picture of FDI trends as well as gaps and opportunities.

Box 2. Cross-Border Investment and FDI

Foreign investments can be divided into two major groups: 1) foreign portfolio investment (FPI) and 2) foreign direct investment (FDI). Both methods are essential to global economic development and trade, but FDI is considered to be a more stable form of investment with long-term benefits.

Foreign Portfolio Investment

FPI is a short-term investment by a resident or enterprise of one economy into a financial asset of another economy. FPI may take the form of equity, debt securities or loans but does not grant the investor a controlling stake in the enterprise. FPI investments are sometimes viewed as more volatile than FDI, since without a controlling stake or long-term interest in an asset, the investor can trade or liquidate the investment at any time for short-term return.

Foreign Direct Investment

FDI is a long-term or lasting-interest investment by a resident or enterprise of one economy into a tangible asset of another economy. An investment is considered to meet the threshold of FDI when it grants the investor at least 10 per cent of the equity or voting shares of the enterprise. Meeting this threshold is deemed to grant the investor a “controlling interest” in the foreign enterprise, and is what distinguishes FDI from FPI.

For the investor, direct investment is a long-term business undertaking with which comes more risk and commitment than foreign portfolio investments. This means that direct investment is not only a capital transfer, but also a transfer of technology, knowledge, management and organizational skills. There are two broad categories of FDI investments: greenfield, which refers to the establishment of new operations in a foreign company, and mergers and acquisitions, which happen when one company combines with another.

A “DIGITAL, SUSTAINABLE, AND INNOVATIVE ECONOMY”: THE OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES FOR FDI IN A POST-COVID ECONOMY

KEY TAKEAWAYS:

- Canadian outbound FDI in the Asia Pacific region remains resilient despite the pandemic, having increased from C\$11.5B in 2019 to C\$16.7B in 2020, and it will be an important pillar for Canada’s FDI recovery.
- Looking at select Asia Pacific economies’ stimulus packages and budgets, there has been a focus on digital, green, and innovation-led recovery. This also aligns with the Canadian Industry Strategy Council’s recovery vision, presenting potential investment opportunities in desired sectors of focus.
- This chapter specifically focuses on opportunities in South Korea, India, Australia, and Singapore. These respective governments are reigniting their economies via substantial investments in their digital and clean energy sectors, which may prove a promising investment opportunity for Canadian companies.
- Other than the digital and clean energy sectors, South Korea, India, Australia, and Singapore are also emerging innovation hubs. With robust government support in R&D capacity across sectors, these economies present opportunities for Canadian companies looking to expand their own R&D activities.
- Despite the opportunities, these economies have also implemented varying levels of protectionist measures, such as increased FDI screening and prioritization of domestic firms in government support programs. Canadian companies may also be exposed to greater regulatory risks, given the increase in public skepticism over foreign investments, particularly via mergers and acquisitions.

WHAT HAPPENS NEXT? FDI IN POST-RECESSION RECOVERIES

COVID-19 provided an economic nosedive unlike any we have seen in recent memory; in March 2020 economies across the world were at various stages of grinding to a halt. While it may appear that such an event is nothing like past recessions, one thing does remain constant: a crisis is also an investment opportunity. This chapter will discuss the rebound in inbound and outbound FDI that occurred in Canada after the financial crisis of 2008-09 and the commodities recession of 2015, and what they may tell us about the prospects for deal flow in 2021/22. Additionally, this chapter will outline which sectors both the government of Canada and governments across Asia have emphasized in their recoveries – hint green and tech are key pillars of many economic recovery packages.

In the past, FDI flows have decreased significantly during and immediately after an economic recession.⁷ But evidence shows that inbound FDI plays a vital role in helping an economy recover post-recession. For example, in the 1997-98 Asian financial crisis, an influx of FDI helped stabilize the financial tailspin.⁸ In fact, after most economic crises, FDI has been shown to boost economic resilience by providing employment income, increasing competition, and lowering consumer prices.⁹

FDI in 2020: looking up from the bottom of the hole

2020 was a devastating year for FDI both in Canada and across most of the globe. In Canada, Q2 of 2020 saw an overall 46.9 per cent decrease in inbound FDI flows compared to Q2 of 2019.¹⁰ However, in Canada's case, the direction of FDI flows matters – looking at Canada's investment relationship with the Asia Pacific region, while inbound FDI decreased significantly, falling from C\$9B in 2019 to \$6.4 billion in 2020 (a 29 per cent decrease), outbound FDI actually increased from C\$11.5B in 2019 to C\$16.7B in 2020 (a 45 per cent increase).¹¹

This increase in outbound FDI is partially due to some very substantial outbound deals that took place in 2020, such as Brookfield Asset Management's acquisition of RMZ Corp in India for C\$2.6B, the Ontario Municipal Employees Retirement System's acquisition of Australia's TransGrid for C\$1.7B, and the British Columbia Investment Management Corporation's

acquisition of a telecom tower company in India for C\$1.2B. In terms of sectors, electricity was the most lucrative, accounting for C\$4.3B; real estate investment and services came in second with C\$3.6B; and technology services and equipment came in third with C\$2.3B.

Comparatively, inbound investments were simply smaller. The single largest inbound deal in 2020, ByteDance's expansion into Canada, was valued at C\$829M. The three most lucrative sectors were travel and leisure, coming in at C\$2B; mining at C\$900M; and media at C\$830M.

Inbound FDI in recessions of yore

Defining a recession as occurring when there are two consecutive quarters of declining GDP, Canada has had two recessions in recent history: one in 2008-09 and one in 2015. Both of these recessions provide us with opportunities to understand how FDI into Canada has responded amid an economic decline.

Both periods saw a decrease in FDI between Canada and the Asia Pacific during the recession's onset and duration. However, immediately after the 2008-09 recession, inbound FDI from the Asia Pacific grew significantly, from C\$8.2B in 2008 to C\$17.2B in 2010 – an increase of over 50 per cent. And the 2015 technical recession exhibited roughly the same pattern – inbound FDI from the Asia Pacific grew significantly post-economic crisis, from C\$5.7B in 2015 to C\$11B in 2016.¹²

It is important to note that the impact of the COVID-19 recession on economic activity was uniquely severe. Accompanying the economic fallout, which occurred in part due to pandemic-related restrictions, have been financial safety nets unlike any we've seen in the past. So, while the recession will produce a significant opportunity to acquire distressed firms, government economic stimulus packages will also create resilience among firms that would otherwise have gone under months ago. Deal flow, particularly distressed deal flow, will be particularly impacted by this factor. Whereas in the 2008-09 crisis, we saw a large opportunity for distressed deal flow. While many firms are suffering greatly in this recession, others are receiving sufficient government stimulus and pivoting their businesses for success in the new post-COVID economy.

Outbound FDI – the resilient flow

While an increased inbound flow can contribute to Canada's post-recession recovery, emerging evidence also points to the potential economic benefits of outbound FDI.¹³ Considering that Canada's outbound FDI is a) currently higher in value than our inbound FDI, with C\$240B in investment value compared to the C\$207B in inbound investment value and b) has increased in value during the COVID-19 pandemic, it is vital for Canada to understand the role outbound FDI is playing in its economic recovery and the strategic positioning outbound FDI plays in ensuring economic resiliency in a post-COVID economy.

UNESCAP has found that as companies begin to engage in outbound FDI, their activities produce returns that are transferred back to the home economy, such as higher export earnings, increased domestic output, increased productivity/innovation, higher employment and wages, and overall economic growth.¹⁴

Specifically in the Canadian context, Export Development Canada (EDC) conducted a study on outbound FDI, and found both micro- and macro-level benefits – on a micro scale, outbound FDI results in benefits for the company itself such as lower costs, increased productivity and increased efficiency in supply chains. Based on a survey EDC conducted of Canadian companies with foreign affiliates, after investing abroad 95 per cent reported increased revenue, 92 per cent cited increased competitiveness, and 74 per cent reported an increase in overall productivity.¹⁵ On a macro scale, EDC found that outward FDI can result in positive economic effects for Canada as a whole by creating employment opportunities and strengthening domestic businesses.¹⁶

However, much like inward FDI, it is important to recognize that there are differing degrees of economic benefits of outbound FDI, based on factors such as the income level or business environment of the home country, the size of the investing company, and where the outbound FDI is going.¹⁷ That being said, the benefits outlined above are significant and should be taken advantage of, especially considering Canada's already-strong outbound FDI.

Follow the Sector-Specific Growth

Looking at COVID-19 economic recovery plans across the Asia Pacific region, many Asian economies have chosen to implement green stimulus deals, focusing on clean tech, renewable energy and green finance, with the goal of

creating a “green recovery.”¹⁸ Examples include South Korea’s New Green Deal, New Zealand’s Focus on Environment and Jobs, and Indonesia’s National Economic Recovery Plan.¹⁹ These plans have emphasized that a focus on environment is especially important considering the potential negative effects of the “double disaster” that is both climate change and COVID-19. A green recovery is crucial for any economy that wants to “build back better.”²⁰

Other Asian economies – such as Singapore, Malaysia and China – have focused on digital stimulus packages, emphasizing digital innovations, IT and data.²¹ This is largely because COVID-19 has demonstrated the importance of technology and digital infrastructure during times of crisis – and how digitization can help to build a more inclusive economic recovery.²²

Looking at Canada’s economic recovery plan, the Industry Strategy Council has published a post-COVID-19 growth plan aimed at building a “digital, sustainable and innovative economy.”²³ The report focuses on four main pillars, including striving to become a “digital and data-driven economy,” being the “environmental, social and governance (ESG) world leader in resources, clean energy and clean technology” and to “build innovative and high-value manufacturing where we can lead globally.”²⁴

The Industry Strategy Council focused on sustainability, innovation and digitization in its recovery plan for two main reasons: first, the Council believes that focusing on these sectors will help accelerate Canada’s recovery, as they are key factors of economic growth; and second, Canada was facing challenges pre-COVID in terms of digitization and innovation, and shifting to focus on these areas post-COVID will help place Canada in a leadership position on the world stage.²⁵

There are clear intersections between the Canadian growth plan and those of many Asian economies, with mutual interests in digital, clean energy, and R&D. With that in mind, this intersection could translate into various bilateral investment opportunities. This report will focus on outbound opportunities specifically as those have proven to be resilient during the COVID-19 pandemic, and will most likely continue to be important for Canadian companies going forward. This chapter focuses on outbound investment in those high-growth sectors and attempts to outline potential opportunities for Canadian companies.

ECONOMIC RECOVERY PLANS IN SELECT ASIA PACIFIC ECONOMIES

This chapter will analyze four major economies' COVID recovery strategies and how they may present investment opportunities for Canada. The economies covered in this chapter include South Korea, Singapore, Australia, and India. These economies are chosen for analysis not just because they have laid out an economic recovery strategy that aligns with Canada's "digital, sustainable, and innovative" recovery, but these partners could also align with the Canadian government's trade diversification objective.²⁶ This does not imply that Canada's investment opportunities in the region will exclusively be in these markets, as other major economies, such as China and Japan, are likely to remain critical partners to Canada's economic recovery. Rather, these four economies have the potential to elevate their existing investment relations with Canada in the post-COVID environment.

For the purposes of this report, APF Canada Investment Monitor combines the various sub-sectors in the modified industry classification benchmark (modified ICB) when identifying digital and clean energy investments. Below are the operational sectoral definitions:

- Digital industry includes companies engaged in computer services, internet, software, computer hardware, semiconductors, and telecommunication equipment.
- Clean energy industry includes renewable energy equipment manufacturers, alternative fuels developers and producers, and alternative electricity companies.

While these definitions may not holistically capture the digital and clean energy industries, narrow definitions allow us to focus on the key enablers in these industries as well as reduce the number of false-positive transactions.

APF Canada Investment Monitor also adopts the OECD's 2015 Frascati Manual concepts and definitions (which Statistics Canada also employs) when identifying R&D-related investments. Accordingly, "R&D comprise creative and systematic work undertaken in order to increase the stock of knowledge – including knowledge of humankind, culture and society – and to devise new applications of available knowledge."²⁷ While this definition would also

encompass work undertaken in the social sciences, humanities, and arts, given the sectoral focus of this report, we only capture investments associated with R&D activities in the natural sciences, engineering and technology, the medical and health sciences, and agricultural and veterinary sciences.²⁸ See methodology and data sources chapter on how APF Canada Investment Monitor identifies investments associated with R&D.

KOREA'S NEW DEAL: TRANSITIONING TOWARDS A SUSTAINABLE AND DIGITALIZED ECONOMY

South Korea announced C\$128.5B (KRW\$114.1T) worth of government recovery programming as part of a plan termed the 'Korean New Deal' (KND) in July 2020. The KND is part of the South Korean government's plan to accelerate South Korea's transition towards an inclusive, green, and digital economy. According to President Moon Jae-In, the KND will transform South Korea from a "fast follower" into a "leading" economy.²⁹ To achieve this vision, the Korean New Deal is structured in three major pillars: the Digital New Deal, Green New Deal, and Stronger Safety Nets. Underneath these pillars, KND lays out nine focus areas and 28 specific projects to be implemented by 2025. Taken together, the Korean government hopes to generate more than 1.9 million jobs through KND programming.³⁰

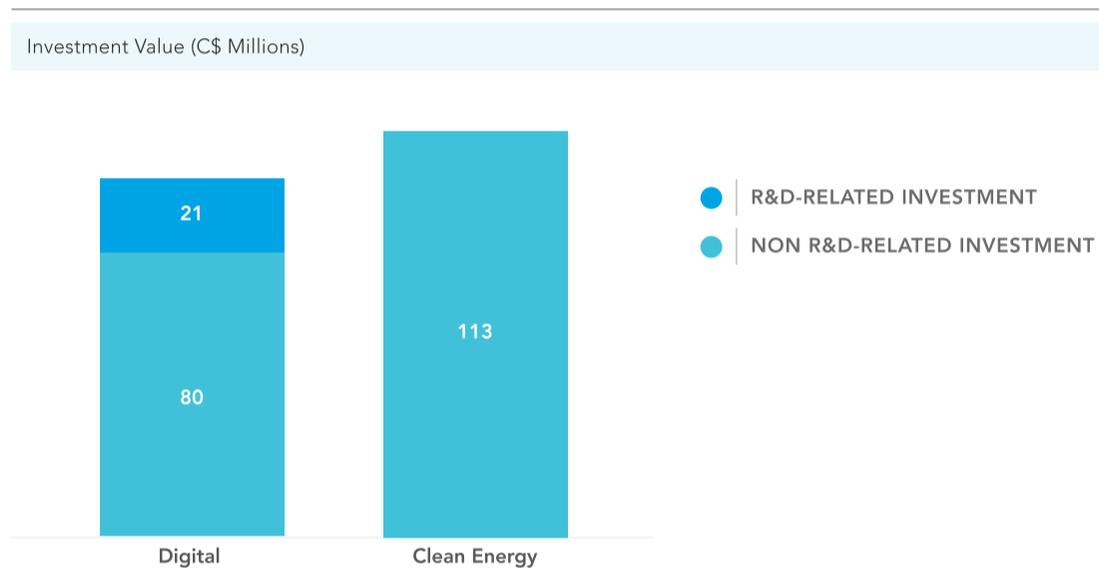
With C\$97B (KRW\$87.5T) in funding, digital and green account for most of the KND programming. On digital, the focus is on a more robust integration of data, network and artificial intelligence (DNA) throughout the Korean economy. Specifically, the government pledged to invest C\$7.1B (KRW\$6.4T) to develop a "data dam" that would enable and facilitate the collection, disclosure, and utilization of data throughout the economy.³¹ To further reinforce Korea's digital advantage, the government is investing C\$16.4B (KRW\$14.8T) to expand the integration of 5G and AI in the private sector through initiatives such as providing AI solution vouchers to SMEs.

The Green New Deal is another significant component of the KND. With C\$48B (KRW\$42.7T) in pledged investments, the South Korean government seeks to transition its economy towards carbon neutrality by 2050.³² The Green New Deal promises to invest in greening Korea's public infrastructures and expanding the use of sustainable and renewable energy throughout the economy. For instance, in one project, the government pledges to provide support for installing renewable energy equipment in 200,000 households.³³

Lastly, the KND also lays out various programs across the three pillars to improve the economy's R&D capabilities. In the digital realm, the South Korean government promises to support research and development in delivery systems which utilize robotics, internet of things (IoT), and big data. KND also strives to leapfrog South Korea's research capacity in clean technologies. For instance, in one program, KND pledges to support the development of hydrogen technologies. KND further reinforces these R&D programs by committing C\$1.2B (KRW\$1.1T) to train 100,000 digital and 20,000 green talents by 2025.³⁴

FIGURE 5

Canada's Digital, Clean Energy and R&D-related Investment in South Korea, 2003-2020



Source: APF Canada Investment Monitor and fDi Markets (accessed April 2021)

While KND could present substantial opportunities to Canadian digital, renewable, and R&D sectors, Canadian outbound investments to Korea remain limited in these high-growth sectors. From 2003 to 2020, Canadian companies have invested C\$5B into South Korea via 53 deals. Of the C\$5B worth of Canadian investment in South Korea, the digital and clean energy sector only accounted for C\$101M and C\$113M, respectively. One notable transaction came in 2020 when NexOptic Technology Corp., a Vancouver-based artificial intelligence company, opened a new office in Seoul. In the clean energy realm, Kolon Hydrogenics, a joint venture between Kolon Water & Energy and the Mississauga-based Hydrogenics Corporation, invested C\$113M to develop a 1-megawatt fuel cell power system in Seosan, a city located southwest of Seoul.

The APF Canada Investment Monitor also identified four Canadian R&D-related investments in South Korea amounting to C\$21M. However, all identified R&D investments are in the digital sector. One notable transaction came in 2018 when the Montreal-based artificial intelligence firm Element AI invested an estimated C\$2M to open a new office in Seoul. Element AI's 2018 investment was associated with a research collaboration agreement with Shinhan Financial Group to incorporate AI forecasting technology in its investment advisory platform.³⁵

Potential Barriers for Entering the South Korea Market

While the KND could incentivize more significant Canadian investment to South Korea in the digital, clean energy, and R&D sectors, there remains potential barriers for Canadian companies to take advantage of KND-induced activities. Analysts have noted that KND's primary objective is to leapfrog South Korea's own domestic industries and to allow foreign participation may defeat such an objective.³⁶ In particular, some Korean firms are concerned that allowing foreign companies, which are perceived to be technologically superior, to bid for KND opportunities will threaten domestic players' opportunity to take advantage of the stimulus package. Given KND's policy objective and the potential public opposition to foreign participation, the South Korean government may favour domestic companies over foreign bidders in KND programs, impeding Canadian investment opportunities.

Furthermore, skepticism over foreign investment could heighten depending on the method of entry. According to a 2019 study by the Pew Research Center, while most South Korean respondents welcomed foreign greenfield investments, 71 per cent had a negative perception of foreign companies' acquisition of Korean firms.³⁷ The public's negative view of foreign purchases of Korean firms could pressure the Korean government to strengthen its regulations around foreign acquisitions, particularly in sectors that see a high level of government investment.

In fact, South Korea has been introducing more stringent measures to safeguard its own technological advantage and national security. Like many advanced economies, South Korean policymakers have been concerned about the leak of core technologies, which may undermine economic competitiveness and national security. While such concern predates the

pandemic, policymakers may introduce more measures to safeguard emerging technologies in the digital and green sectors, which are expected to set the course for South Korea's economic recovery. According to UNCTAD's Investment Policy Monitor, South Korea recently amended the Enforcement Decree of the Foreign Investment Promotion Act in August 2020.³⁸ The amendment enables officials to request a review of foreign investments where there is a strong likelihood of leakage of core national technologies. These measures may add regulatory risks, or at least compliance cost, for Canadian companies intending to invest in KND-associated high-growth sectors.

AUSTRALIA'S 2020-2021 BUDGET AND RECOVERY PLAN

Australia released its 2020-2021 Budget in October 2020, which consists of C\$92.2B (AUD\$98B) for response and recovery support – of that, C\$23.5B (AUD\$25B) is the COVID-19 Response Package, and C\$69.6B (AUD\$74B) is the JobMaker Plan. The budget is largely focused on increasing incomes for households and businesses, boosting manufacturing and infrastructure investment, and decreasing the unemployment rate by creating jobs.³⁹ The plan involves a variety of different sectors and priorities, but of particular interest for this report is the recovery plan's actions on R&D, clean energy and digitization.

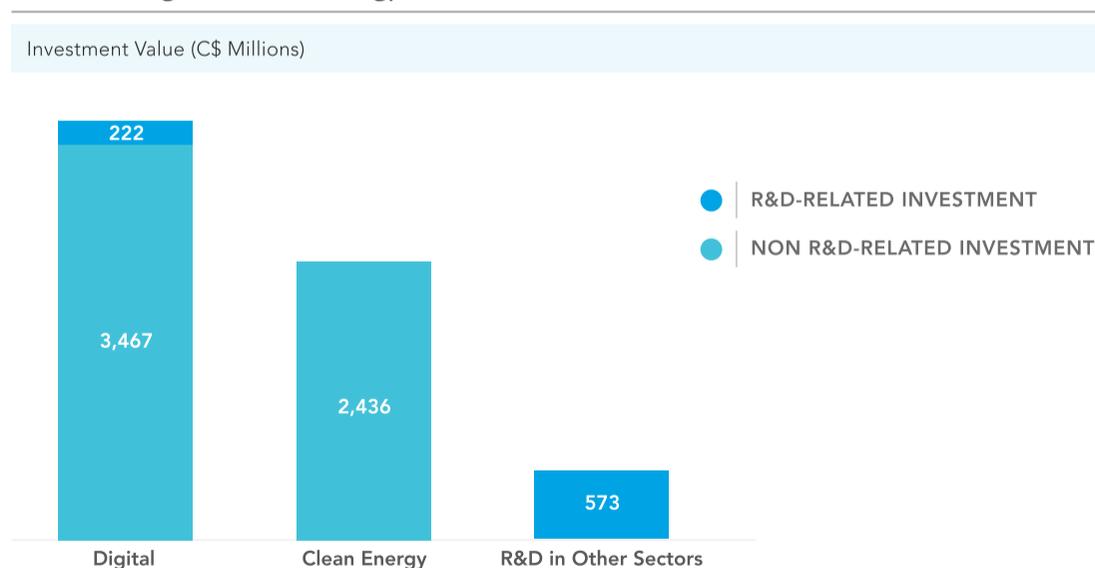
First, Australia's recovery plan committed an additional C\$1.9B (AUD\$2B) over the next four years to its pre-existing Research and Development Tax Incentive. The R&D tax incentive is meant to encourage businesses to conduct R&D activities, by offsetting the cost. There are two main parts of this tax incentive: a 43.5 per cent refundable tax offset for eligible entities with aggregated turnovers of less than C\$18.8M (AUD\$20M) per year; and a 38.5 per cent non-refundable tax offset for any other eligible entity.⁴⁰ Canadian entities can be eligible for this tax benefit if they set up: a permanent establishment in Australia; an Australian resident company; a corporation that is an Australian resident for tax purposes.⁴¹ The Australian government has stated that it focused on R&D because it drives technological innovation, which in turn leads to increased productivity and increased economic growth.

The budget also includes the government's Digital Business Plan. The plan emphasizes that COVID-19 has sped up the adoption of digital technologies by

both Australian businesses and consumers, showcasing the growing importance of prioritizing digitalization going forward. The Digital Business plan involves a C\$764M (AUD\$800M) investment “to enable businesses to take advantage of digital technologies to grow their businesses and create jobs as part of our economic recovery plan.”⁴² For example, the plan includes a C\$27.9M (AUD\$29.2M) investment in the rollout of 5G; C\$21.2M (AUD\$22.2M) to expand the Australian Small Business Advisory Service, which includes the Digital Solutions program, the Digital Directors Training Package and the Digital Readiness Assessment; and C\$9.1M (AUD\$9.6M) for fintech companies to export financial services and attract inbound FDI.⁴³ According to the plan, a focus on digital transformation will create jobs and increase productivity.

Finally, the government has also focused on clean energies. The recovery plan includes an investment in new energy technologies, with the intention to create jobs and boost economic growth. The investment is C\$1.81B (AUD\$1.9B) to lower emissions and improve the sustainability of Australia’s energy supply. The investment includes C\$47.7M (AUD\$50M) towards the Carbon Capture Use and Storage Development Fund, C\$67.1M (AUD\$70.2M) toward a hydrogen export hub, and C\$64M (AUD\$67M) toward microgrids to deliver sustainable and reliable power to remote communities. There will also be an additional C\$1.54B (AUD\$1.62B) made available for the Australian Renewable Energy Agency (ARENA) to invest in new technologies that lower emissions.

FIGURE 6
Canada's Digital, Clean Energy and R&D-related Investment in Australia, 2003-2020



Source: APF Canada Investment Monitor and fDi Markets (accessed April 2021)

According to APF's Investment Monitor, Australia is the largest destination in the Asia Pacific region for Canadian investors – from 2003 to 2020, Canadian investment in Australia totalled C\$74.7B. With this, the Australian government's focus and investment in the areas of R&D, clean energy and digitization can provide significant opportunities for Canadian companies, especially considering Canada's own focus on those sectors post-COVID-19.

The digital sector is among the top sectors for Canadian investors in Australia, with C\$1.3B invested in software and computer services, and C\$2.4B invested in technology hardware and equipment from 2003 to 2020, totalling C\$3.7B. The Ontario Teachers' Pension Plan board accounts for the majority of those investments in terms of value, having invested C\$2.2B in Australia's digital sector since 2003. Their largest deal occurred in 2013, when the board acquired 70 per cent of three Australian telecommunications companies – Nextgen Networks, Metronode and Infoplex – from Australia-based Leighton Holdings Limited. The acquisition was valued at C\$1.05B.

Turning to clean energy, there were 16 Canadian outbound deals to Australia from 2003 to 2020, totalling C\$2.4B. Of those deals, 12 were in alternative electricity, totalling C\$2.4B, and four were in alternative energy, totalling C\$49.3M. Canadian Solar Inc has been especially active in this sector, having conducted seven deals between 2003 and 2020 totalling C\$1.2B. The majority of these investments occurred in 2018, when Canadian Solar purchased five large solar power projects in New South Wales. Another recent notable deal is McCain's investment of C\$345M, to add an 8.2-megawatt biogas energy facility to its site in Ballarat, Australia. The project will utilize a combination of solar and co-generation technology, and the electricity produced will supply the company's food processing plant. The new system is expected to reduce the facility's overall energy consumption by 39 per cent.⁴⁴

Finally, other sectors in Australia also saw Canadian R&D-associated investments. APF's Investment Monitor identified 16 Canadian R&D-related investments into Australia, totalling C\$795M. The majority of deals were in the pharmaceuticals sector (seven deals). Recent notable deals include Cronos Group's subsidiary Cronos Australia opening a research and development centre in 2019 in Victoria, Australia, with a C\$30.6M investment. Cronos Australia is a medicinal cannabis company, and the establishment of this R&D centre is expected to create approximately 120 new jobs.

