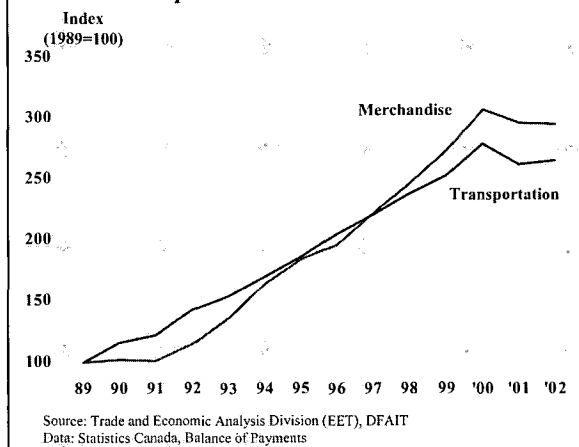


Table 2.3.1
Canada's Travel Trade with the U.S.

	Millions of current dollars			CAGR*, %			Share of World, %		
	1989	1994	2002	1989-94	1994-02	1989-02	1989	1994	2002
Exports	4,118	5,469	10,310	5.84	8.25	7.31	61.65	57.22	61.62
Imports	6,732	9,044	10,991	6.08	2.47	3.84	68.51	66.12	59.14
Balance	-2,614	-3,576	-681	N/A	N/A	N/A	83.06	86.80	36.75

* Compound annual growth rate

Source: Statistics Canada, Balance of Payments

Figure 2.3.7
Canada's Merchandise Trade and Transportation Trade with the U.S.


As for every major category of services trade, with the exception of government services, growth between 1989 and 1994 significantly outstripped growth since 1994 which is a reflection of the strong economic recovery in the early 1990s and the economic slowdown in the U.S. since 2000. It is notable that in both periods export growth outpaced import growth resulting in a positive trade balance in 1999 and in two out of the three years since then. Canada had not held a trade surplus with the U.S. in Transportation Services since 1954.

Most Canada-U.S. transportation trade is land-based which accounts for 60.3 percent of receipts and 45.7 percent of payments and is also the driver behind Canada's positive trade balance in recent years. The relatively low share of the U.S. in both exports (52.9 percent in

2002) and imports (38.8 percent in 2002) is a result of the high level of non-North American ownership in the marine shipping industry as well as travel by international airlines.

Commercial Services, at 51.9 percent, account for the largest share of Canadian service exports to the U.S. and with an average annual growth of 9.7 percent, it is also the fastest growing sector. At 59.3 percent, commercial services also account for the majority of Canadian services imports and while not growing as fast as exports, at 8.1 percent they have been the

Figure 2.3.8
Distribution of Transportation Services by Mode
