

was carried out. United States imports were increased by \$ 885 million for trade definition, most of which was for Canadian exports of electricity that the United States includes in services, i.e. not in merchandise trade. Canadian exports were decreased by \$ 403 million because of special automotive tooling charges and of exports of contractors' equipment and tools that are leased and are not included in the United States merchandise import statistics.

Starting in January 1982, the Bureau of the Census has published import statistics on a Customs value basis in lieu of a free alongside ship (f.a.s.) basis. In the case of overland shipments from Canada, the f.a.s. value of imports included costs incurred in bringing the merchandise from the point of origin to the Canadian border point. As a result, the transportation charges adjustment has been reduced by \$ 800 million over 1981 to a level of \$ 69 million, to account for transportation costs included in United States imports of fertilizers.

Further, there was no valuation adjustment on United States imports as the Customs valuation reflects the transactions value as closely as possible.

Data users should note that beginning in 1981, the Canadian import values used in the reconciliation include imports from the Virgin Islands. Imports from Puerto Rico have been included since January 1976.

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