Barriers to Investment?

Despite the opportunities these sectors can provide for Canadian companies, there are still barriers to investing in Australia. In March 2020, the government introduced temporary measures which required that all foreign investment into Australia be approved by the Foreign Investment Review Board (FIRB), regardless of the amount, sector or investor.⁴⁵ This new screening also meant that FIRB could take up to six months to approve an FDI proposal – compared with the 30 days it took before these new measures.

In December 2020, some of these regulations became permanent, coming into effect as of January 2021. Australia’s Parliament reformed the Foreign Acquisitions and Takeover Act of 1975, now requiring all foreign investors to have approval for any investment “that is sensitive to national security, regardless of value.”⁴⁶ They also hold that investors can be subject to “enhanced monitoring and investigation powers, as well as stronger and more flexible enforcement options and penalties,” and must also “continue bearing the costs of administering the foreign investment regime.”⁴⁷ It is expected that these new security-based regulations will most strongly affect telecommunication, energy and utilities investments, and some technology, services and infrastructure investments.⁴⁸ These new screening measures could be a deterrent for certain Canadian companies, due to time constraints and potential additional costs.

There are also domestic political pushbacks. The Lowy Institute Poll in 2019 found that 39 per cent of Australians believe that foreign investment in Australia is a “critical threat,” and 51 per cent of Australians believe that it is “an important but not critical threat.”⁴⁹ The Australian public seems to be especially against investments in Australia’s agricultural sector.⁵⁰ Another Lowy Institute poll conducted in 2016 found that 63 per cent of respondents were strongly against the Australian government allowing foreign companies to buy Australian farmland.⁵¹ Negative perception over foreign investment could also pose regulatory uncertainty to Canadian companies intending to invest in Australia.

ASEAN AND SINGAPORE: A REGIONALLY CONNECTED RECOVERY

If ASEAN were one economy, it would be the sixth-largest in the world, and one of the fastest growing.⁵² The regional intergovernmental organization and trading bloc comprises Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam. As was the case in the 2008-09 recession, ASEAN is projected to make another impressive recovery going into 2021, with real GDP forecasted to rise by six per cent.⁵³ The resumption of growth is in one part fueled by the economic recovery spending and rollout of vaccines by member nations, and in another by their regional integration, coordination and sectoral strengths. In November, ASEAN put forward the ASEAN Comprehensive Recovery Framework (ACRF), which focuses on accelerating digital transformation and achieving sustainability.⁵⁴

For its part, Canada has been eyeing a free trade agreement with ASEAN for years, having published a joint-feasibility study to assess the possibility.⁵⁵ Furthermore, as ASEAN deepens its engagement with Australia, China, Japan, South Korea and New Zealand through RCEP's recent entry into force, seizing opportunities will be of particular importance for securing competitive advantages in the region.

Canada's current outbound investment flow to ASEAN is led by Vietnam, the Philippines and Singapore, respectively, accounting for over 65 per cent of investment into the bloc. But in the digital, clean energy and R&D sectors, Singapore dominates in all categories. This section thus focuses on opportunities and risks in Singapore's recovery plan and how the city-state can be used as a bridge to ASEAN's market.

Singapore's Budget 2021: "Emerging Together Stronger"

The 2021 "Emerging Together Stronger" budget announced over C\$95B in stimulus and support spending. Half of the budget is allocated to social development and special transfer expenditures, primarily focused on supporting businesses, workers and jobseekers during the crisis.⁵⁶ Another 26 per cent is earmarked for economic development, with the focus on moving from "containment to restructuring" to equip "businesses and workers with deep and future-ready capabilities."⁵⁷ In this aspect, the government is seeking

to support transformation by “helping [businesses] digitalize, adopt new technology, innovate, collaborate and gain access to global markets.”⁵⁸ Finally, Budget 2021 unveiled Singapore’s Green Plan 2030. Accordingly, Budget 2021 includes a variety of measures around the digital, clean energy and R&D sectors.

Budget 2021 leverages a variety of “capital tools to co-fund transformation,” with the primary focus on digital transformation.⁵⁹ The new Emerging Technology Programme co-funds the costs of trials and adoption of next-frontier technologies like 5G, AI and trust technologies.⁶⁰ With COVID-19 having accelerated the digitization wave worldwide, the programme is designed to speed up the commercialization of digital innovation, proactively setting Singaporean businesses up to seize up on global investment opportunities as they arise.⁶¹ This is just one of many programs aiming to speed digital transformation through either co-funding or connecting businesses with strategic advice from consultancies, such as the new CTO-as-Service program for SMEs and the Digital Leaders programme. With digitization as a top priority, opportunity is ripe for Canadian companies looking to tap into the market.

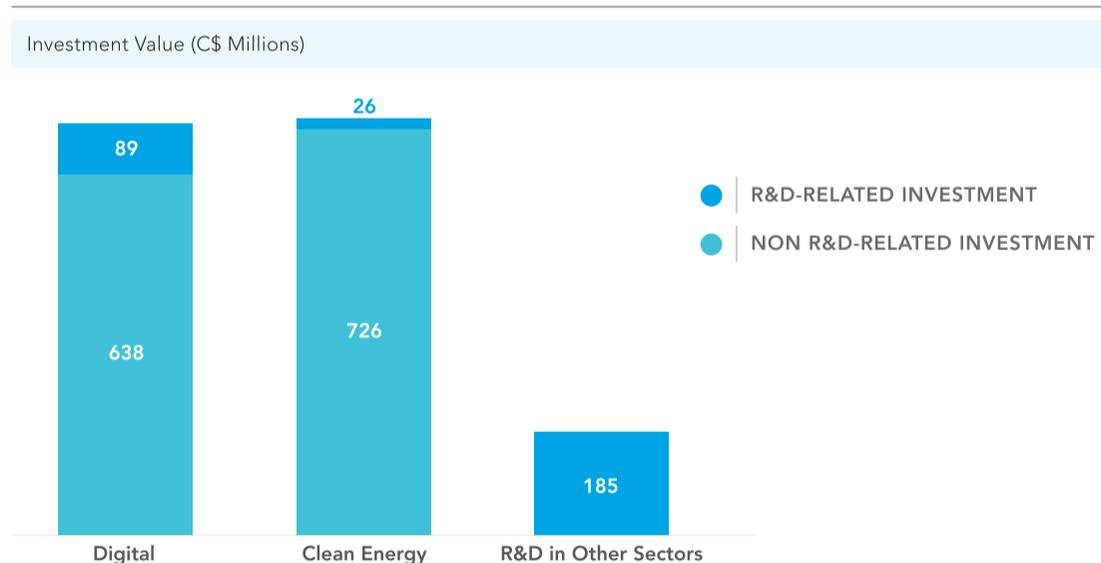
Digitization is likewise emphasized as a priority area within the government’s new innovation and R&D measures, which aim to establish Singapore as “Asia’s Silicone Valley.”⁶² Singapore’s Open Innovation Platform, established in 2018, matches “problem solvers” (innovative companies) with “problem owners” (sector agencies and Trade Associations and Chambers), co-funding the prototyping and deployment of solutions.⁶³ Another big-ticket-item is the enhancement of the Global Innovation Alliance (GIA). GIA connects businesses with global innovation hubs for co-innovation and market expansion. The programme co-funds the costs up to 70 per cent and Budget 2021 promises to expand the network of overseas partners, which could unlock opportunities for engagement with Canadian firms.

Finally, with Green Plan 2030, Singapore has joined the ranks of many other Asia Pacific economies aiming for a “green recovery”.⁶⁴ The first goal under the Energy Reset pillar of the plan is to phase out internal combustion vehicles and switch to cleaner energy vehicles by 2040.⁶⁵ Toward this end, the government has earmarked C\$28 million over the next five years and introduced a host of

incentives to encourage the transition.⁶⁶ The Energy Reset also aims to increase the use of solar energy fivefold by 2030.⁶⁷ To achieve its solar targets, the plan intends to tap into clean energy sources from ASEAN and globally by upping electricity imports.⁶⁸ Lastly, the government has announced \$19B of public sector green bonds, which it projects will catalyze “green issuers, capital, and investors to (its) financial centre.”⁶⁹

An overarching principle of the budget, particularly around the business measures, is internationalization. A Double Tax Deduction for Internationalization allows Singaporean businesses a 200 per cent tax deduction on market expansion and investment development expenses, of up to C\$142,000 (S\$150,000). Furthermore, Heng announced in his budget speech that Singapore would continue to work with ASEAN partners on sustainability and digitization through the ASEAN Smart Cities Network and the Southeast Asia Manufacturing Alliance, with the goal of the latter being to “promote a network of industrial parks to manufacturers who are looking to invest in Singapore and the region.”⁷⁰

FIGURE 7
Canada's Digital, Clean Energy and R&D-related Investment in Singapore, 2003-2020



Source: APF Canada Investment Monitor and fDi Markets (accessed April 2021)

Since 2003, Singapore has been the eighth-largest recipient of Canadian outbound FDI in the Asia Pacific, with C\$6.9B invested through 109 deals. Among ASEAN economies, Singapore is the third-largest recipient of Canadian FDI, following Vietnam and the Philippines. But turning to the digital, clean energy and R&D sectors, Singapore ranks first in outbound investment value among all ASEAN economies. These sectors together represent 24 per cent of

Canada's FDI investments into Singapore. Budget 2021 presents opportunities to further strengthen investment relations with Singapore in these high-growth sectors.

Collectively, Canadian companies have invested C\$727M into Singapore's digital sectors through 37 deals since 2003. In 2020, APF Canada's Investment Monitor recorded its largest ever Canadian investment in Singapore's digital sector. Ontario Teacher's Pension Plan (OTPP) made a C\$300M greenfield investment in Princeton Digital Group, one of Asia's leading data centre companies. In the clean energy sector, there have only been three outbound deals recorded since 2003, but these represent C\$752M in value. The largest deal was once again made by OTPP in 2020 through a C\$545M greenfield investment in Equis Development Pte Ltd (EDL). EDL develops and operates renewable energy infrastructure in Australia, Japan and South Korea.⁷¹ Ben Chan, OTPP regional managing director for the Asia-Pacific, said, "We see data centres as a compelling investment opportunity given their essential role in the rapid digitalization and growth of data occurring in Asia and around the world."⁷²

APF Canada also identified seven R&D outbound investments, totalling C\$300M. A recent notable deal was Hydro Quebec's C\$46M investment in the opening of a laboratory focused on developing new nanomaterials and nanotechnologies for electric vehicles. This supports Green Plan 2030's target of transitioning to cleaner energy in transportation. The lab was opened jointly with the Agency for Science, Technology and Research (A*STAR), another government initiative that has been enhanced under Budget 2021. Through the A*STAR Partner Centre at Suzhou Industrial Park, companies can draw on the expertise and advanced facilities of A*STAR before getting their products ready for entry into the Chinese market.⁷³ This program could provide a launching pad for other Canadian companies looking to do the same.

For its part, the Canadian government has taken notice of the potential and has set up the Southeast Asia Cleantech Canadian Technology Accelerator. The program offers Canadian companies potential investment, partnerships and guidance to enter the markets of Singapore, Vietnam, Malaysia and the Philippines.⁷⁴ Further, with Canada's entry into CPTPP alongside Singapore, Canadian companies investing in Singapore will enjoy competitive advantages

against non-members. While CPTPP includes four of 10 ASEAN members (Singapore, Brunei, Malaysia and Vietnam), investing into Singapore can provide Canadian companies with export access to the whole of ASEAN.

Soft Barriers to Investment

Singapore enjoys a strong international business reputation, ranking second among 190 economies for ease of doing business by the World Bank.⁷⁵ However, investors should be aware of potential barriers to investment as well. On the human capital front, the government has introduced measures to partially subsidize the cost of recruiting Singaporean workers, to reduce the ratio of Singaporean to foreign workers.⁷⁶ Another potential barrier is that of competition with monopolies of government-related enterprises in sectors such as financial services, professional services, media, and telecommunications.⁷⁷ Furthermore, in terms of regional reach, companies looking to set up headquarters in Singapore with the goal of establishing subsidiaries in ASEAN nations may face a degree of regional uncertainty in their investments due to ongoing political turmoil in Thailand and Myanmar.

INDIA'S RECOVERY PLANS: DEVELOPING ECONOMIC SELF-RELIANCE

In February 2021, Indian Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman announced the allocation of C\$95.5B (Rs5,540 crore) for the 2021-2022 fiscal year to achieve the government's goal of a "self-reliant" India and support the country's economic recovery.⁷⁸ The push for self-reliance is evidenced by the budget's focus on domestic growth. Sitharaman's budget speech emphasized skill development, education, and infrastructure projects as the main paths to achieving self-reliance. Overall, the budget is divided into six major pillars: health and wellbeing, physical and financial capital and infrastructure, inclusive development, reinvigorating human capital, innovation and R&D, and lastly, minimum government and maximum governance. The focus of this report will be the pillars related to R&D, clean energy, and digitization initiatives.

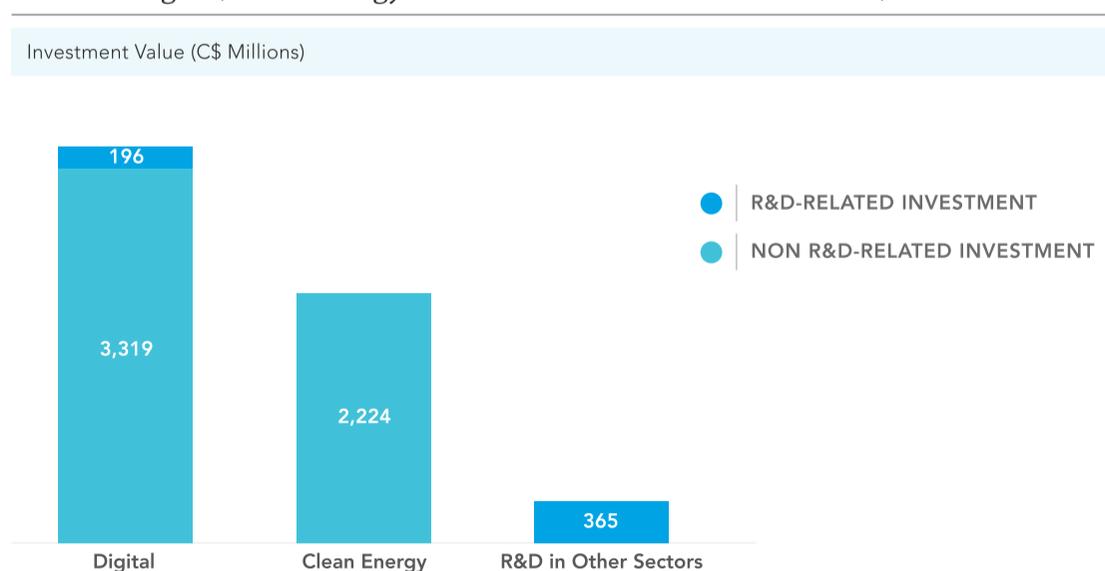
The Union Budget 2021 plans to facilitate innovation and R&D through the establishment of a National Research Foundation (NRF). C\$8.6B (Rs50,000 crore) has been allocated for the creation of the NRF over the course of the next five years. The aim of this "Glue Grant" is to promote cross-institution

collaboration that will spur innovation and R&D. The current plans suggest that the NRF will be a formal institution used to connect and strengthen research institutions across nine major cities. The NRF will also encourage projects that are focused on areas that the government considers a priority.

The Indian government recognizes the importance of the renewable energy sector and has pledged C\$172M (Rs1,000 crore) to the Solar Energy Corporation of India and an additional C\$259M (Rs1,500 crore) to the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency. In the 2015 Paris Climate Agreement, India agreed that by 2030 it would reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 33 per cent. A large-scale movement towards reliance on renewable energy would significantly increase India's ability to meet this goal. The finance minister also announced that the National Hydrogen Energy Mission would be launched in the coming year, focused on developing green hydrogen energy, and the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy was allotted C\$4.3M (Rs25 crore) to encourage the research and development of hydrogen technologies.

Finally, the budget identified two initiatives that will further India's digitalization process. The first is an allocation of C\$259M (Rs1,500 crore) for the promotion of digital payments using financial incentives. In addition, the government plans to support fintech start-ups and provide them with access to a global market by establishing a fintech hub in Gandhinagar Gujarat International Finance Tec (GIFT) City, India's first smart city. The hub is also expected to create up to 150,000 jobs and spur R&D and innovation in the fintech field.⁷⁹

FIGURE 8
Canada's Digital, Clean Energy and R&D-related Investment in India, 2003-2020



Source: APF Canada Investment Monitor and fDi Markets (accessed April 2021)

While the Indian government is focused on increasing the country's self-reliance in 2021, the R&D, digital, and renewable energy sectors could provide opportunities for Canadian investors. India is already a popular destination for Canadian investment. Since 2003, investment in India has reached a total of C\$32.8B, through 260 transactions. This makes it the third largest recipient of Canadian FDI, after Australia and China.

Investment Monitor data suggests that the clean energy and digital industries are already sought after by Canadians, as the telecommunications and alternative electricity sectors are both in the top five sectors for Canadian investment. In total, the clean energy and digital industries have received C\$2.2B and C\$3.5B, respectively. Of the C\$2.2B invested in India's clean energy sector, C\$1.9B has been invested in alternative electricity, and C\$277M was invested in renewable energy equipment. Toronto-based SkyPower Global, a solar power development company, is responsible for the majority of the investment in alternative electricity, having invested C\$848M to build and operate 200-megawatt solar energy projects in Telangana through two transactions, one in 2015 and the other in 2016.

Investments in the digital sector are more diverse, spanning the computer services, semiconductor, software and telecommunications equipment industries. In the software sector C\$800M was invested through 39 transactions, the largest number of deals for any sector related to digital technology. However, the telecommunications equipment industry has received the largest total investment value, with C\$2.5B invested between 2003 and 2020. The largest outward investment in India's telecommunications sector was the C\$2B acquisition of a telecommunications tower company by British Columbia Investment Management Corporation and Brookfield Infrastructure Partners. This transaction occurred in 2020, although there has been a fairly equal distribution of deals across all years since 2003.

Outside of the digital and clean energy industries, other sectors have also received R&D-related investments. C\$561M worth of Canadian investments into India could be associated with R&D activities between 2003 and 2020, through 18 transactions. These investments are largely concentrated in the biotechnology and pharmaceuticals sectors, with over C\$157M invested in these two sectors via 4 deals. One notable transaction is a 2018 R&D-

associated investment in the healthcare sector. The Canadian pharmaceutical company Jamp Pharma Corporation invested C\$46M to establish its biggest centre of excellence for R&D and manufacturing drugs in Hyderabad. The project is expected to create 2,000 jobs once the centre has been completed.⁸⁰

Potential Barriers to Investment

India's COVID-19 recovery plan could provide Canadians with more opportunities to invest, as the government plans to expand the fintech sector and give tech start-ups access to the global market through the establishment of a fintech hub. However, the emphasis in the budget on “self-reliance” might present a barrier to investment in industries that India wants to further develop domestically.

One example of this type of barrier is the Indian government's decision to support the domestic production of solar panels and solar cells by increasing the duties on solar inverters and solar lanterns from the current 5 per cent to 20 per cent and 15 per cent, respectively. This will likely affect exports more than investment, though the general trend towards “self-reliance” may have a negative impact on India's ability to integrate into global value chains.⁸¹ The increase in emphasis on buying local could be concerning for foreign companies. This could have adverse effects on the investment environment, such as increased restrictions on market access.⁸²

In addition, the results of recent polls suggest that the attitudes of Indians towards foreign investment have cooled in the last few years. A 2020 report by the Pew Research Centre found that there was a 13 percentage points decrease in support for the acquisition of domestic companies by foreign entities from 2014 to 2019.⁸³ The most recent data revealed that in 2019, 47 per cent of respondents said that they were opposed to foreign acquisitions.⁸⁴ While attitudes towards greenfield investments are more positive, the negative attitudes towards foreign acquisitions may pressure the government to further regulate the sale of domestic companies to foreign entities.

Box 3. An R&D Recovery: The Fuse that Lights Transformation

The long-term ripple effects of R&D investment become of elevated importance during recessionary periods. Looking back to the 2008 recession, Booz & Company's (today Strategy& of PwC) "Global Innovation 1000" survey of the heaviest R&D spenders showed that over 90 per cent of company executive respondents saw that innovation spending was critical to growth for the upturn.⁸⁵ Accordingly, the Industry Strategy Council's recovery plan emphasizes the need to support private investment in R&D and attract key global investments in Canada's "areas of strength."⁸⁶

Asia Pacific economies too have put R&D on their recovery agendas, and FDI cross-engagement could prove mutually beneficial. APF Canada has recorded C\$5B of R&D-associated investments from the Asia Pacific region since 2003. Canada's top four Asia-Pacific sources of R&D-associated investments are Japan (C\$2B), China (C\$1.4B), South Korea (C\$707M) and India (C\$477M). Together, these account for 90 per cent of all inbound R&D-associated investments.

Sectorally, Asia Pacific partners have cumulatively invested the most in biotechnology (C\$1.4B), technology and hardware equipment (C\$1.2B), pharmaceuticals (C\$924M), software and computer services (C\$842M), and aerospace and defence (C\$204M). And in the last three years, alternative energy has joined the pack, outplacing pharmaceuticals. These sectors are well-aligned with those "areas of strength" identified by the Industry Strategy Council.

Biotechnology is a sector identified by the Council as ripe for growth. Even before the pandemic, Canada's biotech sector was booming with investment, and as a result of that momentum many Canadian biotechs have been at the forefront of COVID-19 therapeutics and vaccine development efforts.⁸⁷ The largest R&D-associated biotechnology Asia Pacific investment came from Japan in 2016. Sunovion Pharmaceuticals, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Osaka-based Sumitomo Dainippon Pharma Co., acquired Toronto-based Cynapsus Therapeutics for C\$900M, a specialty biotech company developing a drug to treat the motor symptoms of late-stage Parkinson's disease.⁸⁸

Another key sector identified by the Council is aerospace, which was hard-hit by the pandemic, but in which Canada has stood as a top five global leader.⁸⁹ The aerospace sector injects innovation into the Canadian economy, with R&D intensity that is five times higher than the rest of the manufacturing sector.⁹⁰ The sector is increasingly prioritizing

decarbonization efforts, which require significant R&D to develop cutting-edge green technology and systems engineering. Promoting the sector's innovation efforts could have multiplier effects for the digital and clean energy aspects of Canada's economic recovery and help drive investment.

Japan, again, dominated the R&D-related investment in the aerospace sector with Mitsubishi Aircraft Corporation's 2019 C\$204M greenfield establishment of a SpaceJet Center in Montreal to carry out engineering, development, and product certification.^{xc} Key pull factors for Mitsubishi include the presence of a skilled workforce and a healthy innovation system. Canada's workforce is one of the most highly educated in the world. Nearly two-thirds of adults have post-secondary education, which is 16 per cent above the OECD average.⁹¹ The company's chief development officer stated, "Quebec is the hub for some of the most sophisticated and advanced talent in the aerospace industry".⁹²

The government also offers programs and incentives to spur R&D spending. The largest is the scientific research and experimental development tax incentive, which provides over C\$3B in credits and deductions annually. However, the Industry Strategy Council identified a lack of growth capital and commercialization incentives as pain points for Canadian sectors and recommended easing access to R&D incentives to attract FDI.⁹³

THE NATIONAL PICTURE

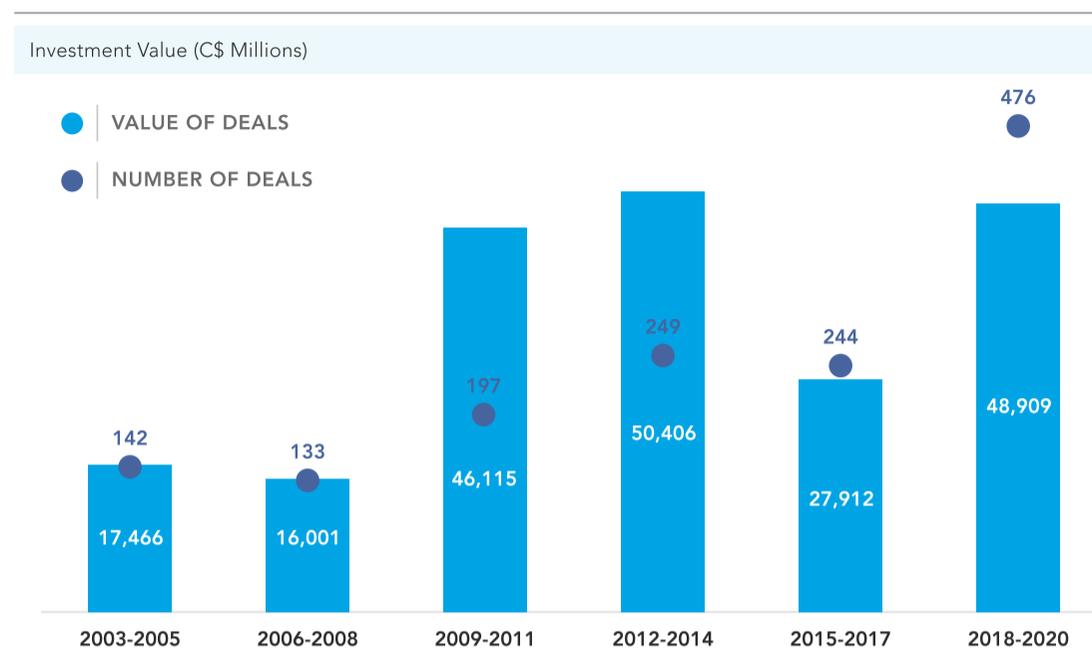
KEY SECTION TAKEAWAYS:

- 2020 marks the second consecutive year of decrease in the value of inward FDI, from C\$9B in 2019 to C\$6.4B in 2020. However, the number of transactions has increased since 2019, from 164 to 181.
- The natural resources sector continues to receive the majority of the investment flow. In 2020, the mining industry was the largest recipient of FDI with C\$1.1B invested through 13 deals, though the oil and gas sector has received the most investment overall.
- State Owned Enterprises (SOEs) emerged as the largest contributors of inward FDI. The cumulative investment from Asia Pacific SOEs between 2003 and 2020 totals C\$107.5B.
- Australia, China, and India have been the overall top three destinations for Canadian investments since 2003, accounting for C\$74.7B, C46B and C\$32.8B of the outbound flow, respectively.
- The top three sectors for outbound investment in 2020 were electricity, with C\$4.3B; real estate investment and services, with C\$3.6B; and technology hardware and equipment, with C\$2.3B.

