

Japan's share increased from 3.4% in 1979 to 5.8% in 1983. Imports from other countries reached a high of 18.1% of total imports in 1981 but decreased to 14.7% in 1983, the decline in imports of crude petroleum being a significant factor.

Exports to all countries in 1983 increased 7.6% or \$6.4 billion over 1982. Exports to the United States rose 15.0% or \$8.6 billion. Exports to Japan were up about 4.0% or \$0.2 billion. Exports to the United Kingdom decreased by \$0.2 billion, to other EEC countries declined by \$0.5 billion and to other countries were down by \$1.6 billion. The US share of Canada's exports increased from 67.8% in 1979 to 72.9% in 1983, the highest share recorded in the last 35 years. The shares of the United Kingdom and other EEC countries decreased. Japan's share was 5.2% in 1983, down from 6.2% in 1979. Canada's exports to other countries amounted to \$13.0 billion, or 14.3% of total exports, down from 18.4% in 1980.

21.5.4 Reconciled data of trade with the United States

After adjusting for conceptual differences which normally add to the balance calculated from Canadian data, the reconciled trade surplus with the United States measured US\$9.7 billion in 1982, up substantially from the reconciled trade surplus of US\$0.6 billion in 1979 (Table 21.7). The large increase in the trade surplus was due mainly to a 14.6% decrease in imports from the United States in 1982.

21.5.5 Statistics and definitions

Canada's external trade statistics are tabulated from copies of administrative documents collected by customs offices at ports across Canada. The Customs Act requires that each time goods are imported into or exported from Canada a document be filed with customs giving such descriptions of the goods and details of the transaction as are required for customs administration. It follows that the method of compilation of external trade statistics is determined and limited to some extent by customs regulations and procedures.

Statistics on trade in electricity and on exports of crude petroleum and natural gas are collected by Statistics Canada.

Concepts and definitions used in the compilation of external trade statistics are published in *Summary of external trade* (Statistics Canada 65-001). Among them are the following:

System of trade. Canadian statistics are tabulated according to the general system of trade. Thus imports include all goods which have crossed Canada's geographical boundary, whether they are entered through customs for immediate use in Canada or stored in bonded customs warehouses. Domestic exports include goods grown, extracted or manufactured in Canada (including goods of foreign

origin which have been materially transformed in Canada). Re-exports are exports of goods of foreign origin which have not been materially transformed in Canada (including goods withdrawn for export from bonded customs warehouses).

Coverage. Merchandise trade includes only goods which add to or subtract from the stock of material resources in Canada as a result of their movement across the Canadian border.

Valuation. The theoretical requirement is that values of exports should reflect f.o.b. (free on board) selling price at the place of production (a mine site or factory). Transportation and other costs from the place of production to the ports of export should be excluded. In practice, the values recorded from some export transactions include transportation costs to the ports of export or to the final destinations. Export values of automotive products reflect intercompany transfer price.

Values recorded for imports should be based on f.o.b. selling price at the place of production (a mine site or factory) in the country of export. Measures are taken to conform to this requirement for import shipments, each of \$100,000 or more. But these measures are not extended to import shipments each valued at less than \$100,000 and which may thus include transportation and other costs. Values recorded for import transactions between affiliated companies and each valued at less than \$100,000 reflect fair market values, the wholesale values of imports in the country of export. Values of import transactions are sometimes reassessed by Customs; the reassessed values of such import transactions are recorded if they are each valued at less than \$100,000. However, such reassessing occurs infrequently. Imports of automotive products from the United States are recorded at values based on the intercompany transfer price.

Trading partner attribution. Imports are attributed to the country from which the goods were first consigned directly to Canada, whether or not this is the country of origin. An exception is made for goods from Central or South America consigned to Canada from the United States; such imports are credited to the country of origin.

Exports are attributed to the country which is the last known destination of the goods at the time of export. (Many primary products are shipped to entrepôt points, particularly in Europe, for re-export to the ultimate destination which is unknown when the goods leave Canada.) The country classification employed by Statistics Canada is designed for purposes of economic geography and therefore does not reflect the views or intentions of the federal government on international issues of recognition, sovereignty or jurisdiction.

Reconciliation. Because of differences in concepts and collection procedures, Canada's trade statistics