

ACC SUB-COMMITTEE ON STATISTICAL ACTIVITIES
Twenty-sixth session
Geneva, 6-10 April 1992
Item 2(b) of the provisional agenda

SA/1992/4
16 March 1992

POLICIES AND PRACTICES IN THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
CONCERNING ADJUSTING NATIONALLY SUPPLIED DATA

Improving the quality and comparability of
merchandise trade data and estimates
among international organizations
Part III

by

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade



Improving the Quality and Comparability of Merchandise
Trade Data and Estimates Among
International Organizations

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GATT
December 1991



Table of Contents

	<u>Page</u>
I. Objectives	1
II. Distinguishing adjustments from estimates	1
III. Sources of data	2
IV. Adjustments to nationally supplied data	3
V. Other potential areas of adjustments	7
VI. Conclusions	9
ANNEX 1. Specific adjustments reported by IMF	
ANNEX 2. Situations where adjustments could be undertaken - extracted from IMF reports	
ANNEX 3. Extracts from the monthly bulletin of statistics produced by UNSO	
ANNEX 4. Coverage of international merchandise trade statistics in selected countries	
ANNEX 5. Exports and imports of EC(12) countries	
ANNEX 6. Total exports and imports by EC's member countries and by sources, 1990	
ANNEX 7. Comparison of foreign statistics as published by International Organizations, 1990	
ANNEX 8. Selected countries. Total imports (exports) and imports (exports) of transactions not classified elsewhere (SITC 9/Rev.2) in 1989	

Improving the Quality and Comparability of Merchandise
Trade Data and Estimates Among
International Organizations

Part III⁽¹⁾

I. Objective:

The objective of this project is for international organizations to reach agreement among themselves to publish the same figures (values only) for the same countries referring to the same year. More specifically, it is to have international organizations publish the same annual total imports and exports to and from world for the same country for reference year t-1 and earlier years, at the outset.

When agreement cannot be reached, hopefully for very valid reasons; users at large should, at the very least, be provided with the tools to reconcile these differences as well as explanations as to why these differences by international organizations exist in the first place.

II. Distinguishing adjustments from estimates

From the comments received thus far from several international organizations, it is clear that the distinction between adjustments and estimates is not readily apparent. In requesting input from international organizations, it was in regard to adjustments only.

In order to conform to international trade statistics concepts and definitions promulgated by the UN (Series M No.52, Rev.1), adjustments to nationally reported merchandise trade data are

(1) This is the third paper on this subject. The first two were produced earlier this year and circulated to international organizations.

often a necessity. At this time, only the more important types of adjustments (e.g. inclusions and/or exclusions) are being considered. For example, these adjustments cover gold, military goods, vessels and aircraft, foreign aid, barter exchanges, bunkers, free trade zones, government transactions, drilling rigs.

The issue of estimating for missing data is a separate one. This involves the different techniques for filling data gaps, deriving missing high frequency data and completing uncurrent data cells. Interpolation, distribution and extrapolation techniques as well as counterpart trade data are used in this regard. This specific issue is being addressed separately by the World Bank. A paper outlining an approach for consideration by international organizations should be available shortly.

III. Sources of data

Among the major collectors of trade statistics, one can identify UNSO, Eurostat, OECD, IMF and FAO. Of these, three of them; namely, UNSO, Eurostat and OECD collect and publish the full range of commodities. FAO specializes in the food and agriculture area while the IMF collects more aggregated trade data. GATT is classified at this time as a user rather than a collector; however, it intends in the future to make use of the tariff line level of detail it collects to fill data gaps.

From another point of view, the collectors of statistics can be distinguished in terms of country coverage. UNSO and FAO have a universal coverage while IMF covers only its members countries. EUROSTAT covers the EC and in future EFTA, while OECD is covering developed countries only.

If one combines country coverage with the level of commodity detail collected, some duplication of efforts is readily apparent among UNSO, OECD and EUROSTAT; and more so, once GATT enters the picture.

IV. Adjustments to nationally supplied data

It could be argued that national statistical offices being the best positioned organizations, adjustments to national trade data should rest solely with them. From this perspective, one could say that as statisticians with international organizations, we have done our job once the standard international concepts and definitions have been developed, in collaboration with national statistical offices, and these have been promulgated. However, it must be recognized that the extent to which national merchandise trade concepts and definitions can be incorporated into national Customs directives and procedures vary greatly from country to country.

However, one should not disregard the fact that many statistical offices are strapped for resources and that their publication programme in this area is monthly. Making the type of adjustments referred to earlier require time and resources. Furthermore, one should not reject off-hand that any improvement in this area would not be accepted. Politicians and economic analysts trust the work of statisticians since they are supposedly the experts in the field of statistics.