DEAL ACTIVITIES CONTINUE TO REACH NEW HEIGHTS

The total value of Canadian inward foreign direct investment decreased in 2020, relative to 2019 levels, marking the second consecutive year of decrease in total FDI. In 2020, Canada received C\$6.4B in investment, C\$2.7B less than the total value of inbound investment in 2019. However, in 2020, the total number of deals increased by more than 11 per cent as compared with 2019 levels. The past year saw 180 transactions, setting a new annual record and continuing the trend of the number of deals increasing over time, which began in 2017.

FIGURE 9
Asia Pacific Investment into Canada, 2003-2020

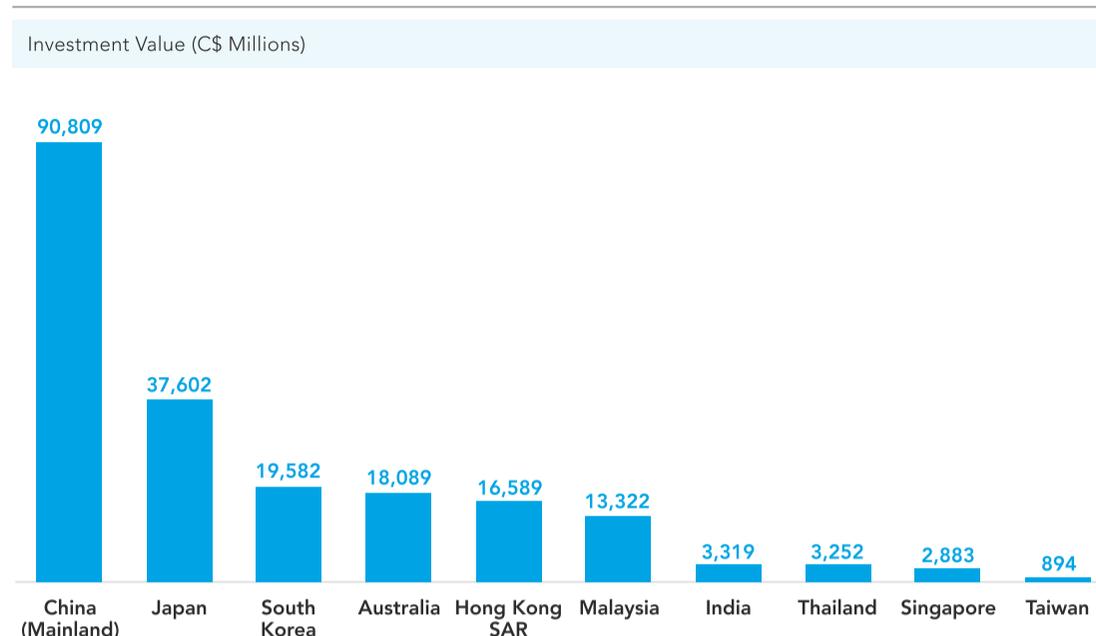


Source: APF Canada Investment Monitor and fDi Markets (accessed April 2021)

The increase in deal count is also apparent when examining the most recent three-year period. As Figure 7 shows, between 2018 and 2020, the number of deals reached a record high with 476 transactions. During this period, Canada received C\$48.9B in investment from Asia Pacific economies, a close second to the historic high of C\$50.4B in inbound investment seen from 2012 to 2014. When compared with the previous three-year period, 2015 to 2017, the inbound investment value from 2018 to 2020 increased by C\$20.9B, or 75 per cent.

APF Canada's Investment Monitor has captured C\$207B in inbound FDI through 1,441 deals from Asia Pacific economies since 2003. The majority of the investment flow has been generated in the past nine years, accounting for almost 61 per cent of total investment value. Over time however, the value of investment seems to share a less direct relationship with deal count. In the 2000s and early 2010s, the years that saw the most investment flows also had the largest number of deals. However, in the second half of the 2010s, a large number of deals did not necessarily generate a similarly large investment value. Between 2012 and 2014, the average amount invested per deal was C\$202M, but this average has dropped to C\$103M in the most recent three-year period. This demonstrates that the recent increase in deal count outpaces the increase in investment value, which in turn drives down the dollar invested per deal – decreasing the overall average.

FIGURE 10
Asia Pacific Investment into Canada by Major Source Economy, 2003-2020



Source: APF Canada Investment Monitor and fDi Markets (accessed April 2021)

Asia Pacific investment in Canada continues to be highly concentrated with a select few source economies. China, Japan, South Korea, and Australia alone have accounted for 80 per cent of total inbound investment since 2003. China remains the top source of FDI investment in Canada, with C\$90.8B through 407 deals since 2003. Japan comes in second with C\$37.6B in investment and 320 deals, followed by South Korea with C\$19.6B through 95 deals, and finally Australia with C\$18B through 200 deals.

Although China has been an engine of investment in Canada, inbound investment flow has seen ups and downs throughout the years. For instance, Chinese inbound investment reached a high of C\$29.6B in the 2012 to 2014 period, only to drop by 63 per cent in the following period to C\$11B. Some of that loss was recovered in the 2018 to 2020 period, with C\$15.8B invested. The growth, however, was in large part attributable to a C\$6.2B Chinese joint-venture investment in the liquified natural gas (LNG) export facility at Kitimat in 2018.

Japan is Canada's second-largest source of investment in the region. Inbound investment from Japan reached an all-time high in the three-year period of 2018 to 2020 at C\$10B. Similar to China, the high investment value was fuelled by Japan's C\$6.2B joint-venture investment in the LNG project by Mitsubishi Corporation.

In the most recent three-year period, Australia recovered much of the lost investment flow from the 2015 to 2017 period, in which investment values fell

dramatically from previous periods to just C\$221M. In the 2018 to 2020 period, Australian investment recovered to C\$3.4B, largely through deals in the mining sector in British Columbia, Ontario, and Nova Scotia.

Although Canada's traditional economic partners continue to comprise a large share of inward investment, in recent years non-traditional partners have made significant investment footprints in Canada. In 2020 specifically, Singapore emerged as the top source of investment dollars with C\$2.1B invested. This was largely fuelled by a series of investments from Parks Bottom Co Real Estate Holdings Inc., an indirectly wholly owned entity of the Singaporean GIC Private Ltd., in an assortment of luxury hotels across western Canada.

Box 4. Canada's Investment Attraction in Times of Crisis

The COVID-19 pandemic has wreaked havoc on economies around the world, as policy makers impose strict public health measures to save lives. With decreased global demand, disrupted supply chains, and a pessimistic market outlook, foreign direct investments have been expected to sharply decline this year.⁹⁴ Developed economies are among the hardest hit. The United Nations Conference of Trade and Development (UNCTAD) recently estimated that foreign direct investment flows to North America declined by 46 per cent in 2020.⁹⁵

Canada, like many other economies, has been facing an uphill battle in FDI attraction from the Asia Pacific region. APF Canada's Investment Monitor has captured C\$6.4B worth of investment from the Asia Pacific economies in 2020. Compared to the previous year, investment flow from the Asia Pacific region has decreased by 29 per cent, or C\$2.6B. Source economies, such as China, Japan, and Australia, saw a significantly lower level of investment flow into Canada. For instance, Chinese investments into Canada dropped from C\$4.1B in 2019 to C\$1.5B in 2020, a 64 per cent drop, while Japanese investments into Canada saw a decrease of 38 per cent (C\$488M).

Looking back, inbound investments into Canada from the Asia Pacific have been comparatively resilient in past recessions. During the 2008 Financial Crisis, Asia Pacific companies channelled C\$8.2B of investments into Canada, a 76 per cent growth from C\$4.6B in the previous year. One of the biggest Asia Pacific investments recorded that year came when Chinese refiner Sinopec International Petroleum Exploration and Production Corp acquired Tanganyika Oil Co. for C\$2B. Another big-ticket investment came when Toyota Motor invested C\$1B in an auto assembly plant in Woodstock, Ontario.

Even in the 2015 technical recession when Canada saw investments from the Asia Pacific region decline by 52 per cent year-on-year with only C\$5.7B, a sharp rebound quickly ensued in the following year. In 2016, Asia Pacific companies channeled C\$11.1B of investments, just C\$861M short of the 2014 level. The rebound was primarily driven by Chinese investments into Canada, which saw a C\$4.3B jump in investment flow from 2015 to 2016. The real estate investment and services and oil and gas producers sectors saw the biggest jump of Chinese investments with a C\$1.4B and C\$1.2B increase from 2015 to 2016. One of the highest valued transactions in 2016 was Anbang Insurance Group's C\$1.1B acquisition of four towers at Bentall Centre in downtown Vancouver.

How quickly Asia Pacific investments into Canada can recover will likely depend on when COVID-19 can be contained in both regions. However, Canadian policy makers have been quick to highlight why Canada is an ideal place for investment in the post-COVID world. Invest in Canada's FDI Report 2019 emphasized that Canada brings four major advantages to foreign investors: ease of doing business, cost effectiveness, strong innovation and start-up programs, and preferential market access to more than 50 free trade partners.⁹⁶

Box 5. 50th Anniversary of Canada-China Relations: A Recap of Bilateral Investment Relations

October 13th, 2020 marked the 50th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Canada and China. Since 1970, the two countries have engaged in extensive trade and investment, and developed their cultural and personal ties through immigration and travel. However, the celebration of the half-century of political, cultural, and economic exchange between Canada and China was marred by recent tensions between the two countries. The arrest of Meng Wanzhou, an executive of Huawei Technologies Co., in December 2018 has led to an increasingly strained political relationship. Two Canadian citizens, Michael Kovrig and Michael Spavor, were arrested in China shortly after the executive's detention.

Despite the political turmoil in the past few years, investment ties between Canada and China remain an important aspect of the bilateral relationship. Since 2003, China has become one of Canada's top sources of FDI. Inward investment from China between 2003 and 2020 reached over

C\$90.8B, almost twice the C\$45.7B of outward investment from Canada to China in the same period. Alberta has received the vast majority of the C\$90.8B, with C\$51.8B invested in the province between 2003 and 2020, largely due to oil and gas investments. However, in the past two time periods, 2015-2017 and 2018-2020, Chinese FDI in British Columbia has outpaced investment in Alberta. In 2015 to 2017, British Columbia saw C\$4.3B in Chinese FDI compared to Alberta's C\$3.7B. From 2018 to 2020, the difference was even more pronounced, with British Columbia receiving C\$9.9B compared to Alberta's C\$461M.

Where Chinese investments in Canada have been focusing on natural resources, Canadian investment in China has been largely concentrated in the real estate sector. The sector saw C\$6B worth of investment between 2003 and 2020. The sectors that received the second and third most investment are the financial services and industrial transportation industries, with C\$4.6B and C\$4.5B invested respectively.

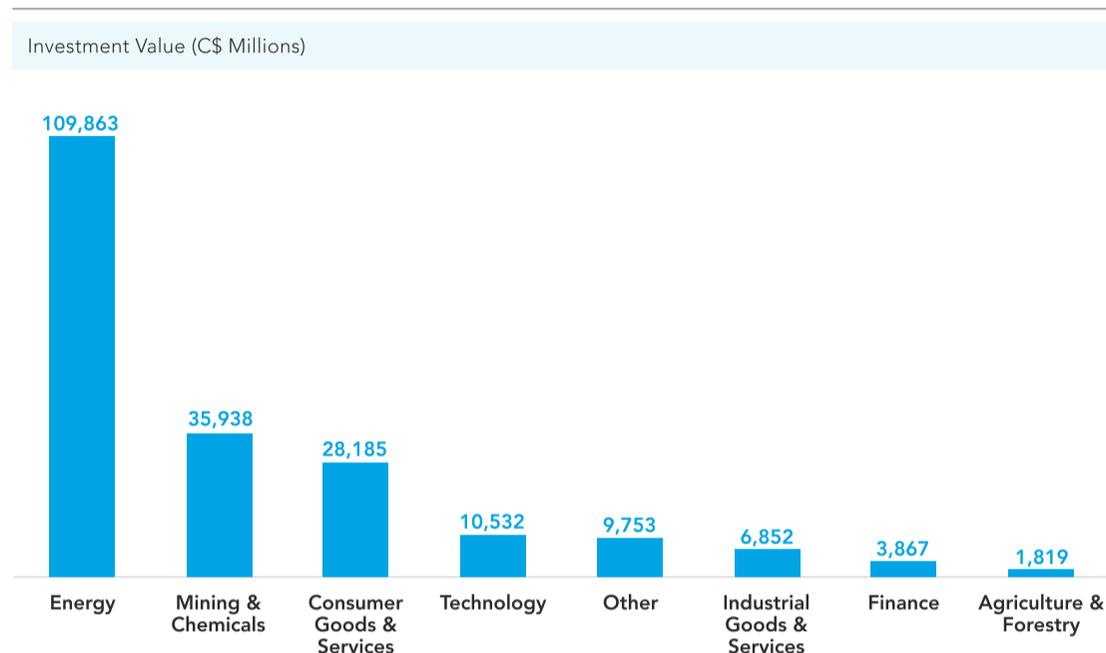
Interestingly, China's alternative energy emerged as the top sector for Canadian investment from 2015 to 2017. This is primarily due to a transaction between Fulcrum Environmental Solutions Inc., a clean technology producer based in Edmonton, and DGF Shandong Industries Corporation, a China-based electrical company. Fulcrum agreed to deploy its technology to support DGF Shandong's new thermal clean coal power plant for an investment of C\$1.1B from DGF Shandong.

China will remain an economic power in the post-COVID world, and as conditions normalize in the next few years China's economy will likely grow at unprecedented rates. China-Canada economic relations will continue to be important to both economies and the strong ties forged through investment will encourage the economic growth of each.

ASIA PACIFIC INVESTMENTS IN CANADA'S SECTORS: NATURAL RESOURCES CONTINUE TO DOMINATE

FIGURE 11

Asia Pacific Investment into Canada by Industry, 2003-2020



Source: APF Canada Investment Monitor and fDi Markets (accessed April 2021)

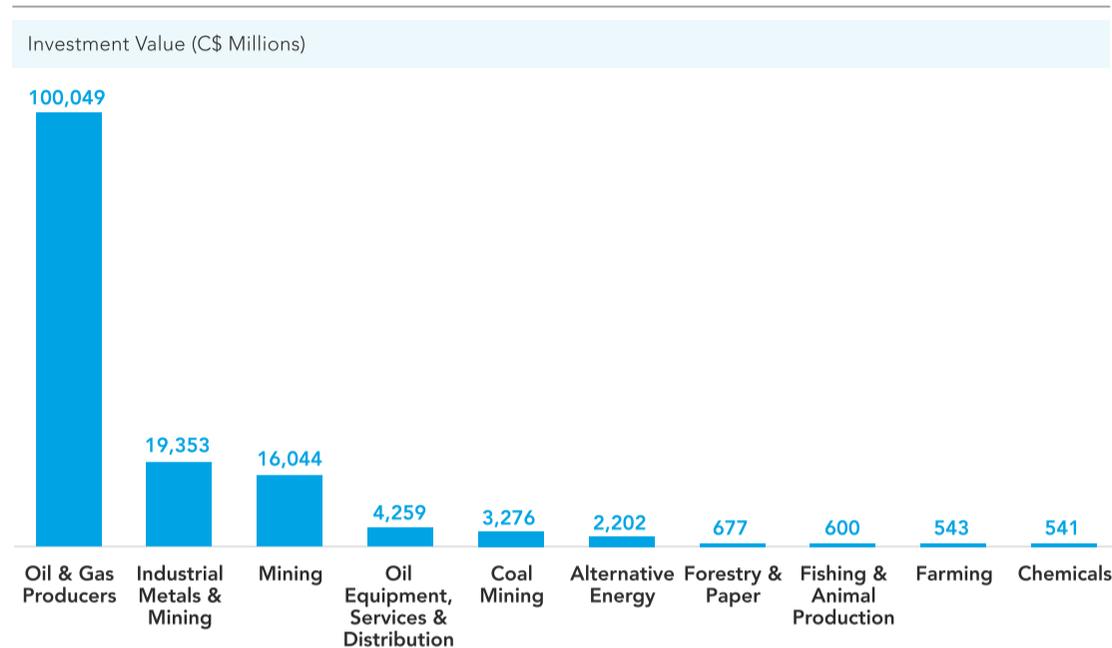
Inbound investments remain concentrated in Canada's investment mainstay, natural resources. Since 2003, 71 per cent of investments from the Asia Pacific have been in natural resources, comprised of the energy, mining and chemicals, and agriculture and forestry industries. Among these industries, energy made up 52 per cent of total inbound investment, at C\$109B, followed by the mining sector at 17 per cent, with C\$35.9B, and agriculture at 0.8 per cent, with C\$1.8B. However, consistent with declining investment trends worldwide due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the amount of investment flow in the natural resources sectors decreased considerably from C\$6B in 2019 to C\$1.2B in 2020.

Among the new investments in 2020, the largest deal was the C\$495M acquisition of Ontario-based Red Lake Gold Mine by Australian company Evolution Mining Gold Operations Ltd. The second-largest deal was the C\$323M acquisition of Guyana Goldfields Inc. and Aranka Gold Inc. by China-based Zijin Mining Group Co. Ltd.

In terms of new investments in 2020, the mining industry comprised the vast majority both in terms of investment value, at C\$1.13B, and deal count, at 13. This represents 14 per cent of the total inbound flow from the Asia Pacific region in 2020. There was also one 2020 deal in the energy industry, when

Tokyo-based Hitachi ABB's C\$87M greenfield investment in the creation of an R&D presence in Montreal, which will be focused on addressing the challenges in the energy industry related to AI, machine learning and cybersecurity.

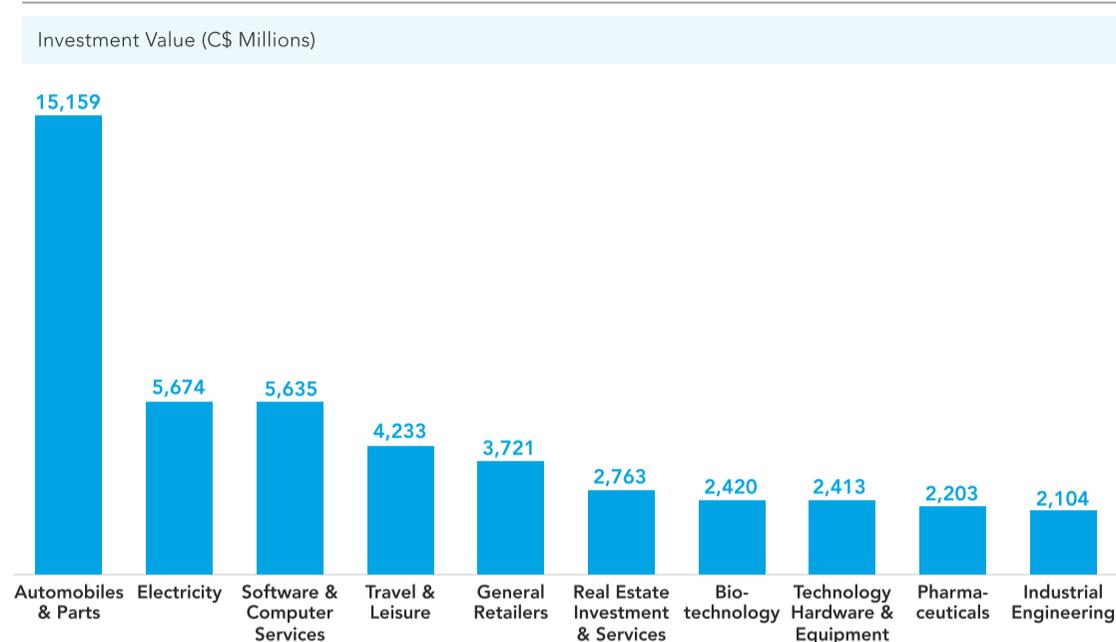
FIGURE 12
Asia Pacific Investment into Canadian Natural Resources by Sector, 2003-2020



Source: APF Canada Investment Monitor and fDi Markets (accessed April 2021)

Among investments into Canadian natural resources, oil and gas production has led as a sector since 2003, totalling C\$100B in inbound investments. From 2018 to 2020, oil and gas production continued to lead natural resources investments at C\$25.3B, recovering some of the lost sectoral growth of the 2015 to 2017 period, during which investment only reached C\$7B. In the 2018 to 2020 period, Malaysia emerged as the top investor in the sector, with C\$10.3B invested, followed by China (C\$6.6B) and Japan (C\$6.2B). The mining sectors also saw considerable growth, with C\$9.3B in investments from 2018 to 2020, compared to C\$703M in 2015 to 2017. China led the way in mining investments from 2018 to 2020 with C\$6.5B, while Australia emerged as another major investor in the sector, with C\$2.8B invested.

FIGURE 13

Asia Pacific Investment into Canadian Non-Natural Resources by Sector, 2003-2020

Source: APF Canada Investment Monitor and fDi Markets (accessed April 2021)

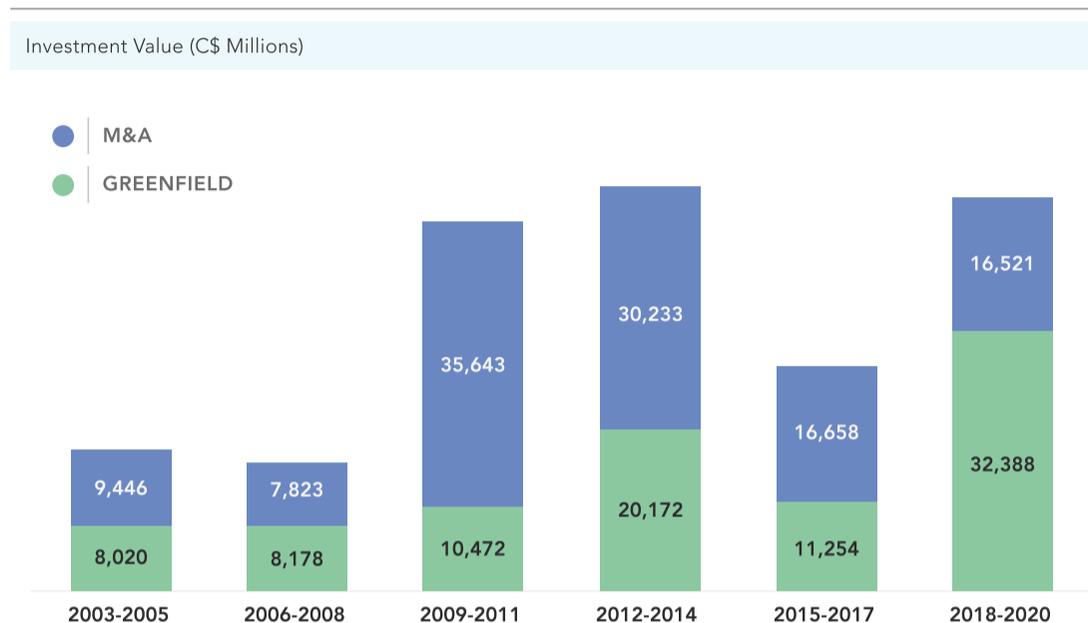
While Canada's natural resources attract the most investment from the Asia Pacific, there is also significant investment going into other sectors. At the top of the list is the automobiles and parts sector, with C\$15.2B invested since 2003. Japan has long been a driver of investments into the sector, and continued to lead the way in the 2018-2020 period. This investment relationship could be even further strengthened by the Comprehensive Progressive Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP) agreement, which Canada and Japan entered into in 2018. However, recently other Asia Pacific economies have made important investments into the automobiles & parts industry as well. For example, in 2019, APAG Elektronik Corp., an indirect subsidiary of India-based Vardhan Ltd., invested C\$29M to establish a production facility in Windsor, Ontario. Investment into the automobile and parts sector is followed by the electricity sector at C\$5.7B.

Another sector which has seen growth in recent years is software and computer services sector. Since 2003, Canada's software and computer services sector has received C\$5.6B of Asia Pacific investments. Of the C\$5.6B, C\$2.1B came in the period of 2018 to 2020. The investment value between 2018 and 2020 also represented C\$270M increase from the previous three-year period. One high-value transaction came in 2019 when India-based HCL technologies invested C\$215M to open a new office in Moncton, New Brunswick.

INVESTMENT TYPE: GREENFIELD SURPASSES MERGER & ACQUISITION

FIGURE 14

Asia Pacific Economies' Greenfield and M&A Investment into Canada, 2003-2020



Source: APF Canada Investment Monitor and fDi Markets (accessed April 2021)

In the most recent three-year period, 2018 to 2020, greenfield investments have been the preferred method of entry for Asia Pacific companies investing in the Canadian market. Canada received 122 new greenfield investments in 2020, compared to 93 in 2019. This means that the number of new greenfield transactions increased from 2019 levels by 31 per cent.

As Figure 12 displays, greenfield investment accounted for over C\$32B between 2018 and 2020. This is the first period since 2006 to 2008 that the investment value in greenfield transactions has been greater than investment in mergers and acquisitions. However, the surge in greenfield investments is due primarily to a large influx in 2018, totalling over C\$28B in value. The 2018 surge, the largest annual greenfield inbound flow between 2003 and 2020, is primarily the result of the LNG Canada joint venture by several Asia Pacific companies, which contributed over C\$24.5B to the Canadian inbound FDI in 2018.

Since 2003, M&A investments have accounted for over C\$116.3B investment flow in Canada, compared to the C\$90.5B invested through greenfield transactions. However, over the last 18 years, greenfield investments have accounted for 833 of the 1441 total inbound investment deals, whereas M&A transactions have accounted for 608. Therefore, although M&A investments yield larger investment values, greenfield investments are more numerous.

STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES IN CANADA: RETURN OF THE SOES

FIGURE 15

Value of Asia Pacific Economies' SOE Investment into Canada, 2003-2020



Source: APF Canada Investment Monitor and fDi Markets (accessed April 2021)

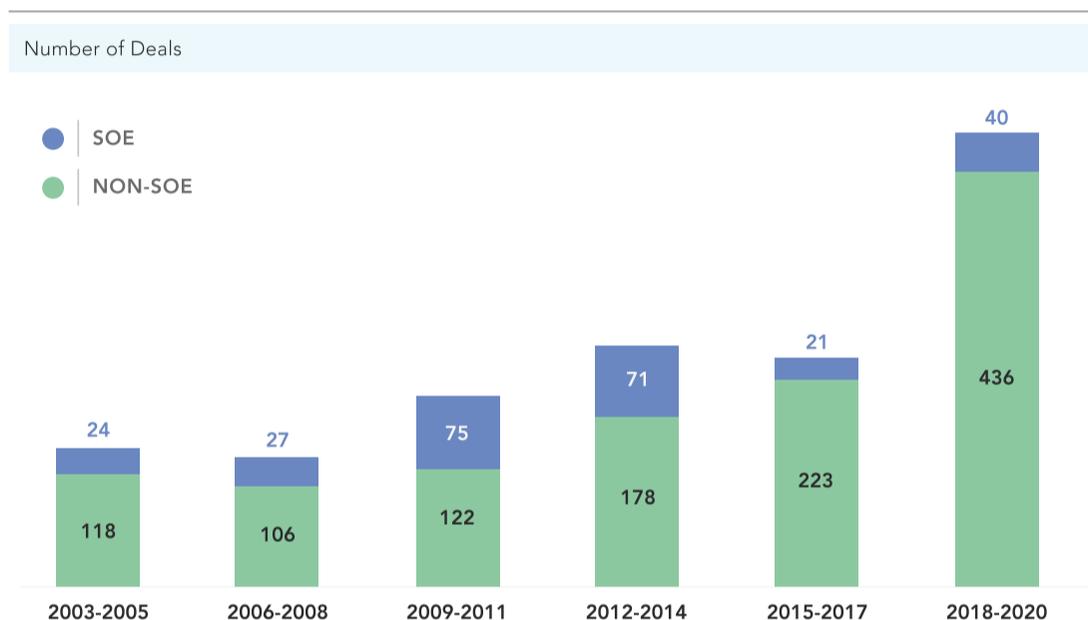
After a three-year slump in investment from Asia Pacific state-owned enterprises (SOEs) between 2015 and 2017 with only C\$1B in inbound investment, SOEs are once more the largest contributors of inward FDI. In the most recent three-year period, SOE investment values increased by C\$27B compared to the 2015 to 2017 period. In contrast, non-SOE investment has shrunk slightly in the past three years in terms of value. Non-SOE inbound investment peaked between 2015 and 2017, with C\$26.8B in investment value. From 2018 to 2020, non-SOE investment value dipped to C\$20.9B. However, despite the dip in investment value, the number of non-SOE deals increased from 223 in the 2015-2017 period to 436 in the 2018 to 2020 period. This suggests that from 2018 to 2020, there were more non-SOE investments with lower investment values compared to the 2015-2017 period.

SOEs from China, Malaysia and South Korea were responsible for investing the most capital in the Canadian economy between 2018 and 2020. The investment from SOEs in these economies totalled C\$26B over the three-year period. In the same period, non-SOEs from Japan, Australia and South Korea invested the most in Canada, with C\$16.4B.

The LNG Canada project and Parks Bottom Co Real Estate were the two largest sources of SOE investment between 2018 and 2020. LNG Canada is a joint

venture project that has received investment from three Asia Pacific SOEs; PETRONAS, China National Petroleum Corp., and the Korea Gas Corporation. Together, these SOEs invested over C\$18.5B in the LNG Canada project to build a LNG export facility in Kitimat, British Columbia. Parks Bottom Co Real Estate, a subsidiary of Singapore-based SOE GIC Private Ltd., another significant SOE investor in this period, paid C\$2B to acquire several luxury hotels in Alberta and British Columbia.

FIGURE 16
Number of Asia Pacific Economies' SOE Investment Deals into Canada, 2003-2020



Source: APF Canada Investment Monitor and fDi Markets (accessed April 2021)

As displayed in Figure 16, the number of inbound investments from Asia Pacific SOEs has fluctuated since 2003. The largest increase in the number of SOE investment deals in this period occurred immediately after the 2008 financial recession. There were 75 inbound investments from Asia Pacific SOEs between 2009 and 2011. During 2012-2014, both the SOE investment deal count and value shrank from the preceding three-year period to 71 deals worth C\$31.2B. This was followed by a steeper drop in the 2015-2017 period with 21 deals at C\$1B. Compared to the 2012-2014 period, the number of deals in the 2015-2017 period decreased by 70 per cent.

Box. 6 Oil and Gas Sector Continues to Dominate Asia Pacific SOE Investments into Canada

In December 2020, the Canadian government blocked the acquisition of a gold mine in Nunavut by a Chinese SOE, Shandong Gold Mining. The company had made an offer of C\$230M for the purchase of TMAC Resources, but the proposal was denied due to national security concerns.⁹⁷ The decision came as the Canadian government announced in April 2020 that it would screen all inbound SOE investments, regardless of their value. These developments point to the government's growing concern over foreign SOEs investment in Canada, especially in the context of the current economic environment. Therefore, a sector-based review of Asia Pacific SOE investment in Canada is particularly timely.

In terms of the number of deals, SOEs make up 18 per cent of all Asia Pacific investment activities in Canada since 2003. However, these transactions have generated over 51 per cent of the total inward investment value, with C\$107.5B invested in Canada in the past 18 years. This asymmetry between number of deals and investment value highlights the fact that SOEs are much more likely than non-SOEs to make high-value investments.

The natural resources sectors attract the vast majority of inward Asian SOE investment. The oil and gas producer sector, in particular, has accounted for 72 per cent of the total inbound SOE investment value in the last 18 years. The largest transaction came from the China National Offshore Oil Corporation (CNOOC), a state-owned entity. In 2013, the company acquired Nexen Inc., a Calgary-based oil and gas company, for over C\$17B. This is the single largest investment in the Canadian oil and gas sector between 2003 and 2020. According to CNOOC's press release, the investment value represented a premium of 66 per cent on Nexen's common share.⁹⁸

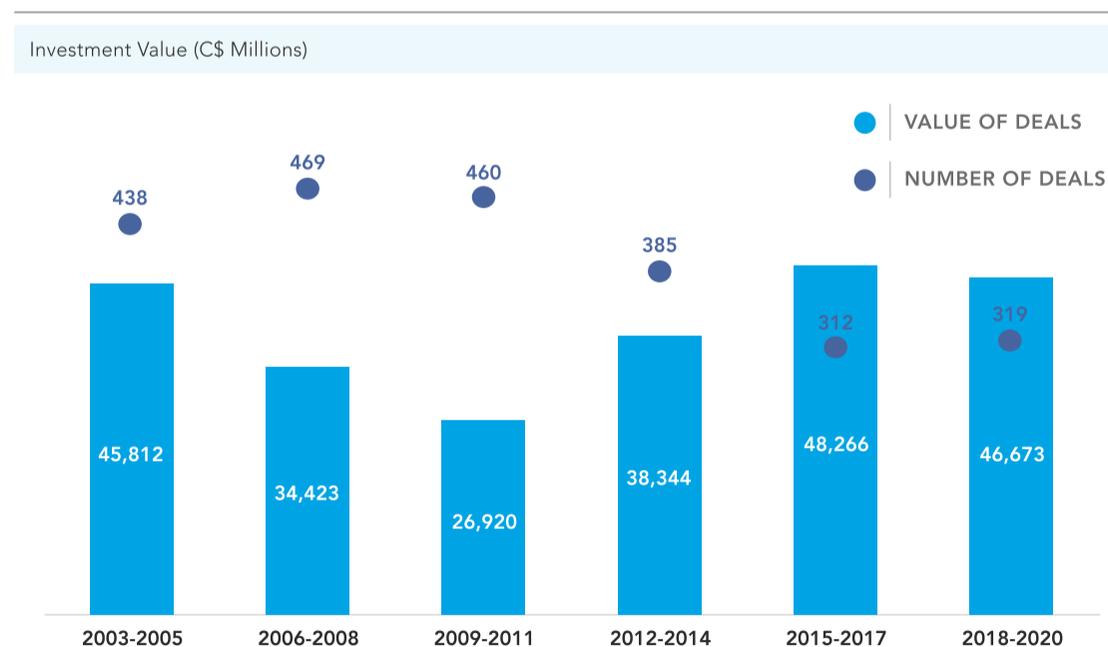
CNOOC's willingness to invest large amounts of capital in the foreign oil and gas sector reflects, in part, China's growing demand for oil and natural gas production. In 2013, Chinese oil consumption reached 10.7 million barrels per day, but China was only able to produce 4.5 million barrels per day from its oil fields.⁹⁹ By September 2013, China surpassed the U.S. and became the largest importer of crude oil.¹⁰⁰ As the Chinese economy grew at unprecedented rates, its oil demand increased. SOEs from other countries, such as Malaysia, South Korea, and Japan, have also invested heavily in Canada's oil and gas sector since 2003. Petronas, a Malaysian SOE, has invested over C\$12.5B in crude oil and liquified

natural gas projects in Alberta and British Columbia. The Korea National Oil Corporation, a South Korean SOE, made one of the single largest investments in Canada's oil and gas sector in 2009 when it invested C\$4.8B to purchase Canada's energy company Harvest Energy Trust.

However, Chinese SOEs are far from alone, as the Canadian oil and gas sector also saw SOE investments from other economies. In 2012, Japan Petroleum Exploration Co. Ltd. invested over C\$1.1B in the Hangingstone project in the northern Alberta oil sands to increase the plant's capacity to 30,000 barrels of crude oil a day. At the time of the investment the project was yielding only 6,000-7,000 barrels a day.¹⁰¹ The Japanese SOE chose to increase its investment to attempt to meet U.S. demands for fuel.¹⁰²

While oil and gas continues to dominate Asia Pacific SOEs' investment into Canada, other sectors also saw substantial investments in the most recent three-year period. This includes, among other sectors, C\$6.4B in mining and C\$2B in travel & leisure. Interestingly, the Canadian alternative energy sector also saw some recent SOE investments. For instance, in 2018, Chinese SOEs invested over C\$381M through two deals; one with British Columbia's Ballard Corp. for the production of fuel cells, and the other a greenfield investment by China Longyuan Power Group for the construction of a new wind farm.

FIGURE 17
Canadian Investment into the Asia Pacific, 2003-2020



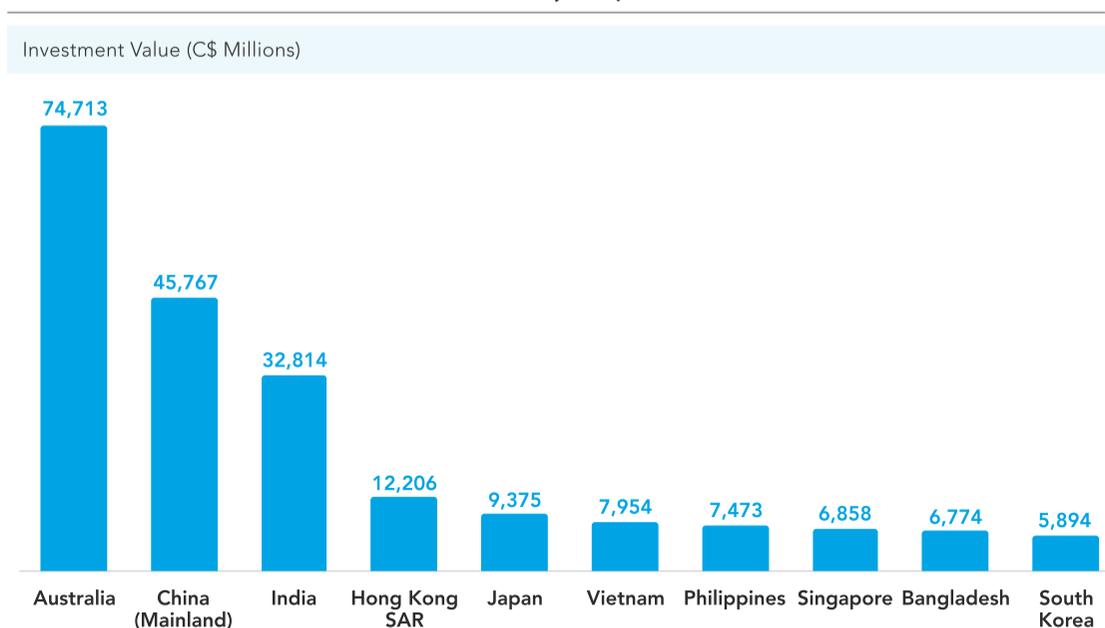
Source: APF Canada Investment Monitor and fDi Markets (accessed April 2021)

Despite the ongoing challenges in the global economy, Canadian investment activities in the Asia Pacific region were highly active in the past year. In 2020, Canadian companies invested C\$16.8B worth of capital in the region via 89 deals. Canada's outbound flow in 2020 represented a C\$5.3B year-on-year increase in value from 2019, but a slight dip in the deal count – one less than the previous year.

Looking back over the course of the past 18 years, Canadians have invested over C\$240B in the Asia Pacific region through a total of 2,385 transactions. The total values of Asia Pacific-bound Canadian investments from 2015 onwards are greater than the investment values of the preceding time periods. Despite the overall growth, outbound investment to the region has seen a slight drop in the most recent three-year period. From 2018 to 2020, Canada invested C\$46.7B in the region, C\$1.6B less than the investment flows seen in 2015-2017.

Canada's overall growing investment flows to the region since 2012 are contrasted with a decline in deal count. Between 2003 and 2014, while the region saw some of the highest number of Canadian investment activities, their corresponding investment values were comparatively smaller than the two most recent three-year periods. For example, between 2006 and 2008 investment deals reached a record high of 469 but the total value of these transactions was only C\$34B, which was the second-lowest total investment value of any period in the past 18 years. This is compared to 312 deals but with C\$48.3B worth of flow in the 2015-2017 period.

FIGURE 18
Canadian Investment into the Asia Pacific by Major Destination, 2003-2020



Source: APF Canada Investment Monitor and fDi Markets (accessed April 2021)

Australia, China, and India have been the most popular destinations for Canadian FDI between 2003 and 2020. Outbound investment to Australia far outpaces investment in other Asia Pacific economies. Australia has seen over C\$74.7B in investment flow over the years. This is almost 40 per cent greater than outbound investment to China, the second-largest recipient of Canadian outbound FDI flows in the region, accounting for C\$45.7B. Together, Australia, China, and India account for 73 per cent of total Canadian investment in the Asia Pacific region.

Of Canada's outbound partners, India has seen the largest increase in Canadian outbound FDI flow in recent years. From 2018 to 2020, Canada channelled C\$10.2B worth of capital to the South Asian economic giant, a C\$4B jump from the C\$6B of outbound flow seen in the 2015-2017 period. Growing Canadian investment interest in India was also reflected in the past year, as the economy emerged as the largest recipient of Canadian FDI in 2020 with C\$5.6B invested.

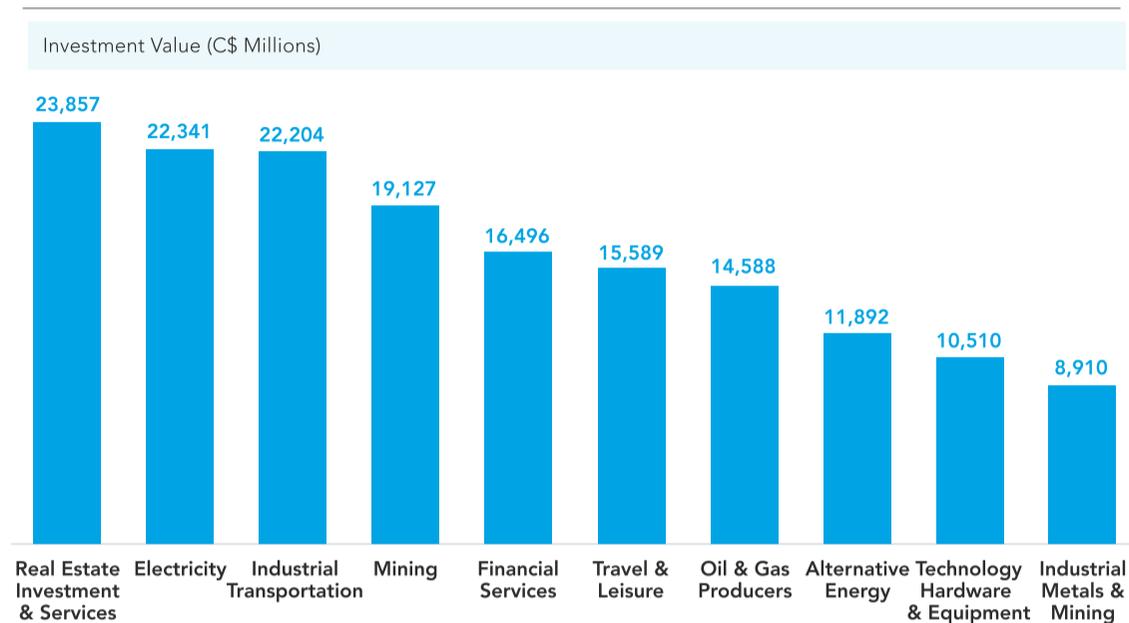
Interestingly, while Canadian outbound FDI to Japan has decreased in the latest three-year period, its dollar value ranking among FDI recipients in the region has risen. Japan became the fourth-highest recipient of investment in the latest three-year period, up from sixth place in 2015-2017. Canada invested C\$2.5B in Japan from 2018 to 2020, a C\$900M dip from C\$3.4B in the preceding three-year period. However, Canadian outbound FDI flows to Hong Kong and Bangladesh saw more significant declines in this period – C\$2.9B and C\$6.6B, respectively. With this, Japan's relatively smaller decline pushed up its dollar value ranking.

Despite the decline in outbound flows, Japan saw some notable Canadian investments in the past year. For instance, BentallGreenOak, an alternative asset management subsidiary of Sun Life Financial, made a C\$844M acquisition of the Avex building in Tokyo from Avex Group. Commenting on the real estate market, the head of BentallGreenOak's Japanese division said that "near term there will be some softening in Tokyo due to COVID-19, presenting some very good opportunities over a five-year hold period."¹⁰³ The acquisition also coincided with the company's October announcement that it was launching a C\$15.9B investment plan over the next few years in the Japanese real estate market.¹⁰⁴

CANADIAN INVESTMENT IN ASIA PACIFIC BY SECTORS: BROAD-BASED ECONOMIC ENGAGEMENT

FIGURE 19

Canadian Investment into the Asia Pacific by Sector, 2003-2020



Source: APF Canada Investment Monitor and fDi Markets (accessed April 2021)

As Figure 19 illustrates, Canadian investment in the region continues to be concentrated in the real estate investment and services, electricity, and industrial transportation sectors. Each of these sectors has garnered over C\$22B in investment value since 2003. The real estate investment and services sector accounts for nearly 10 per cent of all outbound Canadian investment flow in the Asia Pacific with C\$23.9B invested. The real estate sector is followed by the electricity sector with C\$22.3B outbound flow, and industrial transportation sector with C\$22.2B.

In the most recent three-year period, the real estate sector remains the top sectoral destination for Canadian investors, with C\$9.9B in investment value. However, the electricity sector outpaced the industrial transportation sector as the second-most invested in sector in dollar terms. This is because Canadian outbound FDI flow in the industrial transportation sector has been more than halved, from C\$12.3B in 2015 to 2017 to C\$5.6B in the most recent three-year period. This is compared to a smaller C\$553M decline seen in the electricity sector in the same time period, from C\$7.1B to C\$6.6B.

For 2020 specifically, electricity emerged as the top sectoral destination for Canadian outbound FDI to the Asia Pacific region. The sector saw C\$4.4B of Canadian investment in the past year, overtaking real estate investment and

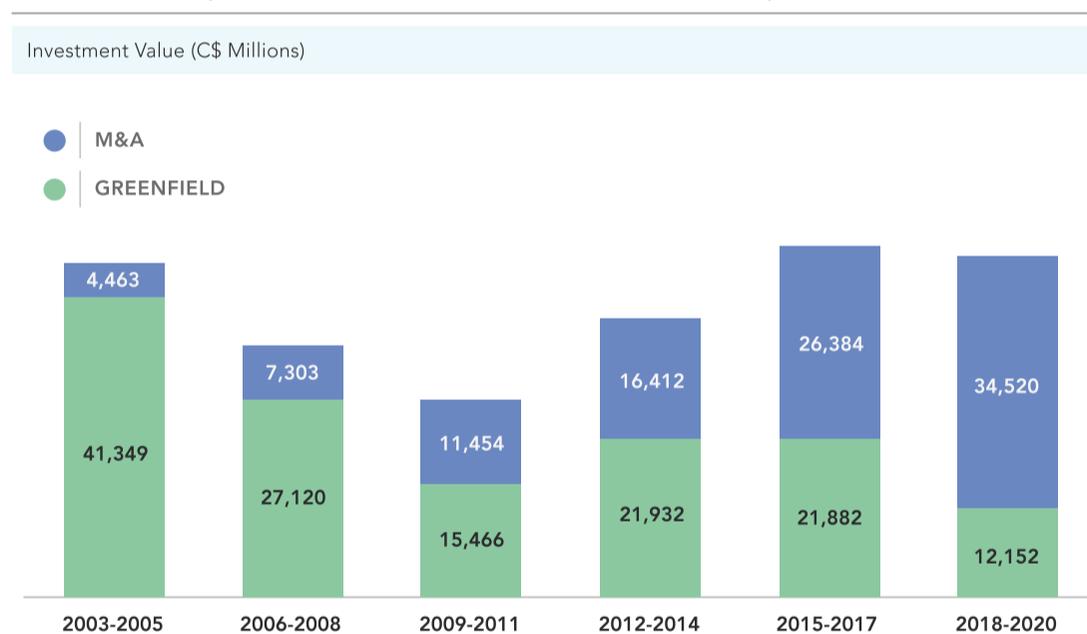
services, which saw C\$3.6B in investment. The surge in Canadian investment in the electricity sector was in part attributable to Caisse de Depot et Placement du Québec's (CDPQ) C\$1.7B acquisition of an over 50 per cent stake of the Greater Changhua offshore wind farm in Taiwan.

Another active investor in the region's electricity sector is the Ontario-based Canadian Solar Inc. The company has invested over C\$518M in Japanese and Malaysian solar electricity markets through six transactions in 2020. The majority of the value invested is the result of Canadian Solar's commitment to build two solar power plants in the Ibaraki and Gunma regions of Japan, each project culminating in an investment of C\$214M.

OUTBOUND CANADIAN INVESTMENTS BY METHOD OF ENTRY: MERGER & ACQUISITION OUTPACES GREENFIELD

FIGURE 20

Canada's Greenfield and M&A Investment into the Asia Pacific, 2003-2020



Source: APF Canada Investment Monitor and fDi Markets (accessed April 2021)

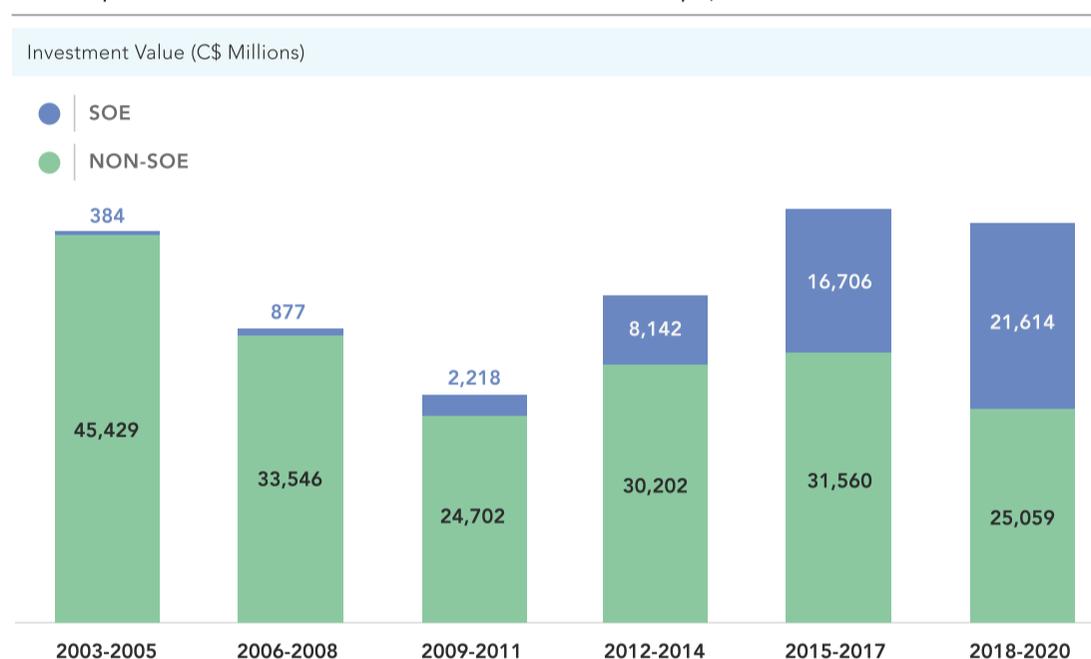
From 2003 to 2020, greenfield has largely been the preferred method of entry of Canadian firms investing in the Asia Pacific region, accounting for 58 per cent of outbound flow in this period. However, over the years, the percentage of greenfield to overall investment flow has been slowly decreasing. In the second half of the last decade, M&A investments have captured larger shares of investment flow. The 2015 to 2017 period marked the first in which M&A investments surpassed greenfield by a margin of nine percentage points. In the 2018-2020 period, M&A came to dominate greenfield investment by an unprecedented margin of 48 percentage points.

Despite the growing value proportion of M&A, greenfield investment accounts for the majority of the outbound investment activities. From 2003 to 2020, Canada has engaged in 1,659 greenfield and 724 M&A investments in the region. Even as M&A investments outpaced greenfield in dollar value between 2015 and 2017, Canadian greenfield investments accounted for 69 per cent of the deal count. In the most recent three-year period, while the proportion of greenfield investment activities has dropped, it continued to make up the majority (55 per cent) of Canadian outbound investment deals in the region.

