*A reduction of Canadian imports by US\$1.5 billion for goods priced above transaction value. This substantial increase over the 1983 adjustment of US\$0.8 billion was primarily attributable to the non-electrical machinery industry.

*An addition of nearly US\$1.0 billion to United States imports for trade definition, chiefly to account for United States imports of electricity from Canada.

*A reduction of United States imports by US\$0.6 billion for timing. Though significant, this adjustment was far smaller in absolute terms than in 1983 (US\$1.3 billion), when a change in the criterion for determining the month of importation took place in the United States.

6. <u>1</u>	tatistic					
			46.4			

0.8. Imports are measured on a Custome basis, except between 1976 and 1981 inclusive where imports were measured on a free alongside anip (f.a.s.) basis. Note: Each figure is rounded independentif.

Reconciliation of merchandise trade data for Canada and the United States shows that Canada and a record surplus of USSIE.4 million with the United States in 1984. The previous record of USSIE.7 billion was set in 1983.

The higher surplus was a result of a larger increase in exports (+US\$12.3 billion) than in imports (+US\$8.5 billion). The growth of Canada's surplus in 1963 and followed a similar pattern. Exports to the United States road by US\$7.0 billion and imports from that country expanded by 63.0 billion.

The largest reconciliation adjustments of the 1984 published values wore as follows:

*AN abdition of 0395.2 billion to United States exports, representing a residual estimate for non-receipt of export documents. In absolute terms this adjustment was slightly higher than the one made in 1983 (US\$5.1 billion) but as a percentage of the published value it dropped from 13.3% in 1983 to 11.3% last year.

(3.3% of the published todal), larger than the 1983 figure of / US\$1.5 billion (2.7% of the published value).