Another point of view, is that any adjustments to nationally supplied data, if they are to be published, should meet the approval of the national government in question. Should this be the case, one can expect, in general, little progress to be achieved in this area as national governments will want the full detail behind the estimates before approving them. Furthermore, these could always be disputed whatever the motive. Even reaching agreement on some items may be time-consuming as well as providing the basis for further non-comparability in statistics since not all countries would object or agree to the same types of adjustments.

Still others, may point to the rôle of statisticians in international organizations which is to provide the best possible quality data while improving the comparability across countries

and over time. In this regard, our responsibility lies in providing users at large with detailed documentation as to the adjustments done and the supporting figures.

There is no question that standard international trade concepts and definitions are required and essential. However, if these are not applied on a consistent basis across countries and overtime, then standardization is lost. If, as statisticians, we are left with only moral suasion and at the mercy of the suppliers of data, who in turn may be constrained in their action because of budgetary, political and/or economic reasons; then our efforts to produce quality and comparable data are somewhat counter-productive.

Then, how can we object to organizations who wish to meet the special needs of their member countries and, in doing so, depart from the international trade concepts and definitions, if in the first place we don't make every effort to implement the standards we ourselves are promulgating.

Furthermore, trade statistics should not be examined in isolation of the overall framework of national accounts. The efforts to improve the quality of trade statistics will also impact on the Income and Expenditure Accounts, the Balance of Payments Accounts, the Input and Output Tables, including domestic disappearance compilations.

From a professional point of view, we are more than compilers of reported data. We have a duty to ourselves and to users at large to compile and disseminate the best series of data which in our opinion as professional statisticians reflect reality as we see it. That does not obviate the need to have available for other purposes, a data base of trade statistics as reported by national governments. The two are not incompatible. In fact, the incompatibility occurs when on the one hand we spend time and effort at developing and promulgating standards, and on the other hand, more or less accept what is supplied to us without due regard for the concepts and definitions we have established in the first place.

From the responses received, only three international organizations perform adjustments, of the type described above, on a regular basis for publication. These are the FAO, IMF and GATT. The other international organizations generally limit their involvement to the conversion of national currency into U.S. dollars or EUs, the aggregation of data, and to the transcoding of data to other nomenclatures. Of course, all international organizations are involved in the preparation of estimates for missing trade as well as in the compilation of regional totals, sometimes on a unique system of trade. These changes are seen more as improving the data rather than rendering them in line with international trade concepts and definitions, as nationally reported data are not adjusted.

In the information received from FAO, the details relate to both adjustments and estimations. However, it is important to review their strategy. The following are quotes from its submission.

"The strength of the trade databank lies in the deep knowledge FAO has acquired of data sources over the years",

"In many cases, however, the customs' records do not include concessional trade (food aid of various types), barter exchanges or border trade; as these types of trade are often very relevant, some years ago FAO decided to supplement customs' returns with information from other sources in order to assess total trade. In a few cases financial records compiled by banks for the purposes of import and export financing or for the control of transfers of currencies supplement or replace customs returns".

"Even when national classifications are based on international classifications the coverage is cross checked against the information resulting from reports by trading partners to verify their adherence to the standard concepts and definitions; whenever deviations are identified, the link is appropriately modified".

"The policy of the Organization has always been to maintain a complete databank on agriculture both in terms of commodities and countries. This implies that when official figures are not available and/or not complete and reliable, data based on other sources or estimates are introduced for the sake of completeness".

"The main output of the system is the databank itself at commodity (1165 products) and country/territory (192 territorial units) levels. In the FAO system, aggregates of country and commodities are not stored but are automatically calculated on demand to ensure consistency of information at micro and macro levels".

FAO is also planning to accompany their data by more refined quality indicators than those so far in use. The summary table below would provide users at large with information as to the share of each type of data in total agricultural trade.

Share of each type of data in Total Agricultural Trade

		EXPORTS			IMPORTS		
		1985	1989	1990	1985	1989	1990
		----- (percentages) -----					
WORLD	a	96.7	95.4	89.6	91.9	90.6	84.1
	b	0.4	2.7	4.7	2.9	6.9	8.9
	c	2.9	1.9	5.7	5.2	2.5	7.0
Developed countries	a	97.5	97.7	96.0	97.1	97.1	94.2
	b	0.4	1.0	1.5	0.6	1.7	1.7
	c	2.1	1.3	2.5	2.3	1.2	4.1
Developing countries	a	95.0	89.8	72.1	77.3	71.9	52.7
	b	0.5	6.8	13.5	9.4	22.0	31.3
	c	4.5	3.4	14.4	13.3	6.1	16.0

- a: data provided by official sources
- b: data provided by non-official sources or based on reports of trading partners
- c: FAO estimates

The second international organization making adjustments to nationally supplied trade data is the IMF. Although most of the external trade data published correspond to data provided by countries, in a number of cases, coverage or valuation adjustments are made by Fund staff as noted in the country notes (Refer to Appendix 1). These include the addition of specific commodities known not be reported in the national trade figures, the conversion of imports reported f.o.b. to c.i.f., and the conversion into U.S. dollars of individual country data reported in national currency.