CANADA'S SOE INVESTMENT SURGES IN THE ASIA PACIFIC

FIGURE 21

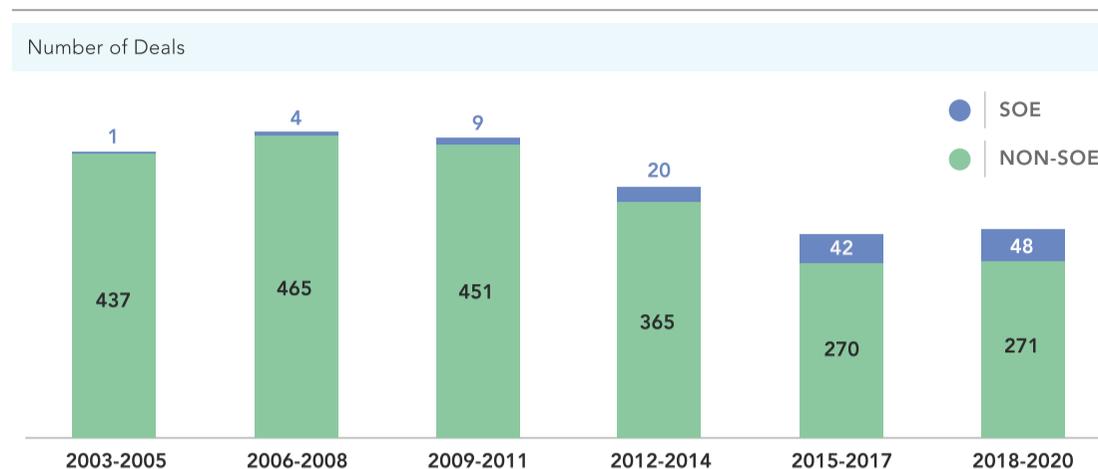
Value of Canadian SOE Investment into the Asia Pacific, 2003-2020



Source: APF Canada Investment Monitor and fDi Markets (accessed April 2021)

APF Canada's National Opinion Poll in 2019 showed concern among Canadians towards Asia Pacific investments in Canadian high-tech sectors.¹⁰⁵ Despite this, Canadian SOEs' investments in the region have been on the rise in terms of both investment value and deal count. In the 2003 to 2005 period, Canadian SOEs comprised less than one per cent of outbound investment dollars, at C\$384M. That share has increased steadily since then, and almost converged with non-SOE investment in the most recent time period. Between 2018 and 2020, SOE investments captured 46 per cent (C\$21B) of the overall C\$46.7B in outward investment flow.

FIGURE 22

Number of Canadian SOE Investment Deals into the Asia Pacific, 2003-2020

Source: APF Canada Investment Monitor and fDi Markets (accessed April 2021)

Canadian SOEs' share of the number of deals in the Asia Pacific region has also risen since 2003, from less than one per cent between 2003 and 2005 to 17 per cent between 2018 and 2020. Despite Canadian SOEs comprising only 17 per cent of investment deals from 2018 to 2020, these deals accounted for 50 per cent of investment value during the same period, suggesting that when SOEs do invest, they invest heavily.

The Canada Pension Plan Investment Board (CPPIB) remains one of the most active Canadian SOEs in the Asia Pacific region. Out of the 53 outbound SOE deals recorded between 2018 and 2020, CPPIB accounted for 19, at an investment value of C\$9.3B. A notable deal of the past year was the C\$130M acquisition of a stake of Hutchison China MediTech, a Hong Kong-based biotechnology company and a subsidiary of CK Hutchison Holdings. Chi-Med focuses on the discovery and development of therapies for the treatment of cancer and immunological disease.¹⁰⁶

The second-most active Canadian SOE investor is the Ontario Municipal Employees Retirement System (OMERS) in the most recent three-year period. From 2018 to 2020, OMERS made seven deals with an investment value of C\$5.3B. This included the largest outbound SOE deal of 2020, the C\$1.7B acquisition of a 20 per cent stake of TransGrid, an electricity company based in Sydney, Australia.

Box. 7 Maple Revolutionaries – Canada’s Pension Funds

Heralded by *The Economist* as the “Maple Revolutionaries” in 2012, Canada’s pension plans have become a globally recognized force. They are recognized for their unique and cost-saving direct investment approach, managing their investments internally rather than outsourcing to external managers. They are some of the world’s heaviest investors in real estate and infrastructure, believing these yield higher returns over the long term than publicly traded stocks and bonds.¹⁰⁷ And with predictable retirement contributions and benefits payouts, pension plans also have the advantages of liquidity certainty and a longer investment horizon than private equity firms, particularly in the context of the current economic downturn.¹⁰⁸ With over 1.5 trillion in assets under management and sizeable investments into the digital, clean and R&D sectors, Canadian pension funds have become a cornerstone of Canada’s global investment brand and a powerhouse for our recovery.¹⁰⁹

In 2020, Canadian SOE investment flow into the Asia Pacific increased by 60 per cent to C\$6.5B against 2019. The growth was driven primarily by pension funds. Sectoral concentration in the 2018-2020 period followed a pattern that was similar to previous years. Real estate garnered C\$6.1B in investment, followed by electricity at C\$4.6B, and industrial transportation at C\$4B.

OMERS’ significant C\$1.7B acquisition of the Australia-based electricity company Transgrid is a recent example of an infrastructure investment, a signature of the Canadian pension investment model. This mirrors recent comments by former CPPIB chief Mark Machin, who foresees a “wall of money” headed to infrastructure and real estate investments, especially in markets like India, Australia and Indonesia, where toll traffic and consumer spending have rebounded.¹¹⁰ OMERS CEO Michael Latimer likewise signalled in June that infrastructure investments tend to be the most resilient during recessionary periods as the government tends to create favourable conditions for investment.¹¹¹

These statements follow the release of a November joint statement by the CEOs of Canada’s top eight pension funds calling on companies and investors to put “sustainability and inclusive growth at the centre of economic recovery” through their planning, operations and reporting.¹¹² They further state their commitment to integrate Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) factors into their own investment decisions and strategies.¹¹³

The statement is of particular significance in 2020, as global and Canadian ESG momentum is escalating.¹¹⁴ ESG refers to a set of criteria used to assess a company's performance on environmental, social and governance factors.¹¹⁵ This form of sustainable finance has grown rapidly in recent years, and has received increasing recognition as having not only ethical, but financially material implications for investors. Given the recent statements from the top eight pension funds, the implementation of ESG risk screening by Canadian pension funds will be something to keep an eye on over the coming years.

A recent example of a sustainable investment, and the second-largest Canadian SOE deal of 2020, is Caisse de dépôt et placement du Québec's (CDPQ) C\$1.7B acquisition of a 50 per cent stake of the Greater Changhua 1 Offshore Wind Farm in Taiwan from Orsted, the Danish developer. Emmanuel Jaclot, executive vice-president and head of infrastructure of CDPQ, said the investment would allow the pension to diversify its presence in Asia and contribute to the transition toward a low-carbon economy.¹¹⁶ The wind farm project is expected to generate power for 650,000 Taiwanese households.

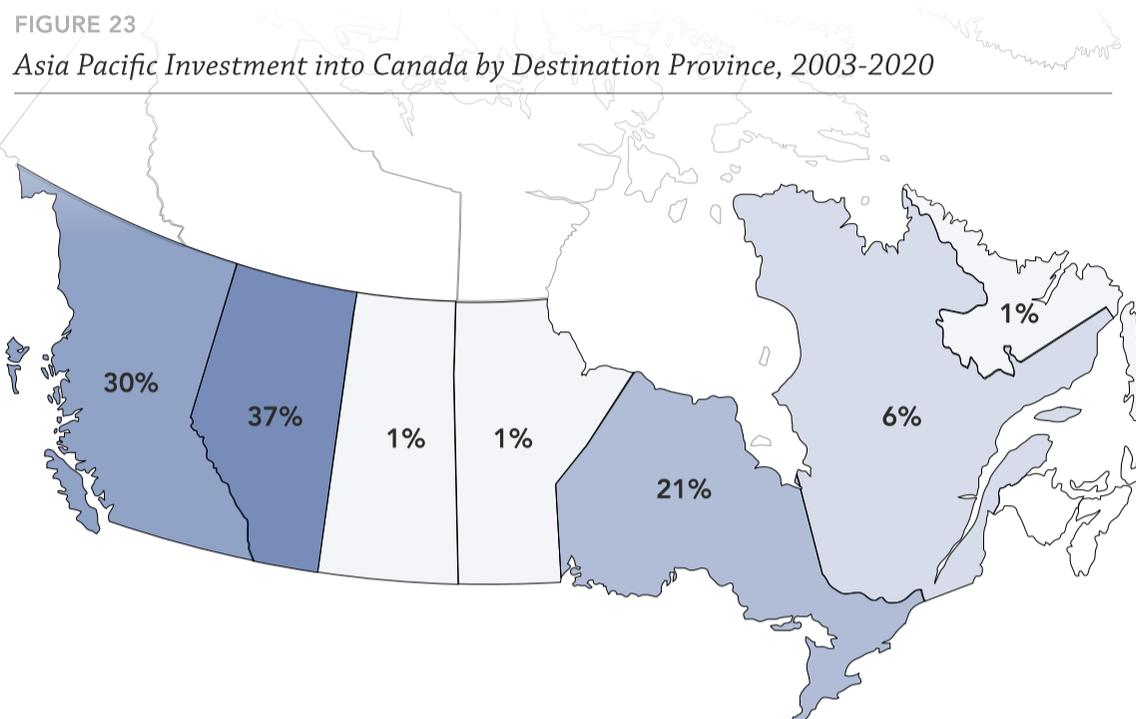
As sustainable finance continues to grow in prominence, pension funds are well-positioned to play a leading role by their very nature as long-term investors. ¹¹⁷ Further, the unique investment approach of Canada's "Maple Revolutionaries" into recession-resilient assets like infrastructure will be of importance to Canada's economic recovery. Canada's pension plans will thus continue to be of global importance going into 2021.

THE PROVINCIAL & CITY PICTURE

KEY SECTION TAKEAWAYS:

- In 2020, Ontario was the province that saw the highest amount out of inbound investment from the Asia Pacific with C\$2.6B, of which Toronto accounted for C\$1.9B.
- From 2003 to 2020, British Columbia saw the greatest amount of rural investment at C\$29.6B, compared to Alberta which came in second at C\$4.7B and Ontario which came in third at C\$2.9B.
- Calgary remained the top investment destination city for Asia Pacific firms. The city has seen C\$60.8B of inbound flow since 2003. However, Calgary's inbound flow has decreased in the latest three-year period, while Edmonton emerged as the top destination city for Alberta, with C\$813M invested in the latest time period.
- Since 2003, British Columbia has received C\$61.8B worth of inbound flow. While Kitimat accounted for most of the investment flow with C\$27B, due to the Asia Pacific C\$24.8B joint venture in the LNG Canada project, Vancouver had most of the deal count – 260 out of 394.
- Asia Pacific investments in Quebec remain concentrated in Montreal. The city has made up 54 per cent of the province's inbound flow.
- Mumbai emerges as the top city for Canadian investment in 2020 with C\$2.9B invested, followed by Bengaluru at C\$2.6B and Sydney at C\$1.9B.

PROVINCES AND CITIES: ASIA PACIFIC INVESTMENT FOOTPRINTS ACROSS CANADA



Source: APF Canada Investment Monitor and fDi Markets (accessed April 2021)

Note: The remaining 3 per cent of investment not represented in the graph is distributed across Nunavut, Yukon, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the Northwest Territories.

Four provinces, Alberta, British Columbia, Ontario, and Quebec, account for 94 per cent of Asia Pacific investment flow into Canada from 2003 to 2020.

The two western provinces, Alberta and British Columbia, alone account for 67 per cent of the total inbound flow. Overall, Alberta saw the most investment from the Asia Pacific region from 2003 to 2020, at C\$75.7B. British Columbia follows closely at C\$61.8B, and Ontario at C\$44B. In terms of total number of deals, Ontario has seen the highest number of inbound deals from the Asia Pacific with 542, followed by British Columbia with 394 deals and Alberta with 181.

From 2018 to 2020, British Columbia saw the highest amount of inbound investment from the Asia Pacific, at C\$30.7B. However, C\$24.7B of that investment is due to the substantial LNG Canada project in Kitimat. Excluding the LNG project, British Columbia saw C\$6B worth of inbound investment from 2018 to 2020.

Ontario saw C\$10B in investment from the Asia Pacific from 2018 to 2020 – while Ontario technically ranks second in inbound investment during this time period, without the LNG Project in Kitimat inbound investment in Ontario

surpasses inbound investment in B.C. by C\$4B. Alberta ranks third in terms of inbound investment from 2018 to 2020, at C\$2.9B.

Out of the top four provinces for inbound investment, only British Columbia has not seen a decrease in total inbound investment flow over the last six years. With C\$30.7B inbound flow in the latest three-year period, the province saw a C\$24.5B jump from 2015 to 2017. Alberta's inbound investment decreased most significantly, from C\$4.2B in 2015-2017 to C\$2.9B in the most recent three-year period. Inbound flow to Quebec decreased slightly from C\$2.6B to C\$2.5B, while Ontario also saw a marginal decline, from C\$1.03B to C\$1.01B.

FIGURE 24

Top Canadian Destination Cities for Asia Pacific Investment, 2003-2020

Rank	City	Investment Value (C\$ Millions)	Number of deals
1	Calgary, Alberta	60,795	116
2	Kitimat, British Columbia	27,056	8
3	Vancouver, British Columbia	25,590	260
4	Toronto, Ontario	17,273	242
5	Fort McMurray, Alberta	7,742	4
6	Montreal, Quebec	6,215	81
7	Woodstock, Ontario	5,262	13
8	Dawson Creek, British Columbia	3,427	2
9	Cambridge, Ontario	3,085	9
10	Duvernay, Alberta	2,463	1
11	St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	2,310	3
12	Alliston, Ontario	2,295	5
13	Aurora, Ontario	1,891	4
14	Edmonton, Alberta	1,871	28
15	Mississauga, Ontario	1,592	42

Source: APF Canada Investment Monitor and fDi Markets (accessed April 2021)

Since 2003, 223 cities and city-level regions in Canada have received investments from the Asia Pacific region. Regions receiving investment ranged from populous cities such as Toronto and Vancouver, to small rural communities such as Kitimat and Duvernay. In this same time period, 198 cities and city-level regions in the Asia Pacific region have made economic footprints in Canada, with investors ranging from Shanghai to Oguchi. This city-to-city network of investment relationships demonstrates the depth and breadth of the Asia Pacific region's investment relationship with Canada.

Calgary continues to rank as the top city in Canada for Asia Pacific investment in terms of investment value, at C\$60.8B. This is not surprising considering the

amount of capital-heavy oil and gas investments that occur in Calgary – out of the C\$60B in inbound investment into Calgary, the oil and gas sector accounts for C\$51.8B. Calgary is followed by Kitimat, largely due to the ongoing C\$40B LNG Canada Project, of which Asia Pacific companies invested C\$24.8B. Vancouver and Toronto are right behind in terms of inbound investment value, at C\$25.6B and C\$17.3B, respectively.

During the 2018-2020 period, Kitimat ranked first for investment from the Asia Pacific, with C\$24.7B. Toronto ranked second with C\$5.9B. The mining sector was most prominent for inbound investment in Toronto, accounting for C\$3.5B of the C\$5.9B invested. The largest mining investments in Toronto during the time period came from China in 2019, with Zijin Mining Group acquiring Canada's Continental Gold for C\$1.3B, and Jiangxi Copper Corporation buying equity interest in PIM Cupric Holdings amounting to C\$1.4B.

Mining sector investments also dominated inbound investment in Vancouver during the 2018 to 2020 period. Vancouver ranked third in terms of investment from the Asia Pacific region from 2018 to 2020, with C\$4.7B. The mining sector accounted for the majority of that investment, attracting C\$4.4B of the C\$4.7B. China's Zijin Mining Group was responsible for one of the largest mining investments in Vancouver, similar to Toronto. In 2018, Zijin Mining acquired Vancouver-based Nevsun Resources for C\$1.9B. Australia was also a large investor in Vancouver's mining sector during this time period, with a C\$1.1B investment in British Columbia's Red Chris mine.

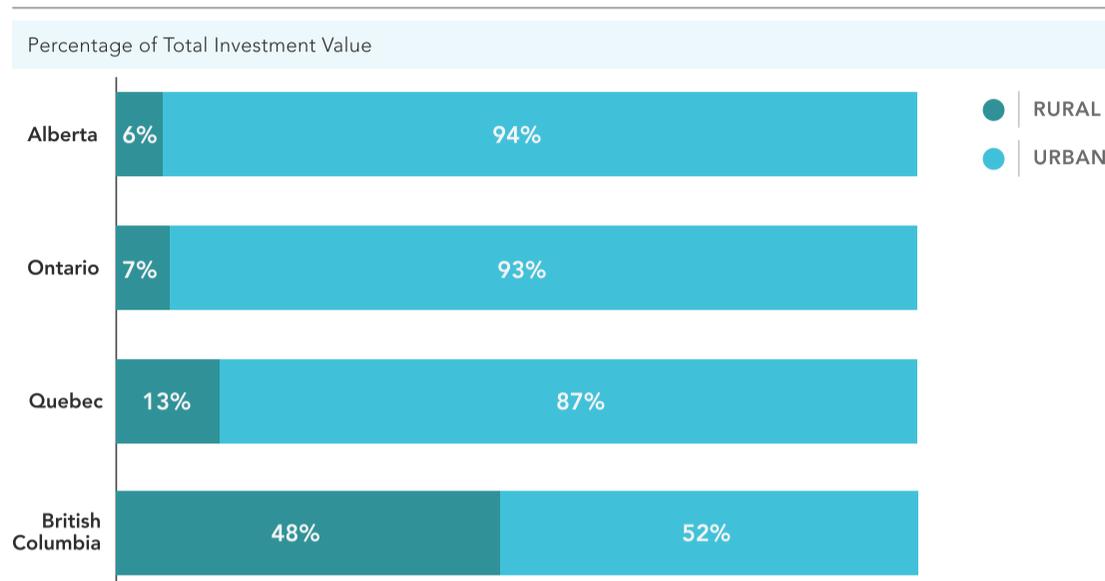
It should be noted that Calgary's inbound investment fell significantly behind between 2018 and 2020, with only C\$179M worth of inbound investment. While in the past Calgary has seen large, capital-heavy oil and gas investments, the 2018-2020 period only saw C\$132.6M in inbound oil and gas investments.

Excluding Kitimat, which saw unusually high-value investments, Calgary, Vancouver and Toronto are generally the top three cities for inbound investment from the Asia Pacific region, with all three having held the number one position in recent time periods. Overall, while Vancouver and Toronto's inbound investments are generally following an upward trend, Calgary's are seeing a steep decline.

THE RURAL-URBAN DIVIDE: THE GROWING IMPORTANCE OF RURAL INVESTMENTS

FIGURE 25

Asia Pacific Investment into Select Canadian Provinces by Rural and Urban Locales, 2003-2020



Source: APF Canada Investment Monitor and fDi Markets (accessed April 2021)

The majority of inbound investment from the Asia Pacific region is directed towards Canada's largest cities and towns. The APF Investment Monitor finds that 79 per cent of all inbound investment flow from 2003 to 2020 goes towards urban areas.¹¹⁸ Among the urban locales, the largest number of deals have occurred in Vancouver (260), Toronto (242) and Calgary (116).

However, rural communities still account for a significant proportion of investment – since 2003, the Asia Pacific region has invested C\$42B in 75 rural communities in Canada. A large proportion of that rural investment is due to the ongoing C\$24.8B worth of investment in the LNG Canada project in Kitimat. This is the reason why British Columbia has seen more rural investment – 48 per cent of its total inbound investment – than any other province.

Other provinces have seen significant rural investments as well. For example, 13 per cent of Quebec's inbound investment has flowed into rural communities. A notable deal occurred in 2013, with a C\$616M investment from South Korea into Quebec's Fermont, a community with a population of 2,474. The investment was made by South Korea's Pohang Iron and Steel Company Limited (POSCO), which acquired ArcelorMittal's Fermont iron ore mining and infrastructure assets.

Ontario has seen significant rural investments as well. Ontario's rural investments in the past 18 years account for a lower percentage of overall inbound flow compared to Quebec's. Ontario saw seven per cent of its inbound investment flow into rural locales, compared to Quebec's 13 per cent. However, in dollar terms, investment in Ontario's rural communities has been higher than Quebec's – Ontario has seen C\$2.9B invested in its rural communities compared to Quebec's C\$1.4B. A recent notable rural investment in Ontario is Australia's investment in Red Lake, a small community of only 4,107 people. Australia's Evolution Mining Gold Operations acquired Red Lake Gold Mine for C\$494M in 2020.

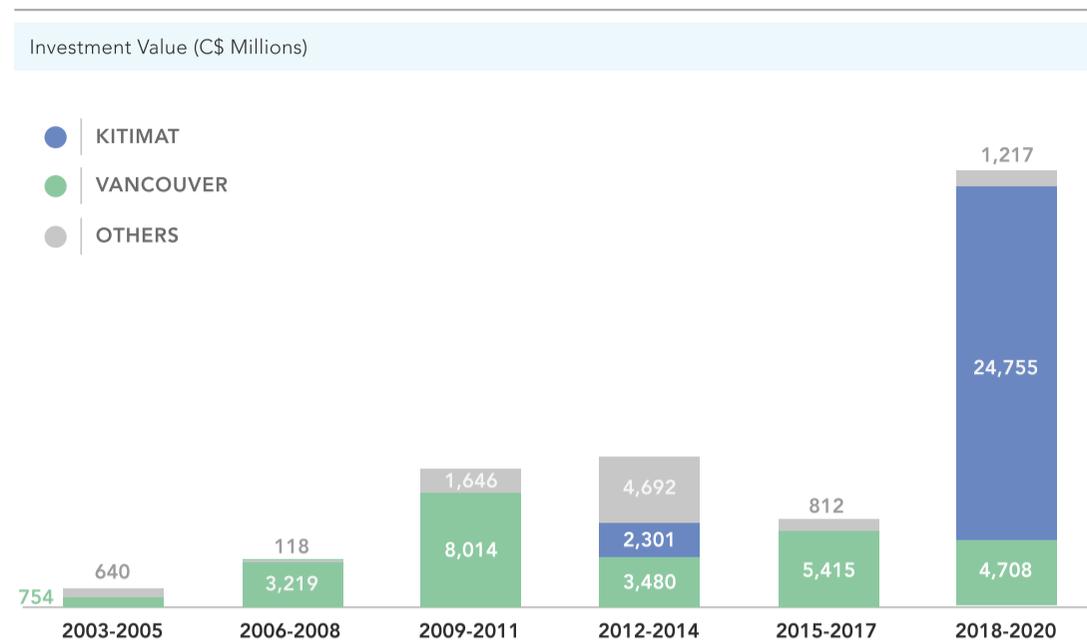
Finally, Alberta has the smallest overall percentage of rural investment, yet the second-highest investment value, at C\$4.7B for the last 18 years. In 2020, Singapore's GIC (Realty) Private Limited acquired Fairmont Banff Springs, Fairmont Chateau Lake Louise and Fairmont Jasper Park Lodge for C\$1.5B.

In the most recent three-year period, C\$27.3B of investment from the Asia Pacific was directed towards rural communities in Canada. The majority of that – C\$24.8B – was due to the LNG Canada Project in Kitimat. Comparatively, from 2015 to 2017, C\$2.2B was invested in rural communities. Even without the LNG Canada Project, Canada would still have seen an uptick in rural investments from 2015-2017 to 2018-2020.

BRITISH COLUMBIA: VANCOUVER DRIVES INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES

Since 2003, the Asia Pacific region has invested in 41 municipal locales in British Columbia via 394 deals, worth C\$61.8B. The amount of investment flowing into British Columbia has varied over the years. However, B.C.-bound investment from the region reached an all-time high of C\$30.7B in the 2018-2020 period.

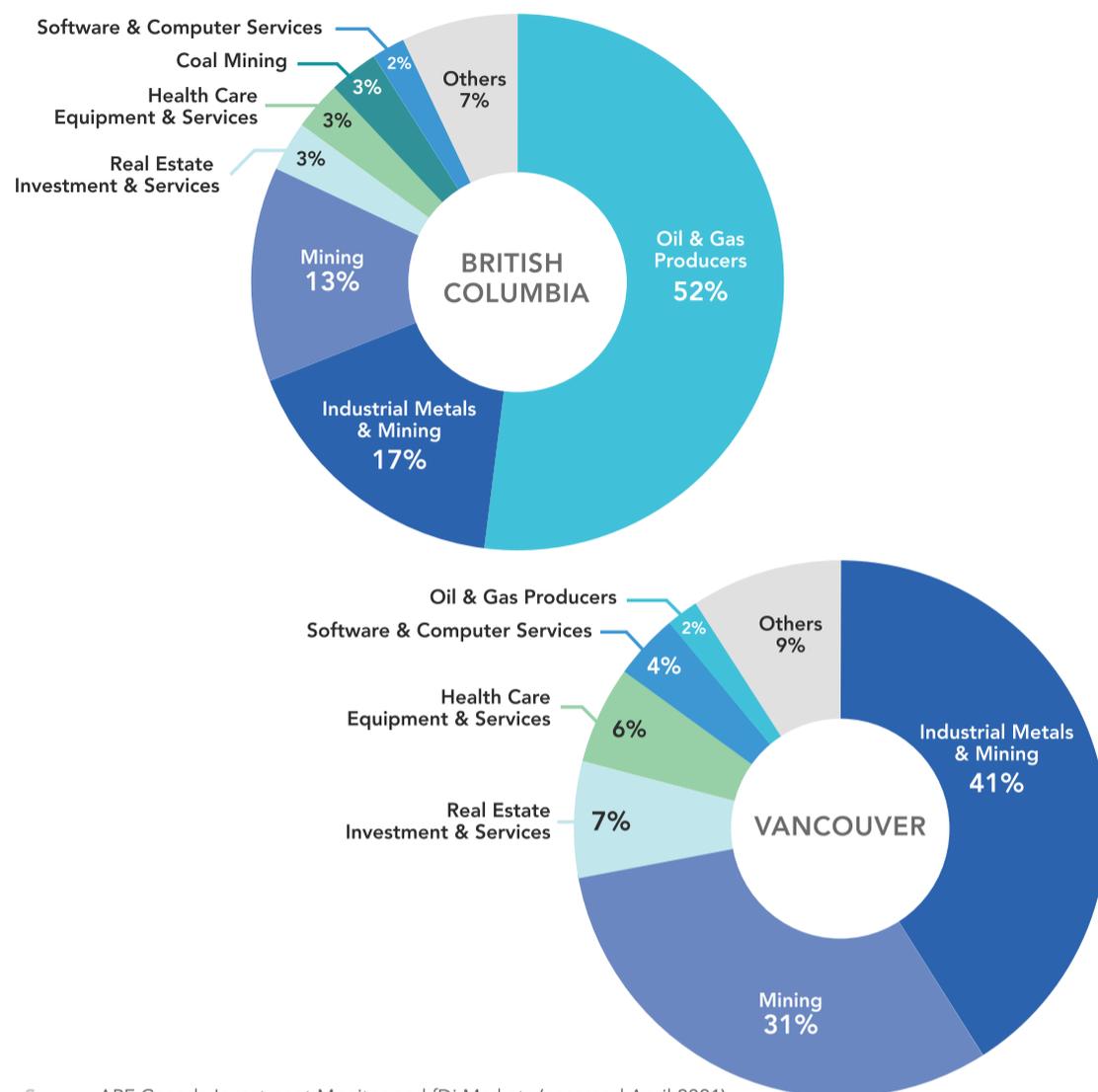
FIGURE 26
Asia Pacific Investment into British Columbia, 2003-2020



Source: APF Canada Investment Monitor and fDi Markets (accessed April 2021)

Excluding Kitimat, which saw a large inflow from the LNG Canada project, Vancouver has been the top destination in British Columbia for investment from the Asia Pacific region, having seen 260 deals worth C\$25.6B from 2003 to 2020. The amount of investment flowing into Vancouver has fluctuated over the years. Reaching its peak in the 2009-2011 period at C\$8B, inbound flow to Vancouver dropped to C\$3.4B in the 2012-2014 period and rebounded to C\$5.4B from 2015 to 2017. In the 2018-2020 period, Asia Pacific investment flow to Vancouver dipped once again to only C\$4.7B.

