

The equivalent disaggregation for services imports is presented in table 2.12.

Table 2.12
Canadian Services Imports from the EU
(in percentage terms)

Year	Travel Payments	Freight and Shipping Payments	Business Services Payments	Government Transactions: Payments	Total Service Imports
1980	21.6	41.2	19.1	18.1	100.0
1981	18.5	42.6	22.9	15.9	100.0
1982	20.0	36.8	27.6	15.5	100.0
1983	24.4	37.5	23.5	14.6	100.0
1984	26.4	38.9	22.5	12.2	100.0
1985	26.8	37.5	26.8	9.0	100.0
1986	25.9	34.7	30.2	9.1	100.0
1987	27.2	33.6	29.0	10.2	100.0
1988	28.0	32.7	30.2	9.1	100.0
1989	26.4	31.9	32.5	9.1	100.0
1990	31.9	33.0	26.1	9.0	100.0
1991	26.6	32.7	31.0	9.8	100.0
1992	29.1	31.5	29.8	9.6	100.0
1993	28.0	33.1	30.6	8.3	100.0
1994	27.0	32.7	35.0	5.3	100.0
1995	28.7	35.1	31.3	4.9	100.0
1996	29.4	35.5	30.1	5.0	100.0

Source: Statistics Canada CANSIM matrices 2335 and 2336

Service import disaggregated categories paint a rather different picture from imports though. In travel payments, percentages of totals remained roughly level over the period, as did freight and shipping payments from around 1983 onwards, but while business services payments rose modestly, government payments abroad fell quite substantially.

The main messages from tables 2.11 and 2.12 are that the business services sector is probably of greatest strategic importance to Canada-EU services trade, but it is also apparent that transportation services are of considerable importance, and that the freight and shipping industry is becoming less important in the figures (but perhaps just as important from a strategic perspective).

Tables 2.13 and 2.14 now look at the disaggregated figures as a percentage of Canada's world services exports and imports in these categories. From table 2.13, travel receipts seem to range between around 10 to 18 percent of total travel receipts, with notable lows in the mid-1980s, which were probably related to the fall off in transatlantic bookings after the Scottish air disaster. Since the early 1980s, freight and shipping receipts have stayed fairly static, at between approximately 15 to 20 percent of total Canadian freight and shipping receipts. Business services receipts from the EU have been