The third international organization performing adjustments as defined above is GATT. Essentially, these consist of U.S. undocumented exports to Canada prior to 1990; imports and exports pertaining to Mexico's maquiladoras; the exports of ships to Liberia and Panama to reflect "Flags of Convenience"; and the allocation of military goods, gold, and other special categories of goods reported under 'non-specified destinations' to major groups of countries.

V. Other Potential Areas of Adjustments

Thus far we have identified the products and/or countries for which adjustments have been made by selected international organizations. There exists however, many other situations where adjustments could be undertaken by statisticians in order to improve conformity with U.N. standard international trade concepts and definitions and comparability across countries and over time.

Appendices 2, 3 and 4 list such examples. Appendix 2 provides examples extracted from IMF reports and point to situations where the data reported by individual countries do not conform to accepted concepts and definitions in terms of coverage of imports and exports.

Appendix 3 lists examples extracted from the U.N. Monthly Bulletin of Statistics. Most of these cover imports which are reported f.o.b. rather than c.i.f. as recommended by the U.N.

Appendix 4 extracted from individual country's publications reviews the coverage of trade statistics and more specifically their exclusions from imports and/or exports.

These examples refer to both small and large countries. In reviewing the lists, the importance of some items in the overall trade picture of individual countries is infinitesimal. They are listed to show the different types of adjustments, how common they are, and to get a sense of where the priorities lie in this area.

Of course, it can be argued that the examples listed above are but the tip of the iceberg if one is to do a complete and thorough job in having each country's international trade data conform to the U.N. international trade statistics concepts and definitions. Among the other areas not covered here are: the statistical period; the commodity classifications in use and their application; the definition of country of origin; repairs and leased equipment; low value cut-offs for imports and exports; the revisions to trade data; system of trade; trading partner attribution; etc.

However, discrepancies exist today among the different international organizations reporting international trade data for the European Community. Annex 5 compares side-by-side for 1990 the imports and exports for each member of the Community to each other as reported by UNSO, OECD and EUROSTAT.

A comparison of the EC-12 countries and total imports and exports as reported by IMF, UNSO, OECD and EUROSTAT is given in Annex 6 for 1990 with differences highlighted in Annex 7.

Finally, the importance for some countries of "transactions not classified elsewhere" (SITC Section 9 in Rev.2) is given in Annex 8 for 1989. It shows in the case of Australia and the United States that this Section accounted for 23.1% and 9.2% respectively of total exports. Other countries have also important percentages of their trade classified to this Section.

VI. Conclusions

The purpose of this initiative is to concentrate our efforts on the more important adjustments to improve the quality and comparability of merchandise trade data. By doing more in this area, it may serve as an impetus to countries at large, to conform more closely to the international trade concepts and definitions which they have developed.

As a move in this direction, I would suggest that at the meeting to be called next April by the World Bank to discuss an estimation methodology for international organizations, that time be spent to determine what can be done in the area of adjustments to improve the current situation.

Specific Adjustments Reported by IMF

Bahrain: aluminium data are not published and are reported directly by the Bahrain Monetary Agency

Barbados: the addition of re-exports since reported total exports do not include them

Belize: the addition of re-exports since reported total exports do not include them

Bolivia: total export values are adjusted downward for smelting of minerals abroad

Canada: total imports, f.o.b. are adjusted to c.i.f.

Congo: imports are adjusted to include diamond imports. As reported total imports do not include them

Czechoslovakia: imports reported f.o.b. are converted to a c.i.f. basis

Iran: the total value of exports is adjusted to include petroleum exports

Jordan: the volume of phosphates exports data which are not published, are supplied directly by the Central Bank

Kuwait: exports of crude petroleum, refined petroleum, and liquidified natural gas which are not published, are supplied directly by the Central Bank

Mexico: silver exports which are not published, are directly reported by the Bank of Mexico and included in total exports

Panama: reported total exports are adjusted to include exports and re-exports of refined petroleum

Paraguay: crude petroleum imports are reported f.o.b. and converted to c.i.f.