FIGURE 27
Sectoral Composition of British Columbia and Vancouver's Inbound Investment, 2003-2020



Source: APF Canada Investment Monitor and fDi Markets (accessed April 2021)

Vancouver's sectoral make-up is similar to B.C.'s when the oil and gas sector is excluded. Vancouver's top inbound investment sectors – industrial metal and mining – accounted for a significant proportion of B.C.'s inbound investment at 30 per cent. The similar sectoral make-up between city and province is due to the fact that Vancouver is responsible for most of British Columbia's inbound investment, accounting for 260 out of 394 deals (approximately 65 per cent).

The industrial metals & mining sector, ranked second among British Columbia's inbound sectors, has accounted for the most investment into Vancouver. From 2003 to 2020, there were 45 deals worth C\$10.4B – approximately 41 per cent of Vancouver's total inbound flow. The mining sector saw the second highest amount of investment, with 36 deals at C\$7.9B – approximately 31 per cent of Vancouver's inbound investment. Together, these two sectors have made up 72 per cent of all of Vancouver's inbound investment since 2003.

In the most recent three-year period, Vancouver's software and computer services sector saw the highest number of deals, at 24 transactions. However,

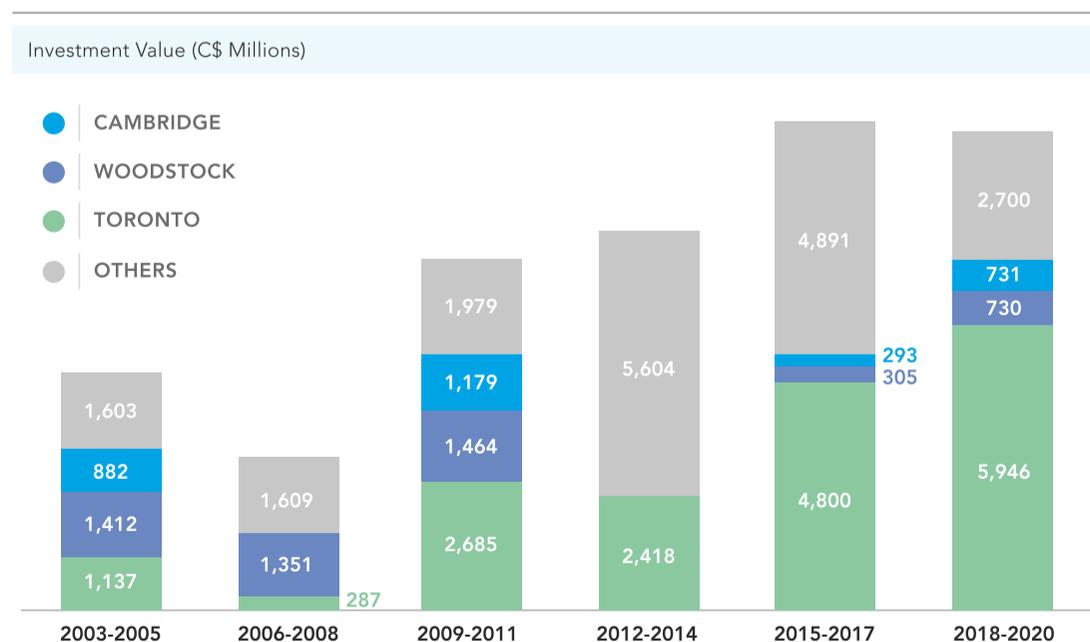
the investment value of the mining sector still outperformed the software and computer services sector during this same time period. Vancouver’s mining sector saw only seven deals, but with a C\$4.4B investment value, compared to the software and computer services sector investments, which totalled C\$38M. This is largely due to recent high-value mining investments into Vancouver. For example, Australia’s Newcrest Mining Limited acquisition of the Red Chris Mine in 2019 for C\$1B, as well as China’s Zijin Mining Group acquisition of Nevsun Resources in 2018 for C\$1.8B.

Outside of Vancouver, British Columbia’s oil and gas sector makes up the majority of the province’s inbound investment flows in the last 18 years, at 52 per cent. In value terms, the sector saw C\$32.3B worth of Asia Pacific capital. Despite the high investment value, this only corresponds to 22 deals. Much of the investment flow in this sector is attributed to the C\$27B worth Asia Pacific companies’ investments in Kitimat.

ONTARIO: TORONTO AS AN INVESTMENT GROWTH ENGINE

In the last 18 years, Asia Pacific companies have brought more than C\$44B of capital investments across 70 cities and city-level regions in Ontario. Toronto, Canada’s and Ontario’s premier economic hub, has been a key driver for inbound Asia Pacific investments in this period. From 2003 to 2020, firms from the region channeled C\$17.3B of investments into the city, accounting for 39 per cent of Ontario’s total inbound FDI flow. Beyond the value of investment flow, Toronto also accounted for 242 of the 515 (47 per cent) Ontario-bound investment deals.

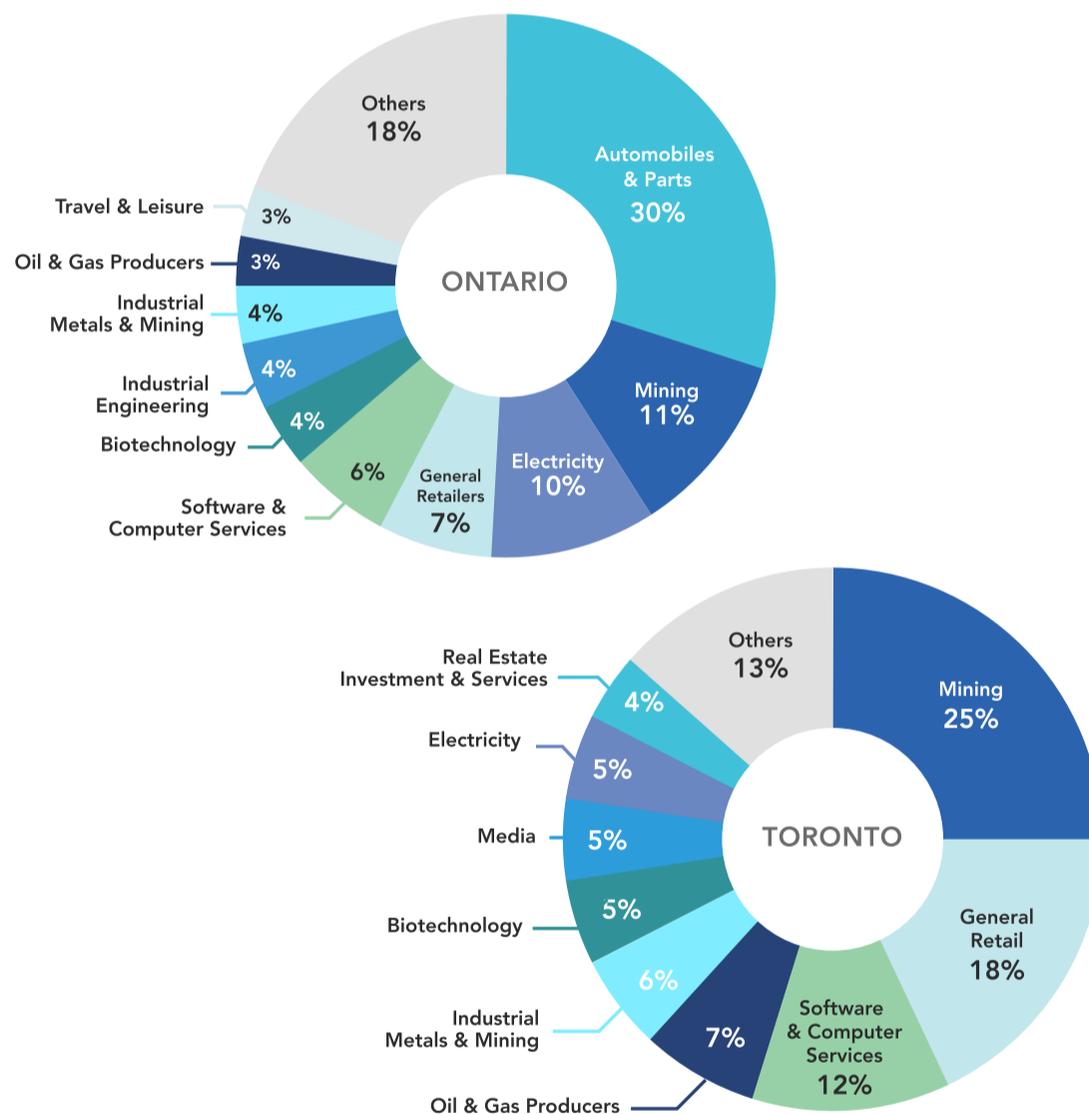
FIGURE 28
Asia Pacific Investment into Ontario, 2003-2020



Source: APF Canada Investment Monitor and fDi Markets (accessed April 2021)

As Figure 28 shows, in the last 12 years, Asia Pacific investments in Toronto have been rapidly growing. In the latest three-year period, Toronto saw C\$5.9B worth of investment flow, a C\$3.5B increase from the period of 2012 to 2014. From 2018 to 2020, the city also accounted for a growing proportion of Ontario-bound investment flow from the Asia Pacific region, from 30 per cent in 2012 to 2014 to 59 per cent in the latest three-year period. Ontario's growing value and proportion of Toronto-bound investments in the last 12 years suggests that Asia Pacific firms are increasingly seeking investment opportunities within Canada's largest metropolitan centre.

FIGURE 29
Sectoral Composition of Ontario and Toronto's Inbound Investment, 2003-2020



Source: APF Canada Investment Monitor and fDi Markets (accessed April 2021)

Despite Toronto's prominence in Ontario's Asia Pacific investment attraction, the sector composition of the inbound investment value of the two jurisdictions remains quite different. As Figure 29 shows, while the automobile and parts sector is Ontario's top sectoral destination for investment with C\$13.3B worth of FDI flow from the region in the last 18 years, the sector is not as represented in Toronto's inbound flow. This is because the bulk of automobile investments landed in municipalities outside of Toronto, primarily Woodstock, Cambridge, and Alliston. The three municipalities accounted for C\$10.6B of the C\$13.3B (80 per cent) invested by Asia Pacific companies in Ontario's auto sector. Japanese auto giants Toyota Group and Honda were the most active investors in the three municipalities. Toyota Group invested C\$3B and C\$5.2B into Cambridge and Woodstock, respectively, while Honda injected C\$2.2B into Alliston.

While the mining sector only constituted 11 per cent of Ontario's inbound investment, mining was the top Toronto sector that attracted Asia Pacific capital. From 2003 to 2020, Asia Pacific companies injected C\$4.3B into Toronto's mining sector via 18 deals. The investment flow represented 25 per cent of the value of Asia Pacific investments into Toronto. More than half of the investment value came in 2019 when Chinese SOE Jianxi Cooper and Zijing Mining acquired PIM Curic Holdings and Continental Gold, respectively. The combined value of the two transactions accounted for C\$2.8B of the C\$4.3B, or 65 per cent, of inbound flow into Toronto's mining sector.

With easy access to consumers, Asia Pacific investments into Ontario's general retailers sector naturally gravitate towards Toronto, Canada's most populous urban centre. From 2003 to 2020, Asia Pacific investors channelled C\$3.1B worth of capital into Toronto's general retailer sector, making up 18 per cent of the city's inbound investment value. The biggest transaction came in 2017 when CKP Canada, a division of the Hong Kong-based CK Asset Holdings Limited, acquired the heating and cooling system provider Reliance Home Comfort for C\$2.9B. Outside of Toronto, only Barrie, Markham, Vaughan, and Mississauga saw retail investments. The four municipalities collectively saw C\$116M worth of Asia Pacific retail investments in the last 18 years.

Box. 8 Cities and Hubs of Innovation: A Bottom-up View of Inbound R&D-Associated Investments

Canada is increasingly focused on becoming a global innovation hub, and a worldwide leader in innovation.¹¹⁹ The increasing focus on innovation and R&D in Canada seems to have had an impact on inbound R&D-related deals in Canada, with the number of deals rising from four between 2003 and 2005, to 31 between 2018 and 2020. This clearly showcases the increasing importance of R&D in Canada's inbound investments.

However, innovation is about more than the national picture – oftentimes, the progress is most clear when looking towards city-level investments. Since 2003, 21 city-level regions in Canada have received R&D-associated investment from the Asia Pacific.

In terms of innovation hubs in Canada, Toronto saw the greatest number of inbound investments related to R&D from 2003 to 2020, with 18 deals. Toronto is followed by Vancouver, with 13 deals. In terms of investment value, Toronto remains in the top position with C\$1.6B in R&D-related inbound investment. However, Quebec City replaces Vancouver in second place with C\$783M – this is due to large deals such as Mitsubishi's acquisition of Medicago for C\$399M in 2013, and Medicago's subsequent opening of a research and vaccine production facility for C\$323M in 2015.

Provincially, from 2003 to 2020, Ontario saw the greatest amount of R&D-related deals, with a total of 40 and C\$2.9B in investment value. British Columbia followed in terms of deals with 16, but not in terms of investment value, which stands at C\$100M. Quebec comes in third in terms of number of deals with 11 deals, but second in terms of investment value at C\$1.1B.

In Ontario specifically, the biotechnology sector saw the most R&D-related investment from 2003 to 2020 at C\$925M, followed by software and computer services at C\$718M. Most of the biotechnology investment in Ontario is due to Japan's Sunovion Pharmaceuticals' acquisition of Cynapsus Therapeutics Inc. in 2016, for C\$900M. Comparatively, the software and computer services sector saw a higher number of deals, but with less investment value. For example, in 2018, China's Didi Chuxing Technology created a new artificial intelligence research laboratory in Toronto for C\$122M. Jun Yu, senior vice president of DiDi, said the firm chose Toronto as a location due to its "inclusive environment for innovation and entrepreneurship."¹²⁰

In British Columbia, the most prominent sector for R&D-related investment was biotechnology, at C\$28B, followed closely by pharmaceuticals at C\$27B.

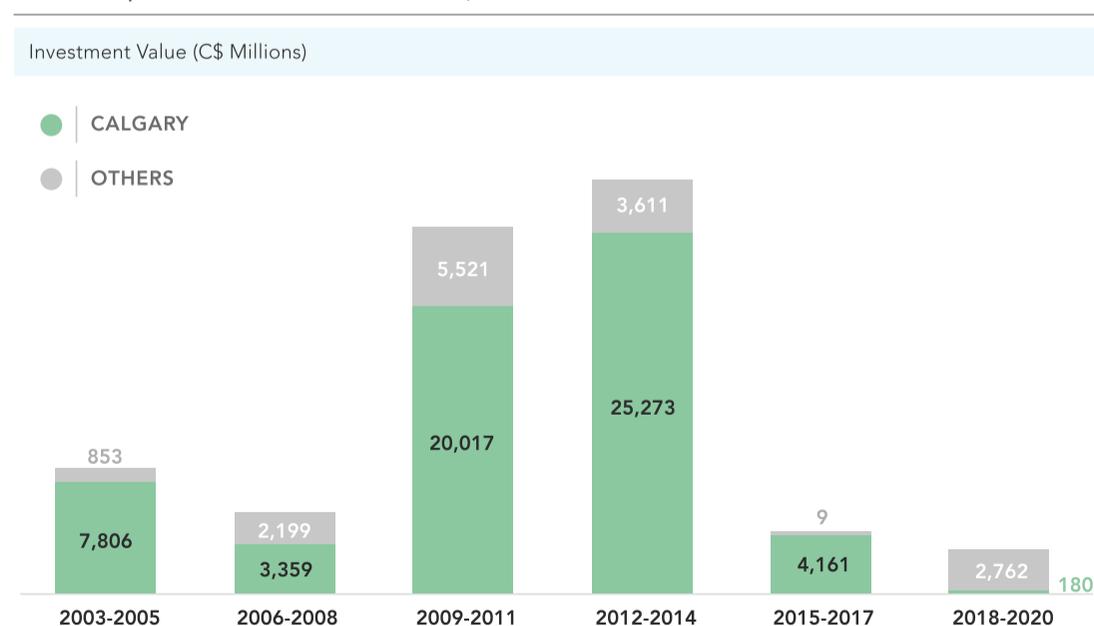
For example, last year India's Sun Pharmaceutical Industries acquired Aquinox Pharmaceuticals for C\$11M. Quebec saw the most R&D-related investment in pharmaceuticals with C\$727M, followed by aerospace and defence with C\$204M. Quebec's pharmaceutical sector only saw three deals between 2003 and 2020, but they were significant ones: as mentioned above, Mitsubishi's acquisition of Medicago and the subsequent vaccine production facility amounted to C\$722M.

The provinces are continuing to make R&D a priority, by setting up various incentive programs. Ontario, for example, offers the Ontario business-research institute tax credit (OBRITC), among other programs. The OBRITC can cover up to 20 per cent of qualified expenditures on scientific research and experimental development for corporations with establishments in Ontario, under eligible contracts with research institutes. Similarly, Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan also provide tax credits to incentivize R&D activities.¹²¹ These programs are likely to be even more important in the post-COVID context, as provinces strive to spur innovation-led recovery.

ALBERTA: CALGARY MAKES UP MAJORITY OF INBOUND FLOW

From 2003 to 2020, 23 cities and city-level locales in Alberta saw investments from the Asia Pacific region, as the province received C\$75.8B worth of capital from Asia Pacific companies via 181 deals. As the province's economic capital, Calgary plays a significant role in attracting Asia Pacific investments into Alberta. From 2003 to 2020, the city brought C\$60.8B worth of Asia Pacific investments into Alberta, accounting for 79 per cent of the province's total inbound flow.

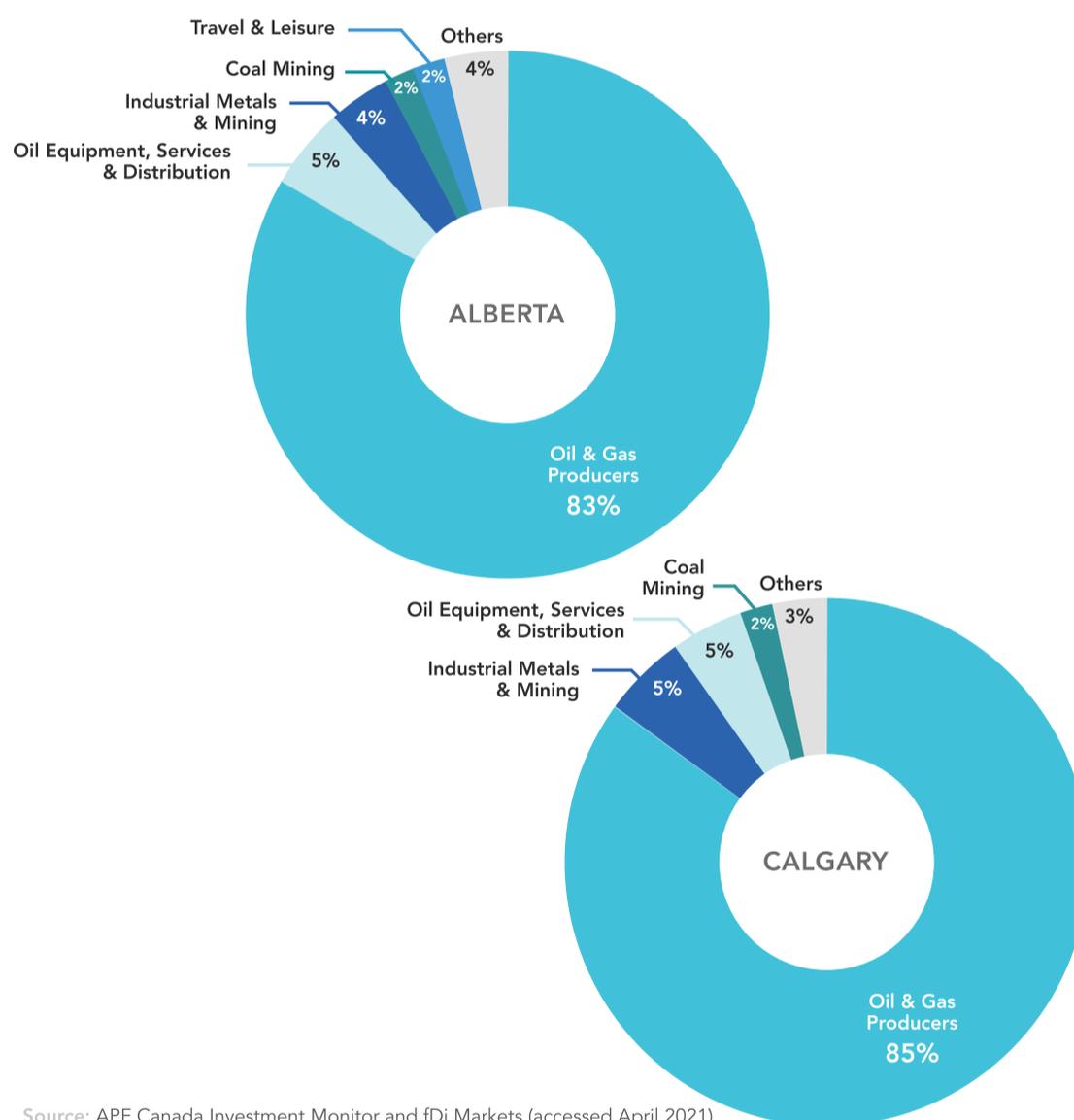
FIGURE 30
Asia Pacific Investment into Alberta, 2003-2020



Source: APF Canada Investment Monitor and fDi Markets (accessed April 2021)

The bulk of Calgary-bound investments came between 2012 and 2014, when Asia Pacific investors injected C\$25B worth of capital into the city via 31 deals. However, after the 2015 technical recession, triggered by falling commodity prices, Asia Pacific investments into Calgary collapsed. Asia Pacific investment flow to Calgary dropped to C\$4B in the 2015-2017 period, and it decreased further to C\$180M in the most recent three-year period. In the latest period, Edmonton became an emerging hub for inbound investments, as Asia Pacific companies injected C\$813M worth of capital in the city.

FIGURE 31
Sectoral Composition of Alberta and Calgary's Inbound Investment, 2003-2020



Source: APF Canada Investment Monitor and fDi Markets (accessed April 2021)

Given Calgary's role for attracting Asia Pacific oil and gas investments, the city effectively shapes Alberta's inbound investment's sector composition. As figure 27 shows, oil & gas is the top inbound sector for Alberta and Calgary in attracting Asia Pacific investments. The sector accounted for 81 per cent and 85 per cent of the total inbound investment value for Alberta and Calgary, respectively. In dollar terms, the oil & gas sector attracted C\$62B in inbound investments into Alberta and C\$52B into Calgary.

The biggest investment in the oil sector came in 2013, when Chinese National Offshore Oil Corporation (CNOOC), acquired the Calgary-based Nexen Energy for C\$17B. Nexsen's acquisition alone contributed to 28 per cent of Calgary's inbound investment flow in the last 18 years. Other than CNOOC, other Asia Pacific state-owned enterprises have also gotten a piece of the action in the province. For instance, in 2009, Korea National Oil Corporation acquired the Calgary-based Harvest Energy for C\$4B. In the following year, PTT Public Company Limited, a Bangkok-based SOE, invested C\$2.3B to buy a 40 per cent stake in the Norway-based Statoil's oil sands project in Alberta. PTT's acquisition was reportedly the biggest offshore investment by a Thai company at the time.¹²²

In the last three years, the oil & gas sector has remained the city's top sector for attracting Asia Pacific investments. However, inbound investment flow in the sector had dropped significantly. From 2018 to 2020, Calgary only saw C\$137M worth of inbound oil and gas investment, a drop of C\$2.6B from the period of 2015 to 2017. While the city saw relatively marginal gains in its support services sector (C\$8M) and technology, hardware and equipment sector (C\$7.7M), they remained insufficient to overcome the decline in the oil and gas sector.

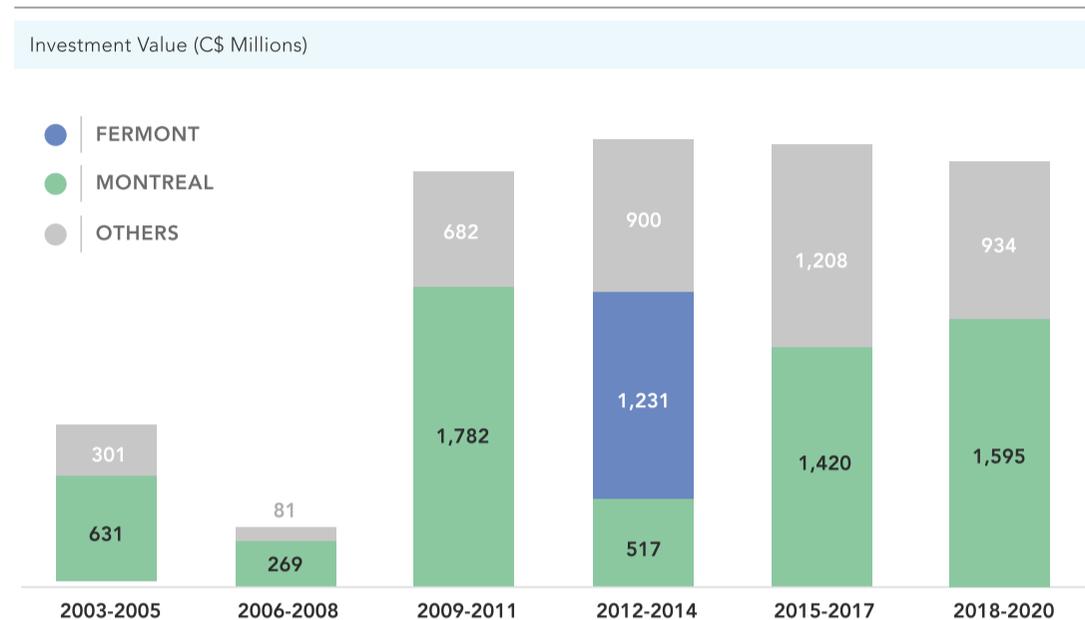
While Asia Pacific investments into Calgary declined in the last three-year period, Alberta saw gains in some non-natural resources sectors elsewhere in the province. While travel and leisure accounted for only two per cent of Alberta's inbound investment in the last 18 years, it emerged as the province's top sector from 2018 to 2020. In this period, the province saw C\$1.5B of investment into its travel and leisure sector. However, this was exclusively driven by Singapore's sovereign wealth fund GIC Private Limited's acquisition of three Oxford Fairmont hotels in Jasper, Lake Louise, and Banff.

QUEBEC: MONTREAL'S INBOUND FLOW SEES GREATER TRACTION

Asia Pacific investors have channeled C\$11.6B of investments across 34 Quebecois municipalities from 2003 to 2020. Montreal, in particular, has been Quebec's key driver of inbound investment. In this period, Montreal saw C\$6.2B worth of Asia Pacific investments, accounting for 54 per cent of

Quebec's inbound flow value. In deal count, Montreal represents little more than half (81 of 158) of Quebec's inbound investment deals.

FIGURE 32
Asia Pacific Investment into Quebec, 2003-2020

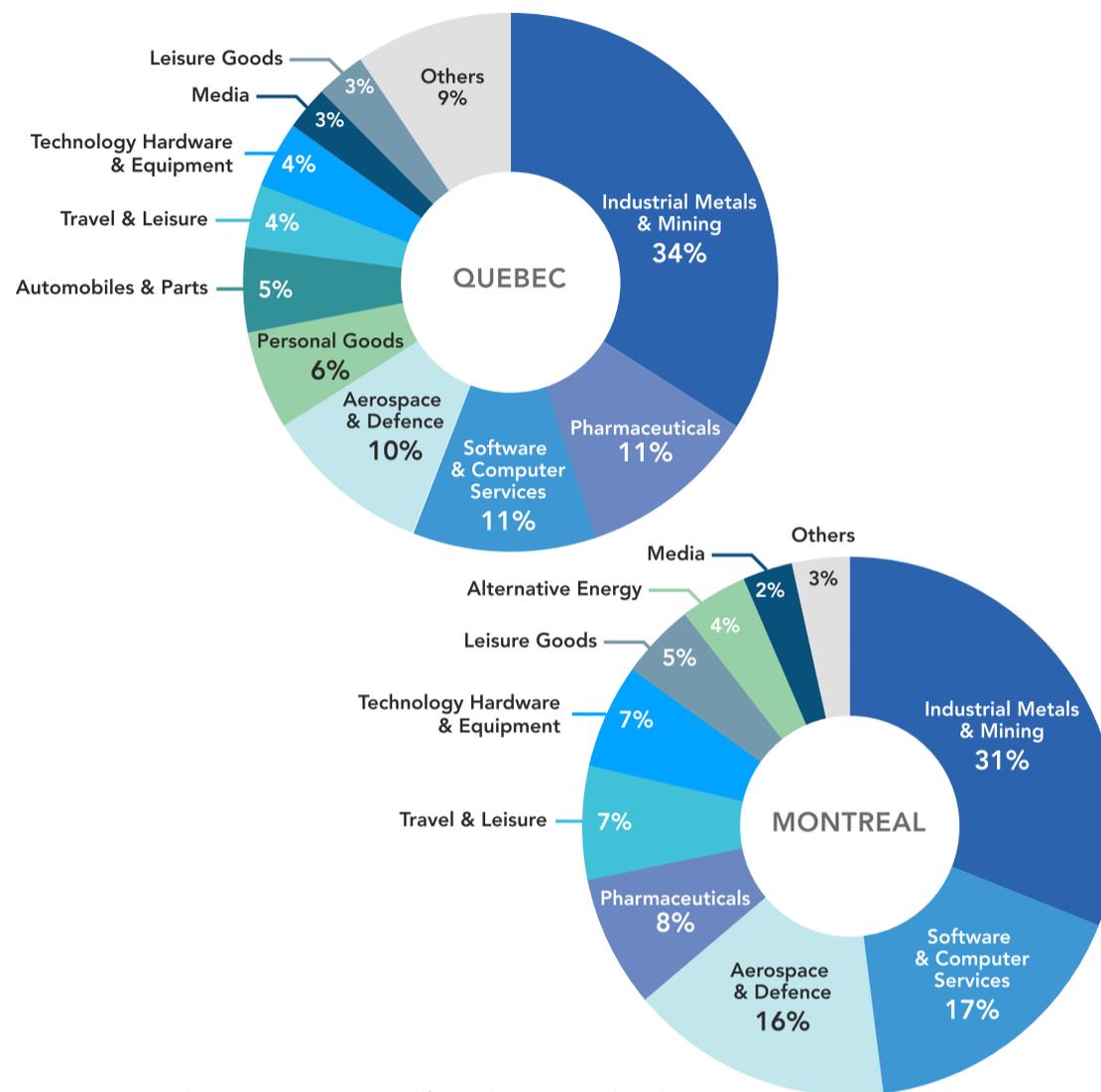


Source: APF Canada Investment Monitor and fDi Markets (accessed April 2021)

As Figure 32 shows, a significant chunk of Quebec's inbound investment flow has been driven by Asia Pacific investments in Montreal. Other than the period of 2012 to 2014, Montreal has made up more than half (54 to 77 per cent) of Quebec's inbound investment value in the last 18 years. Since 2012, the city has also seen growing investment flow from the region. The value of Asia Pacific investment in Montreal has increased from the C\$517M in the period of 2012 to 2014 to the C\$1.6B in the latest three-year period, an over 200 per cent increase (C\$1.1B).

While inbound investment value in Montreal has been steadily increasing in the last nine years, Asia Pacific investments in other municipalities in Quebec have been declining. At their peak, non-Montreal bound investments reached C\$2.1B in value in the 2012-2014 period. Since then, Asia Pacific investments into other municipalities in the province dropped to C\$1.2B in the 2015-2017 period, and declined further to C\$934M in the latest three-year period.

FIGURE 33
Sectoral Composition of Quebec and Montreal's Inbound Investment, 2003-2020



Source: APF Canada Investment Monitor and fDi Markets (accessed April 2021)

Despite Montreal's significant impact in driving Quebec's inward investments, the sectoral composition of investment flow varies to some degree between the two levels of jurisdiction. Such divergence indicates that some sectors are concentrated in Montreal, while others are driven by investments in other parts of Quebec.

The software and computer services sector is a clear example of the high concentration of Montreal-bound investment. Since 2003, Quebec has seen C\$1.2B worth of software and computer services inbound investments. Of that C\$1.2B investment flow, Montreal accounts for C\$1.1B (88 per cent). In terms of deal count, Montreal represents 27 of the total 34 deals in Quebec's software and computer services inbound investment. This showcases the city's reputation and wealth of human capital in the sector.

Some recent investments in the city also highlight Montreal's edge in computer and software services. In 2019, China's NetEase, headquartered in Hangzhou, opened a new video game studio in the city with C\$132M of investment. According to the company's CEO, Montreal presents an attractive investment destination due to its reputation as a "world-leading video game and entertainment content production hub, with rich resources in talent and technologies."¹²³ Other than video game design, the city also saw Japan's DENSO and Korea's Samsung set up artificial intelligence labs in 2018 and 2019.

While industrial metal and mining is the top sectoral destination for both Quebec and Montreal, inbound investment flow has been more geographically dispersed. From 2003 to 2020, Quebec's industrial metal and mining saw C\$3.9B worth of Asia Pacific investments, of which Montreal accounted for C\$1.9B. Other municipalities accounted for C\$2B (50 per cent) of Quebec's inbound industrial metal and mining investments. However, a significant portion of the investment flow was driven by an acquisition in 2013. Taiwan-headquartered China Steel Corporation and Korean POSCO International jointly purchased a 15 per cent interest in Arcelor Mittal's iron ore mining and infrastructure asset in Fermont for C\$1.1B.

OUTBOUND: ASIA PACIFIC DESTINATION CITIES FOR CANADIAN INVESTMENTS

FIGURE 34

Top Asia Pacific Destination Cities for Canadian Investment, 2003-2020

Rank	City	Investment Value (C\$ Millions)	Number of deals
1	Sydney, Australia	21,828	105
2	Melbourne, Australia	19,481	78
3	Hong Kong SAR, China	12,206	118
4	Perth, Australia	10,034	58
5	Bengaluru, India	9,620	38
6	Mumbai, India	9,112	62
7	Shanghai, China	7,919	116
8	Beijing, China	6,944	118
9	Singapore	6,858	109
10	Gopalganj, Bangladesh	6,178	1

Source: APF Canada Investment Monitor and fDi Markets (accessed April 2021)

Mapping out Canadian investments in the region at the city level allows for greater understanding of the markets that Canadian companies have found opportunities in. This is particularly important in the context of the COVID-19

pandemic, as the economic recovery in the region is likely to vary depending on the local status of pandemic control. These unique local conditions, in turn, will affect Canadian companies' operating climate and investment opportunities in the region.¹²⁴

Since 2003, Canadian companies have invested in 496 cities and municipal-level regions across the Asia Pacific region. However, these investment flows are relatively concentrated. The top 10 city destinations cumulatively saw C\$110B of Canadian investments in the last 18 years, making up 46 per cent of the outbound investment value in the region.

Particularly, three Australian cities – Sydney, Melbourne, and Perth – are featured in the top 10 destinations for Canadian investment. The three cities respectively received C\$22B, C\$19B, and C\$10B of Canadian investments in the last 18 years. The three cities alone account for 24 per cent of Canadian outbound investment flow in the Asia Pacific. Interestingly, even though the three Australian cities are featured at the top of the chart for Canadian investment value, the number of Canadian investments in these cities is relatively lower than other destinations, such as Hong Kong, Beijing, and Shanghai.

The mismatch between investment value and deal count rankings suggests that, on average, Canadian investments in Australian cities are higher in value than other destinations. This is particularly the case for Perth, for example, which placed fourth on the list in terms of highest investment value. Perth, accounting for C\$10B, saw a little less than half the deal count compared to Beijing, but C\$3B more in investment value.

While Australian cities have been the most attractive investment destinations for Canadian firms in the last 18 years, Mumbai led the race in 2020, and received the largest amount of Canadian investment – C\$2.9B. One notable investment in Mumbai was British Columbia Investment Corporation and Brookfield Infrastructure Partners acquiring a C\$2B telecom company from Reliance Industrial Investments and Holdings Limited. The Ontario Teachers' Pension Plan (OTPP) also saw opportunities in the city's financial service sector, as the company channeled C\$463B of investment to Edelweiss Alternative Asset Advisor. Through this investment, OTPP aimed to focus on performing and distressed private credit investment opportunities as well as broadly expanding its presence in the market.

Bengaluru emerged as another winner in 2020. Located in southern India, the city received C\$2.6B worth of investment from Canadian companies this year, making it the second-most attractive investment destination in 2020. Canadian investment flow to the city was entirely attributable to a single deal when Brookfield Asset Management Inc spent C\$2.6B and acquired 12.5 million square feet of real estate assets from RMZ Corp, a realty developer. According to RMZ Corp's press release, the deal marked the largest-ever investment deal in the Indian real estate industry to date.¹²⁵

CONCLUSIONS

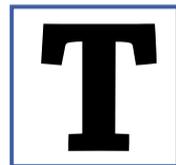
Despite the economic downturn that the world experienced in 2020 due to COVID-19, both inbound and outbound investment between Canada and the Asia Pacific region continued throughout the year – proving the resiliency of the investment relationship. Since 2003, economies in the Asia Pacific region have grown rapidly, and Canada's investment into the Asia Pacific continues to be crucial for our trade diversification strategy. As the world recovers from the COVID-19 pandemic, maintaining and growing the investment relationship between Canada and the Asia Pacific will be key for both regions.

This report has outlined that opportunities will likely arise in digital, clean energy and R&D-related industries. Various economic recovery plans – both in the Asia Pacific region, and in Canada – focus on those particular sectors. Canadian companies should be aware of these opportunities and keep them in mind going forward in the post-COVID-19 economic recovery.

Despite the importance of the relationship between Canada and the Asia Pacific, many Canadians have limited access to the necessary resources to understand the depth and breadth of the investment relationship. This is especially true on a detailed and micro level, such as for investment trends at the city and sector level. APF Canada's Investment Monitor fills this gap by providing this level of information to the public.

In doing so, the APF Canada Investment Monitor can help inform discussions and debates regarding the Canada-Asia Pacific investment relationship within their broader bilateral economic engagement. The Investment Monitor provides the necessary data and analysis for evidenced-based decision-making, both for policy-makers and for relevant stakeholders in the Canadian public.

METHODOLOGY AND DATA



The APF Canada Investment Monitor tracks foreign direct investment announcements at the firm level, taking a bottom-up approach rather than reviewing the balance of payments in Canada's national accounts.

To generate the APF Canada Investment Monitor data, APF Canada uses its own unique legacy data, third-party data sources, metasearch engines, and other search tools to aggregate data obtained from public sources including media reports, company documents, industry associations, and investment promotion agencies. Investment announcements that are entered in the database include greenfield investments, asset purchases, equity investment, mergers, acquisitions, joint ventures, and so on.

The APF Canada Investment Monitor sources its investment stories primarily from its decades-long archive of announcements on deals, trade missions, memorandums of understanding (MOUs), and other developments of note in the Canada-Asia relationship. Such a vast archive allows the APF Canada Investment Monitor to build a strong foundation on which to track deal flow both historically and going forward. Each deal announcement is recorded, catalogued, and added to our database. Deals are recorded using 30 different observations, ranging from parent company to destination city. Key to this cataloguing of investments for trend analysis is the use of a user-friendly sector classification system. Whereas deals catalogued with the widely used North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) often hide key trends in budding industries, the APF Canada Investment Monitor's use of the modified Industrial Classification Benchmark (Modified ICB) allows it to clearly see growth in areas such as the digital and clean energy sectors.

Unique to this year's report, APF Canada also employs a series of keyword search strings to identify investments associated with research and development activities. This list is further refined by a manual data validation process to ensure that the establishment identified engaged in activities which satisfy the OECD's five core criteria for R&D: novel, creative, uncertain, systematic, and transferable and/or reproducible.

Dollar values for the APF Canada Investment Monitor are obtained through a thorough investigation of the deal value and, barring an official value, the best publicly available estimate. This methodology allows for the avoidance of errors that occur in databases that estimate deal value using proprietary algorithms.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABBREVIATION/ TERM	MEANING	DEFINITION
AI	Artificial Intelligence	AI refers to the simulation of human intelligence in technology.
Biotech	Biotechnology	Biotechnology refers to the scientific use of organic and molecular biology to produce medical therapeutics.
APF Canada	Asia Pacific Foundation of Canada	The Asia Pacific Foundation of Canada (APF Canada) is a not-for-profit organization focused on Canada's relations with Asia.
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations	ASEAN is a regional grouping that promotes economic, political, and security co-operation among its 10 members: Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam.
CNOOC	China National Offshore Oil Corporation	CNOOC is a Chinese state-owned enterprise, and one of the largest national oil companies in China.
Cleantech	Clean technology	Clean technology is defined as any process, product, or service that reduces environmental impacts.
CDPQ	Caisse de Dépôt et Placement du Québec	The CDPQ is an institutional investor that manages several public and partly public pension plans and insurance programs in Quebec.
CPPIB	Canada Pension Plan Investment Board	The CPPIB is a Canadian Crown corporation established to manage and invest funds held by the Canada Pension Plan.
CPTPP	Comprehensive and Progressive Trans-Pacific Partnership	The CPTPP is a free trade agreement between Canada and 10 other countries in the Asia Pacific region: Australia, Brunei, Chile, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore, and Vietnam.
ESG	Environmental and Social Governance	ESG refers to a set of criteria that are used to screen investments according to performance along environmental, social and governance indicators.
EDC	Export Development Canada	EDC is a Canadian Crown corporation and export credit agency supporting Canadian export potential.
FDI	Foreign direct investment	<p>Foreign direct investment is a long-term investment by a resident or enterprise from one economy into a tangible asset in another economy. This investment can involve either a greenfield investment or acquisition consisting of at least 10 per cent of the equity or voting shares of a firm.</p> <p>FDI in this report is reported as inbound and outbound. Inbound FDI refers to investments made by companies from the Asia Pacific into Canada, and outbound FDI refers to investments made by Canadian firms into the Asia Pacific region.</p>
Flow		Flow refers to the movement of capital for the purpose of investment, adding to or removing from an economy's stock.
FPI	Foreign portfolio investment	Foreign portfolio investment refers to investing in the financial assets of a foreign country, such as stocks or bonds available on an exchange.
FTA	Free trade agreement	A free trade agreement is a treaty between two or more countries to facilitate trade and eliminate trade barriers.
GDP	Gross domestic product	GDP is the total monetary or market value of all the finished goods and services produced within a country's borders in a specific time period.

Greenfield		Greenfield investments typically consist of firms' establishment or expansions of their subsidiaries in a different economy. For example, this can involve investments into new offices or company branches.
ICB	Industrial Classification Benchmark	The Industrial Classification Benchmark is a global standard for the categorization and comparison of companies by industry and sector. This report uses a modified ICB, where certain investment activities have been classified differently to fit the needs of the Investment Monitor.
Industry		An industry is a broad classification of companies that are related based on their primary business activities.
Joint venture		A joint venture is a business arrangement in which two or more parties agree to pool their resources for the purpose of accomplishing a specific task.
KND	Korean New Deal	The Korean New Deal is South Korea's economic plan, focused on stimulating rapid recovery from the COVID-19 recession and accelerating digital transformation and adaptation.
LNG Canada	Liquefied Natural Gas, Canada	LNG Canada is a joint venture among Shell, PETRONAS, PetroChina, Mitsubishi, and KOGAS.
M&A	Mergers and acquisitions	Mergers and acquisitions are a type of investment wherein the partial or full ownership of companies is either consolidated with or transferred to other firms.
NAICS	North American Industrial Classification System	NAICS was developed by the statistical agencies of Canada, Mexico, and the United States. This report uses the NAICS Canada 2017 Version 3.0.
NOP	National Opinion Poll	Since 2004, the Asia Pacific Foundation of Canada has been conducting regular nationwide surveys to assess Canadians' attitudes toward countries in the Asia Pacific, and their perceptions of Canada-Asia relations. Unique in its construction and its objectives, APF Canada's National Opinion Poll has been instrumental in drawing a portrait of Canadians' perspectives on Asia and the region's increasing relevance to Canada's prosperity.
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development	The OECD is an intergovernmental economic organization with 37 members, most of which are high-income economies, including Canada.
OMERS	Ontario Municipal Employees Retirement System	OMERS is an Ontario government pension fund for local government employees in the province.
Privately owned enterprise		A privately owned enterprise is a commercial enterprise owned by private investors, shareholders, or owners. Also referred to as non-SOE.
R&D	Research and Development	According to the Frascati Manual by which APF identifies R&D transactions, R&D comprises "creative and systematic work undertaken in order to increase the stock of knowledge – including knowledge of humankind, culture and society – and to devise new applications of available knowledge."
Sector		A sector is a classification of businesses and economic activities that share the same or a related product or service. Under the ICB, these sectors are clustered together under industries.
SOE	State-owned enterprise	A state-owned enterprise is a commercial enterprise owned by a government.
Stock		A stock, in contrast to flow, is a quantity of capital and money that is measurable at a particular point of time.
StatCan	Statistics Canada	Statistics Canada is Canada's national statistical agency, providing economic, social, and census data.
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	UNCTAD is the main UN body dealing with trade, investment, and development issues.

PARTNERS AND SPONSORS

The Asia Pacific Foundation of Canada would like to acknowledge and recognize our partner, The School of Public Policy at the University of Calgary, without which this project could not have grown as it has. We also want to thank and acknowledge our generous sponsors: Export Development Canada, Invest in Canada, and Government of British Columbia.

ADVISORY COUNCIL

In addition to our sponsors and partner, we would like to especially thank their representatives who sit on the APF Canada Investment Monitor Advisory Council, whose input and guidance from the conception to the launch this project proved invaluable.

- **Sarah Albrecht**, Director, Partnership Strategy, Invest in Canada.
- **Dr. Eugene Beaulieu**, Professor of Economics and Program Director, International Economics, The School of Public Policy, University of Calgary.
- **Dr. Jeff Reeves**, Vice-President, Research, Asia Pacific Foundation of Canada.
- **Siobian Smith**, Senior Manager, Business Intelligence, British Columbia Ministry of Jobs, Economic Recovery and Innovation.
- **Dr. Stephen Tapp**, Deputy Chief Economist and Director, Research Department, Export Development Canada.

Endnotes

- 1 "Coronavirus Cases." Worldometer, March 24, 2021. <https://www.worldometers.info/coronavirus/>.
- 2 "Global Economic Prospects." World Bank. The World Bank, January 2021. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/publication/global-economic-prospects>.
- 3 "Global Foreign Direct Investment Fell by 42% in 2020, Outlook Remains Weak." UNCTAD. UNCTAD, January 24, 2021. <https://unctad.org/news/global-foreign-direct-investment-fell-42-2020-outlook-remains-weak>.
- 4 "Asia Sees First Regional Recession in 60 Years." BBC News. BBC, September 15, 2020. [https://www.bbc.com/news/business-54157000#:~:text=The%20Asian%20Development%20Bank%20\(ADB,shrink%20by%200.7%25%20in%202020](https://www.bbc.com/news/business-54157000#:~:text=The%20Asian%20Development%20Bank%20(ADB,shrink%20by%200.7%25%20in%202020).
- 5 "Global Foreign Direct Investment Fell by 42% in 2020, Outlook Remains Weak." UNCTAD. UNCTAD, January 24, 2021. <https://unctad.org/news/global-foreign-direct-investment-fell-42-2020-outlook-remains-weak>.
- 6 "Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Statistics." UN Stats. Eurostat, 2020. <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/tradeserv/Workshops/hanoi2010/docs/14%20FDI%20general%20presentation.pdf>.
- 7 Skovgaard Poulsen, Lauge N., and Gary Clyde Hufbauer. "Foreign Direct Investment in Times of Crisis." Peterson Institute for International Economics 11, no. 3 (January 2011). <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.1747969>.
- 8 Moon, Hwi-Chang, Joseph L.C. Cheng, Min-Young Kim, and Jin-Uk Kim. "FDI, Economic Decline and Recovery: Lessons from the Asian Financial Crisis." *Multinational Business Review* 19, no. 2 (June 2011): 120–32. <https://doi.org/10.1108/15253831111149762>.
- 9 Rep. Rebuilding Investor Confidence in Times of Uncertainty. World Bank Group, 2020. <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/33808/9781464815362.pdf?sequence=4&isAllowed=y>.
- 10 Campbell, Francis, and Bruce Hillcoat. "Canada's FDI Numbers for Q2 and the Economic Effects of COVID-19." Invest in Canada, 2020. <https://www.investcanada.ca/blog/canadas-fdi-numbers-q2-and-economic-effects-covid-19>.
- 11 Investment Monitor Data, accessed January 29, 2020
- 12 Investment Monitor Data, accessed February 8, 2020
- 13 Knoerich, Jan, and Yundan Gong. "Outward Foreign Direct Investment and Home Country Sustainable Development." *UN Escap, Studies in Trade, Investment, and Innovation* 93 (2020).
- 14 Knoerich, Jan, and Yundan Gong. "Outward Foreign Direct Investment and Home Country Sustainable Development." *UN Escap, Studies in Trade, Investment, and Innovation* 93 (2020).
- 15 "Investing Abroad to Find Global Customers." EDC. Grow Export Sales, August 15, 2016. <https://www.edc.ca/en/article/investing-abroad-to-find-customers.html>.
- 16 "Investing Abroad to Find Global Customers." EDC. Grow Export Sales, August 22, 2018. <https://www.edc.ca/en/article/investing-abroad-to-find-customers.html>.
- 17 Ari Kokko, "The Home Country Effects of FDI in Developed Economies" EIJ Working Paper Series 225; Jitao Tang and Rosanne Altshuler, "The Spillover Effects of Outward Foreign Direct Investment on Home Countries: Evidence from the United States" *Proceedings: Annual Conference on Taxation and Minutes of the Annual Meeting of the National Tax Association*, Vol. 107, October 2014; Naveen Rai, Lena Suchanek, Maria Bernier, "Does Outward Foreign Investment Matter for Canadian productivity? Evidence from Greenfield Investments" Bank of Canada Staff Working Paper 2018-31, <https://www.banqueducanada.ca/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/swp2018-31.pdf>
- 18 "Green Finance Strategies for Post-COVID-19 Economic Recovery in Southeast Asia: Greening Recoveries for People and Planet." Asian Development Bank, October 2020. <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/639141/green-finance-post-covid-19-southeast-asia.pdf>.
- 19 "Green Finance Strategies for Post-COVID-19 Economic Recovery in Southeast Asia: Greening Recoveries for People and Planet." Asian Development Bank, October 2020. <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/639141/green-finance-post-covid-19-southeast-asia.pdf>.
- 20 "Green Finance Strategies for Post-COVID-19 Economic Recovery in Southeast Asia: Greening Recoveries for People and Planet." Asian Development Bank, October 2020. <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/639141/green-finance-post-covid-19-southeast-asia.pdf>.

- 21 Tang, Jiawen, and Tania Begazo. "Digital Stimulus Packages: Lessons Learned and What's Next." Web log. World Bank Blogs (blog). The World Bank Group, December 17, 2020. <https://blogs.worldbank.org/digital-development/digital-stimulus-packages-lessons-learned-and-whats-next>.
- 22 Tang, Jiawen, and Tania Begazo. "Digital Stimulus Packages: Lessons Learned and What's Next." Web log. World Bank Blogs (blog). The World Bank Group, December 17, 2020. <https://blogs.worldbank.org/digital-development/digital-stimulus-packages-lessons-learned-and-whats-next>.
- 23 "Restart, Recover, and Reimagine Prosperity for All Canadians." Innovation for a better Canada. Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada, December 11, 2020. <https://www.ic.gc.ca/eic/site/062.nsf/eng/00118.html#s-3.4.1.2>.
- 24 "Restart, Recover, and Reimagine Prosperity for All Canadians." Innovation for a better Canada. Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada, December 11, 2020. <https://www.ic.gc.ca/eic/site/062.nsf/eng/00118.html#s-3.4.1.2>.
- 25 "Restart, Recover, and Reimagine Prosperity for All Canadians." Innovation for a better Canada. Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada, December 11, 2020. <https://www.ic.gc.ca/eic/site/062.nsf/eng/00118.html#s-3.4.1.2>.
- 26 "Departmental Plan 2020-21." Global Affairs Canada. Government of Canada, July 30, 2020. https://www.international.gc.ca/gac-amc/publications/plans/dp-pm/dp-pm_2021.aspx?lang=eng#a3.2.
- 27 Frascati Manual 2015: Guidelines for Collecting and Reporting Data on Research and Experimental Development. Paris, France: OECD Publishing, 2015.
- 28 Frascati Manual 2015: Guidelines for Collecting and Reporting Data on Research and Experimental Development. Paris, France: OECD Publishing, 2015.
- 29 "Keynote Address by President Moon Jae-in at Presentation of Korean New Deal Initiative." The Republic of Korea Cheong Wa Dae. Government of Korea, July 14, 2020. <https://english1.president.go.kr/BriefingSpeeches/COVID-19/852>.
- 30 Development Finance Bureau, The Korean New Deal: National Strategy for a Great Transformation § (2020).
- 31 Development Finance Bureau, The Korean New Deal: National Strategy for a Great Transformation § (2020).
- 32 Cha, Sangmi. "South Korea's Moon Targets Carbon Neutrality by 2050." Reuters. Thomson Reuters, October 28, 2020. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-southkora-environment-greenewdeal-idUSKBN27D1DU>.
- 33 Development Finance Bureau, The Korean New Deal: National Strategy for a Great Transformation § (2020).
- 34 Development Finance Bureau, The Korean New Deal: National Strategy for a Great Transformation § (2020).
- 35 "Element AI and Shinhan AI Korea Announce Joint Research Initiative for New 'NEO 2.0' Investment Advisory Platform." Element AI, May 20, 2020. <https://www.elementai.com/press-room/element-ai-and-shinhan-ai-korea-announce-joint-research-initiative-for-new-neo-2-0-investment-advisory-platform>.
- 36 Kim, Dongwoo, and Isaac Lo. "Canadian Opportunities in the South Korean New Deal." Asia Pacific Foundation of Canada. APF Canada, January 19, 2021. <https://www.asiapacific.ca/publication/canadian-opportunities-south-korean-new-deal>.
- 37 Moncus, J.J., and Kat Devlin. "Globally, Views of Foreign Direct Investment Vary Depending on Type of Investment." Pew Research Center. Pew Research Center, August 10, 2020. <https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2020/08/10/global-ly-views-of-foreign-direct-investment-vary-depending-on-type-of-investment/>.
- 38 "Amending the Enforcement Decree of the Foreign Investment Promotion Act." UNCTAD Investment Policy Hub. UNCTAD, August 5, 2020. <https://investmentpolicy.unctad.org/investment-policy-monitor/asures/3584/korea-republic-of-amending-the-enforcement-decree-of-the-foreign-investment-promotion-act>.
- 39 "Budget 2020-2021: Overview." Budget 2020-21. Department of the Treasury, October 6, 2020. <https://budget.gov.au/2020-21/content/overview.htm>.
- 40 "Research and Development Tax Incentive." Australian Taxation Office. Australian Taxation Office, July 31, 2020. <https://www.ato.gov.au/Business/Research-and-development-tax-incentive/>.
- 41 "Foreign Tax Offset: U.S. Businesses Are Now Eligible to Claim a 43.5% Cash Rebate for R&D Costs Incurred in Australia." Swanson Reed. Swanson Reed, July 14, 2017. <https://www.swansonreed.com.au/product/45-foreign-rebate-for-australian-rd-costs-us/>.

- 42 "Digital Business Plan to Drive Australia's Economic Recovery." Prime Minister of Australia. Prime Minister of Australia, September 29, 2020. <https://www.pm.gov.au/media/digital-business-plan-drive-australias-economic-recovery>.
- 43 "Digital Business Plan to Drive Australia's Economic Recovery." Prime Minister of Australia. Prime Minister of Australia, September 29, 2020. <https://www.pm.gov.au/media/digital-business-plan-drive-australias-economic-recovery>.
- 44 Johnston, Poppy. "McCain Foods Go Big in Ballarat with Renewables." The Fifth Estate, August 28, 2020. <https://www.thefifthestate.com.au/innovation/industrial/mccain-foods-go-big-with-8-2-megawatt-renewable-system/>.
- 45 Lo, Isaac, and Sainbuan Munkhbat. "Worry Over COVID-Related 'Fire Sales' Sparks Heightened Protectionist Measures in the Asia Pacific." Asia Pacific Foundation of Canada, May 29, 2020. <https://www.asiapacific.ca/publication/worry-over-covid-related-fire-sales-sparks-heightened>.
- 46 "Tightening of the Foreign Investment Review Framework." Investment Policy Monitor . UNCTAD Investment Policy Hub, January 1, 2021. <https://investmentpolicy.unctad.org/investment-policy-monitor/asures/3624/australia-tightening-of-the-foreign-investment-review-framework>.
- 47 "Tightening of the Foreign Investment Review Framework." Investment Policy Monitor. UNCTAD Investment Policy Hub, January 1, 2021. <https://investmentpolicy.unctad.org/investment-policy-monitor/asures/3624/australia-tightening-of-the-foreign-investment-review-framework>.
- 48 "New Foreign Investment Laws in Place from 1 January 2021." PricewaterhouseCoopers. PricewaterhouseCoopers, December 14, 2020. <https://www.pwc.com.au/legal/publications/new-foreign-investment-laws.html>. Needham, Kirsty, and Scott Murdoch. "Australia Shakes up Foreign Investment Laws for National Security." Reuters. Thomson Reuters, June 4, 2020. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-australia-investment-idUSKBN23C01J>.
- 49 Kassam, Natasha. "Lowy Institute Poll 2019." Lowy Institute. Lowy Institute, June 26, 2019. <https://www.lowyinstitute.org/publications/lowy-institute-poll-2019>.
- 50 Tracey, Mollie. "Report Shows Foreign Investment Trends." Farm Weekly, July 14, 2020. <https://www.farmweekly.com.au/story/6824710/report-shows-foreign-investment-trends/>.
- 51 "Foreign Acquisitions of Farmland." Lowy Institute Poll 2020. Lowy Institute, 2020. <https://poll.lowyinstitute.org/charts/foreign-acquisitions-of-farmland/>.
- 52 "Joint Feasibility Study on a Potential Canada-ASEAN Free Trade Agreement." Global Affairs Canada. Government of Canada, March 4, 2021. https://www.international.gc.ca/trade-commerce/trade-agreements-accords-commerciaux/agr-acc/asean-anase/joint_feasibility-faisabilite_conjointe.aspx?lang=eng.
- 53 "ASEAN Economies Poised for Robust Recovery with 6% Real GDP Growth in 2021, Says GlobalData." GlobalData, February 15, 2021. <https://www.globaldata.com/asean-economies-poised-robust-recovery-6-real-gdp-growth-2021-says-globaldata/#:~:text=15%20Feb%202021-,ASEAN%20economies%20poised%20for%20robust%20recovery%20with%206%25%20real,growth%20in%202021%2C%20says%20GlobalData&text=The%20six%20largest%20ASEAN%20nations,GDP%20growth%20rates%20in%202021>.
- 54 "ASEAN Comprehensive Recovery Framework and Its Implementation Plan." ASEAN, November 12, 2020. <https://asean.org/asean-comprehensive-recovery-framework-implementation-plan/>.
- 55 "Joint Feasibility Study on a Potential Canada-ASEAN Free Trade Agreement." Global Affairs Canada. Government of Canada, March 4, 2021. https://www.international.gc.ca/trade-commerce/trade-agreements-accords-commerciaux/agr-acc/asean-anase/joint_feasibility-faisabilite_conjointe.aspx?lang=eng.
- 56 Choy, Natalie, Joseph Ricafort, and Tin May Linn. "Singapore Budget 2021: Breakdown of Revenue and Expenditure Estimates." The Straits Times. The Straits Times, February 17, 2021. <https://www.straitstimes.com/multimedia/graphics/2021/02/singapore-budget-revenue-and-spending-breakdown-2021/index.html?shell>.
- 57 Choy, Natalie, Joseph Ricafort, and Tin May Linn. "Singapore Budget 2021: Breakdown of Revenue and Expenditure Estimates." The Straits Times. The Straits Times, February 17, 2021. <https://www.straitstimes.com/multimedia/graphics/2021/02/singapore-budget-revenue-and-spending-breakdown-2021/index.html?shell>.
- 58 "Emerging Stronger Together: Supporting Our Businesses." Budget 2021. Government of Singapore, 2021. https://www.mof.gov.sg/docs/librariesprovider3/budget2021/download/pdf/fy2021_business_booklet.pdf
- 59 "Emerging Stronger Together." Budget 2021. Government of Singapore, 2021. https://www.mof.gov.sg/docs/librariesprovider3/budget2021/download/pdf/fy2021_budget_summary.pdf.

- 60 "Transforming to Seize Opportunities: Key Budget 2021 Measures to Accelerate Digital Transformation." PricewaterhouseCoopers. PricewaterhouseCoopers, 2021. <https://www.pwc.com/sg/en/tax/singapore-budget-2021/commentary/transforming-to-seize-opportunities.html>.
- 61 "Transforming to Seize Opportunities: Key Budget 2021 Measures to Accelerate Digital Transformation." PricewaterhouseCoopers. PricewaterhouseCoopers, 2021. <https://www.pwc.com/sg/en/tax/singapore-budget-2021/commentary/transforming-to-seize-opportunities.html>.
- 62 "Transforming to Seize Opportunities: Key Budget 2021 Measures to Accelerate Digital Transformation." PricewaterhouseCoopers. PricewaterhouseCoopers, 2021. <https://www.pwc.com/sg/en/tax/singapore-budget-2021/commentary/transforming-to-seize-opportunities.html>.
- 63 "Open Innovation Platform." Infocomm Media Development Authority, 2020. <https://www.imda.gov.sg/programme-listing/open-innovation-platform>.
- 64 Choy, Natalie, Joseph Ricafort, and Tin May Linn. "Singapore Budget 2021: Breakdown of Revenue and Expenditure Estimates." The Straits Times. The Straits Times, February 17, 2021. <https://www.straitstimes.com/multimedia/graphics/2021/02/singapore-budget-revenue-and-spending-breakdown-2021/index.html?shell>.
- 65 "Energy Reset." Singapore Green Plan 2030. Government of Singapore, 2021. <https://www.greenplan.gov.sg/key-focus-areas/energy-reset/>
- 66 "Budget 2021: Building a Sustainable Singapore," Government of Singapore, February 17, 2021, <http://www.gov.sg/article/budget-2021-building-a-sustainable-singapore>.
- 67 "Energy Reset," Singapore Green Plan, 2021, <https://www.greenplan.gov.sg/key-focus-areas/energy-reset/>.
- 68 "Energy Reset." Singapore Green Plan 2030. Government of Singapore, 2021. <https://www.greenplan.gov.sg/key-focus-areas/energy-reset/>
- 69 "Green Plan 2030." Budget 2021. Government of Singapore, 2021. https://www.mof.gov.sg/docs/librariesprovider3/budget2021/download/pdf/fy2021_singapore_green_plan_2030.pdf
- 70 "Green Plan 2030." Budget 2021. Government of Singapore, 2021. https://www.mof.gov.sg/docs/librariesprovider3/budget2021/download/pdf/fy2021_singapore_green_plan_2030.pdf ; Eileen Yu, "Singapore Puts Budget Focus on Transformation, Innovation," ZDNet, February 16, 2021, <https://www.zdnet.com/article/singapore-puts-budget-focus-on-transformation-innovation/>.
- 71 "Equis Announces US\$1.25 Billion Capital Raising," OTPP, November 11, 2020, <https://www.otpp.com/news/article/a/equis-announces-us-1-25-billion-capital-raising>.
- 72 "Ontario Teachers' Leads US\$360M Investment Round into Princeton Digital Group, Asia's Leading Data Center Company - Ontario Teachers' Pension Plan," October 19, 2020, <https://www.otpp.com/news/article/a/ontario-teachers-leads-us-360m-investment-round-into-princeton-digital-group-asia-s-leading-data-center-company>.
- 73 Emerging Stronger Together: Supporting Our Businesses § (2021).
- 74 "Southeast Asia Cleantech - Canadian Technology Accelerators," GAC, October 2, 2020, <https://www.tradecommissioner.gc.ca/cta-atc/singapore-singapour.aspx?lang=eng>.
- 75 "Ease of Doing Business Rankings," World Bank, 2021, <https://www.doingbusiness.org/en/rankings>.
- 76 "Singapore: Country Risk" (Import Export Solutions, March 2021), <https://import-export.societegenerale.fr/en/country/singapore/country-risk-in-investment>.
- 77 "Singapore: Country Risk" (Import Export Solutions, March 2021), <https://import-export.societegenerale.fr/en/country/singapore/country-risk-in-investment>.
- 78 "Union Budget 2021 Explained in 15 Charts," Times of India, February 1, 2021, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/business/india-business/union-budget-2021-explained-in-15-charts/articleshow/80631848.cms>.
- 79 Sejuti Das, "Budget 2021: Govt. To Set Up A Fintech Hub At Gift City," Analytics India Magazine (blog), February 1, 2021, <https://analyticsindiamag.com/budget-2021-govt-to-set-up-a-fintech-hub-at-gift-city/>.
- 80 Press Trust of India, "Canada's JAMP Pharma to Set up CoE in Hyderabad," Business Standard India, September 6, 2018, https://www.business-standard.com/article/pti-stories/canada-s-jamp-pharma-to-set-up-coe-in-hyderabad-118090601079_1.html.

- 81 Chaudhary, Archana. "U.S. Says India's Trade Policies a Barrier for New Investments - BNN Bloomberg." BNN. Bloomberg News, January 5, 2021. <https://www.bnnbloomberg.ca/u-s-says-india-s-trade-policies-a-barrier-for-new-investments-1.1544056>.
- 82 Chaudhary, Archana. "U.S. Says India's Trade Policies a Barrier for New Investments - BNN Bloomberg." BNN. Bloomberg News, January 5, 2021. <https://www.bnnbloomberg.ca/u-s-says-india-s-trade-policies-a-barrier-for-new-investments-1.1544056>.
- 83 Moncus, J.J., and Kat Devlin. "Globally, Views of Foreign Direct Investment Vary Depending on Type of Investment." Pew Research Center. Pew Research Center, August 10, 2020. <https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2020/08/10/global-ly-views-of-foreign-direct-investment-vary-depending-on-type-of-investment/>.
- 84 Moncus, J.J., and Kat Devlin. "Globally, Views of Foreign Direct Investment Vary Depending on Type of Investment." Pew Research Center. Pew Research Center, August 10, 2020. <https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2020/08/10/global-ly-views-of-foreign-direct-investment-vary-depending-on-type-of-investment/>.
- 85 Barry Jaruzelski and Kevin Dehoff, "Profits Down, Spending Steady: The Global Innovation 1000" (Booz & Company, October 27, 2009), <https://www.strategy-business.com/article/09404a?gko=2f550>.
- 86 Restart, Recover, and Reimagine Prosperity for All Canadians." Innovation for a better Canada. Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada, December 11, 2020. <https://www.ic.gc.ca/eic/site/062.nsf/eng/00118.html#s-3.4.1.2>.
- 87 Sean Silcoff, "Booming Canadian Biotech Sector on Track for Record Year after Raising \$1-Billion in Venture Capital so Far in 2020," The Globe and Mail, November 26, 2020, <https://www.theglobeandmail.com/business/article-canadian-bio-technology-sector-raised-103-billion-so-far-in-202/>.
- 88 "Sunovion Pharmaceuticals to Acquire Cynapsus Therapeutics," Business Wire, August 31, 2016, <https://www.business-wire.com/news/home/20160831006494/en/Sunovion-Pharmaceuticals-to-Acquire-Cynapsus-Therapeutics>.
- 89 "Restart, Recover, and Reimagine Prosperity for All Canadians." Innovation for a better Canada. Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada, December 11, 2020. <https://www.ic.gc.ca/eic/site/062.nsf/eng/00118.html>.
- 90 State of the Canadian Aerospace Industry 2019 - Canadian Aerospace and Defence Industry" (ISED Canada, June 11, 2019), https://www.ic.gc.ca/eic/site/ad-ad.nsf/eng/h_ad03964.html.
- 91 "Canada Ranked OECD's Most Educated Country," InvestOntario, November 22, 2018, <http://www.investontario.ca/spotlights/canada-ranked-oecd-s-most-educated-country>.
- 92 Frédéric Tomesco, "Boisbriand Lands Mitsubishi Facility, Eyes 250 Jobs over Five Years," Montreal Gazette, September 19, 2019, <https://montrealgazette.com/business/boisbriand-to-get-new-mitsubishi-engineering-and-product-development-centre>.
- 93 Restart, Recover, and Reimagine Prosperity for All Canadians." Innovation for a better Canada. Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada, December 11, 2020. <https://www.ic.gc.ca/eic/site/062.nsf/eng/00118.html#s-3.4.1.2>.
- 94 "OECD Investment Policy Responses to COVID-19", OECD, June 4 2020, <http://www.oecd.org/coronavirus/policy-responses/oecd-investment-policy-responses-to-covid-19-4be0254d/>
- 95 "Global Foreign Direct Investment Fell by 42% in 2020, Outlook Remains Weak." UNCTAD, January 24, 2021. <https://unctad.org/news/global-foreign-direct-investment-fell-42-2020-outlook-remains-weak>.
- 96 "Canada: A Global Competitor." FDI Report 2019. Invest Canada, 2020. <https://fdi2019.investcanada.ca/canadas-advantage/global-competitor>.
- 97 Friedman, Gabriel. "Canadian Government Invokes National Security to Block Chinese Takeover of Nunavut Gold Mine." Financial Post. Financial Post, December 22, 2020. <https://financialpost.com/commodities/mining/canada-blocks-china-shandong-gold-mining-buying-tmac>.
- 98 "CNOOC Limited Enters Into Definitive Agreement to Acquire Nexen Inc." Cision Canada, December 26, 2018. <https://www.newswire.ca/news-releases/cnooc-limited-enters-into-definitive-agreement-to-acquire-nexen-inc-510499781.html>.
- 99 Ana Komnenic, "China: The World's Biggest Energy Consumer and Producer," Mining.Com (blog), February 4, 2014, <https://www.mining.com/china-the-worlds-biggest-energy-consumer-and-producer-72513/>.
- 100 "China Is Now the World's Largest Net Importer of Petroleum and Other Liquid Fuels," U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), March 24, 2014, <https://www.eia.gov/todayinenergy/detail.php?id=15531>.

- 101 "Japex to Boost Output at Oil Sands Project with Nexen," The Financial Post, December 14, 2012, <https://financialpost.com/commodities/energy/japex-to-boost-output-at-oil-sands-project-with-nexen>.
- 102 "Japex to Boost Output at Oil Sands Project with Nexen," The Financial Post, December 14, 2012, <https://financialpost.com/commodities/energy/japex-to-boost-output-at-oil-sands-project-with-nexen>.
- 103 Michael Cole, "BentallGreenOak Buying Avex Building in Tokyo," Mingtiandi, January 10, 2021, <https://www.mingtian-di.com/real-estate/finance-real-estate/bentallgreenoak-buying-avex-building-in-tokyo/>.
- 104 Roodgally Senatus, "BentallGreenOak Doubles Dry Powder to \$12bn, Plans Japanese Push," REFI US, October 27, 2020, <https://www.bentallgreenoak.com/pdf/media/news-2020-10-28.pdf>.
- 105 "2019 National Opinion Poll" (Asia Pacific Foundation of Canada, 2019), https://www.asiapacific.ca/sites/default/files/filefield/nop_report-final_0.pdf.
- 106 "CPP Investments Announces US\$100 Million Equity Investment into Chi-Med." CPP Investments, November 17, 2020. <https://www.cppinvestments.com/public-media/headlines/2020/cpp-investments-announces-us100-million-equity-investment-into-chi-med>.
- 107 "Canada's Top 10 Pension Funds: Helping Drive National Prosperity." Investing for Canada on the World Stage. The Boston Consulting Group, 2012. <https://hoopp.com/docs/default-source/newsroom-library/research/top-10-pension-funds-in-canada.pdf>.
- 108 "The Top 10: Investing for Canada on the World Stage" (Boston Consulting Group, June 2016), <https://hoopp.com/docs/default-source/newsroom-library/research/top-10-pension-funds-in-canada>.
- 109 "Pension Funds in Figures" (OECD, June 2020), <https://www.oecd.org/pensions/Pension-Funds-in-Figures-2020.pdf>.
- 110 Barbara Shecter, "CPPIB Chief Mark Machin Sees 'wall of Money' Headed to Infrastructure Investments," The Financial Post, December 15, 2020, <https://financialpost.com/news/fp-street/cppib-chief-mark-machin-sees-wall-of-money-headed-to-infrastructure-investments>.
- 111 Paula Sambo, "'Some of Our Companies Won't Make It': Canada's Pension Funds Prepare for a Post-Coronavirus World," Financial Post, April 16, 2020, <https://financialpost.com/news/fp-street/canadas-pension-funds-prepare-for-post-virus-world>.
- 112 British Columbia Investment Management Corporation, "CEOs of Eight Leading Canadian Pension Plan Investment Managers Call on Companies and Investors to Help Drive Sustainable and Inclusive Economic Growth," Newswire, November 25, 2020, <https://www.newswire.ca/news-releases/ceos-of-eight-leading-canadian-pension-plan-investment-managers-call-on-companies-and-investors-to-help-drive-sustainable-and-inclusive-economic-growth-844608554.html>.
- 113 British Columbia Investment Management Corporation, "CEOs of Eight Leading Canadian Pension Plan Investment Managers Call on Companies and Investors to Help Drive Sustainable and Inclusive Economic Growth," Newswire, November 25, 2020, <https://www.newswire.ca/news-releases/ceos-of-eight-leading-canadian-pension-plan-investment-managers-call-on-companies-and-investors-to-help-drive-sustainable-and-inclusive-economic-growth-844608554.html>.
- 114 "A Silver Lining with a Golden Future: ESG in 2020," ESG Global Advisors, December 2020, <https://www.esgglobaladvisors.com>.
- 115 "Environmental Social and Governance (ESG) Investing," OECD, 2020, <http://www.oecd.org/finance/esg-investing.htm>.
- 116 Ørsted A/S, "Ørsted Brings in CDPOQ and Cathay PE as Investors in the Greater Changhua 1 Offshore Wind Farm," GlobeNewswire, December 28, 2020, <https://www.globenewswire.com/news-release/2020/12/28/2150951/0/en/%C3%98rsted-brings-in-CDPOQ-and-Cathay-PE-as-investors-in-the-Greater-Changhua-1-Offshore-Wind-Farm.html>.
- 117 Ørsted A/S, "Ørsted Brings in CDPOQ and Cathay PE as Investors in the Greater Changhua 1 Offshore Wind Farm," GlobeNewswire, December 28, 2020, <https://www.globenewswire.com/news-release/2020/12/28/2150951/0/en/%C3%98rsted-brings-in-CDPOQ-and-Cathay-PE-as-investors-in-the-Greater-Changhua-1-Offshore-Wind-Farm.html>.
- 118 Urban locales are defined herein census sub-divisions that are located within census metropolitan agglomerations or census agglomerations.
- 119 Government of Canada, "What is a Supercluster?" <https://www.ic.gc.ca/eic/site/093.nsf/eng/00017.html> Accessed February 26, 2021
- 120 "DiDi Launches Labs in Toronto, Expanding Global Research Network to Canada" Business NewsWire, November 19 2018, <https://www.businesswire.com/news/home/20181119005834/en/DiDi-Launches-Labs-in-Toronto-Expanding-Global-Research-Network-to-Canada>

- 121 Summary of provincial and territorial research and development (R&D) tax credits" Government of Canada, accessed March 1 2021, <https://www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency/services/scientific-research-experimental-development-tax-incentive-program/summary-provincial-territorial-research-development-tax-credits-december-31-2016.html#lbrt>
- 122 Khettiya Jittapong and Jeffrey Jones, "Thai PTTEP Buys \$2.3 Billion Stake in Statoil Oil Sands," Reuters, November 23, 2010, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-statoil-pttep-canada-oil-idUSTRE6AM0UI20101123>.
- 123 "NetEase Launches Game Studio in Montréal, Canada," NetEase, July 22, 2019, <http://ir.netease.com/news-releases/news-release-details/netease-launches-game-studio-montreal-canada>.
- 124 Pauline Stern and Isaac Lo, "Assessing the Risks to Canadian Investments in the Asia Pacific in the COVID-19 Era," Asia Pacific Foundation of Canada, July 7, 2020, <https://www.asiapacific.ca/publication/assessing-risks-canadian-investments-asia-pacific-covid-19>.
- 125 RMZ Corp, "RMZ Divests 18% of Their Real Assets Worth US\$2 Billion to Brookfield," Newswire, December 7, 2020, <https://www.prnewswire.com/in/news-releases/rmz-divests-18-of-their-real-assets-worth-us-2-billion-to-brookfield-888334617.html>.



ASIA PACIFIC
FOUNDATION
OF CANADA

FONDATION
ASIE PACIFIQUE
DU CANADA