South Africa: value of exports, f.o.b. are adjusted to include estimates of inland freight and the value of gold exports

Venezuela: imports reported f.o.b. are converted to a c.i.f. basis

Western Samoa: published total exports do not include re-exports and are adjusted for them

Zambia: imports, c.i.f. are calculated from imports, f.o.b. by applying a freight and insurance factor

Zimbabwe: imports c.i.f. are calculated from imports, f.o.b. by applying a freight and insurance factor

N.B. Other adjustments are made including the addition of components reported separately to obtain total exports and/or total imports, and the conversion to national currency of reported U.S. dollar value.

Situations where adjustments could be undertakenExtracted from IMF Reports

Bangladesh: imports, c. & f. data include cost and freight but exclude insurance

Belgium: trade data refer to the Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union (BLEU) and exclude transactions between the two countries

Botswana: imports include duty collected

Congo: data exclude imports from other countries of the Central African Customs Union

Ecuador: total exports and banana exports are adjusted to reflect balance of payments revaluation for bananas

Ethiopia: data on imports are unadjusted for the undervaluation of crude petroleum imports

Gabon: data exclude transactions to and from other countries of the Central African Customs Union

Ghana: imports of military goods; purchase and sale of ships and aircraft; and purchase of fish from foreign fishing vessels are excluded

Greece: imports, c.i.f. exclude ships, that is, the value of ships transferred to Greek registry

India: imports exclude military goods, fissionable materials, bunkers, ships, and aircraft

Indonesia: imports and exports exclude crude petroleum

Iran: imports exclude defense imports

Korea: imports exclude goods financed by U.S. aid programs and by aid relief from private agencies

Lesotho: imports include customs duties

Libya: defence imports are excluded

Malaysia: imports of ships, aircraft, military weapons, bunkers, and ships' stores are excluded

Mexico: trade data exclude exports and imports of in-bond industries

Netherlands: data exclude an estimate of trade with the
Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union (BLEU)

Myanmar: current data exclude government imports under special
order and military goods

Oman: data exclude public sector imports

Pakistan: trade in military goods and silver bullions are
excluded

Swaziland: imports include customs duties, excises, and sales
taxes paid

Thailand: imports exclude military aid

United Arab Emirates: excluded are imports of gold and silver

Yemen Arab Rep.: imports cover only private imports

Extracts from the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics
produced by UNSO

Australia:	imports reported are f.o.b.
Bermuda:	imports reported are f.o.b.
Brazil:	imports reported are f.o.b.
Bulgaria:	imports reported are f.o.b.
Canada:	imports reported are f.o.b.
Cyprus:	imports exclude military goods
Czechoslovakia:	imports reported are f.o.b.
Dominican Republic:	imports reported are f.o.b.
Egypt:	imports exclude petroleum imported without stated value
France:	trade data include monetary gold
Germany:	imports reported are f.o.b.
Israel:	imports exclude military goods
Malaysia:	trade data exclude military imports and offshore installations of petroleum industry
Mexico:	exports include revaluation but exclude silver and goods from customs bonded warehouses
Papua New Guinea:	imports reported are f.o.b.
Paraguay:	imports reported are f.o.b.
Peru:	imports reported are f.o.b.
Poland:	imports reported are f.o.b.
Romania:	imports reported are f.o.b.
South Africa:	- imports reported are f.o.b. - exports exclude exports of gold bullion and gold coin
USSR:	imports reported are f.o.b.
United Kingdom:	trade data include monetary gold
Zambia:	imports reported are f.o.b.
Zimbabwe:	imports reported are f.o.b.

Coverage of International Merchandise Trade Statistics
in Selected Countries

The following information has been extracted from individual country's publications. It attempts to show the divergencies that exist between current practices and the U.N. international trade statistics concepts and definitions in Statistical Papers Series M No.52, Rev.1. It does not represent a ranking or list of priorities and trade coverage of individual countries is not necessarily complete.

Bahamas (General trade)

Exports exclude exports of stores for ships and aircrafts.

Canada (General trade)

- Canadian imports are valued f.o.b., place of direct shipment to Canada
- excluded are purchases or sales of bunker supplies and stores for ships or aircraft engaged in international traffic

China (General trade)

Excluded are:

- ships' and aircraft's bunkers and stores
- goods under entrepôt trade without entering China's territory.

Finland (General trade)

The following goods are excluded from statistics:

- conveyance used in international traffic
- fuel, provisions and other equipment for use in international transport
- products of fishing taken from international waters by Finnish fishermen
- goods placed in maintenance stores of airline companies, with the exception of those of domestic airlines.

France (Special trade); (General for petroleum products only)

Excluded are:

- bunkers fuels and ship's and aircraft's stores
- exports from duty free shops in ports and airports.

Guatemala (Special trade)

Excluded are bunker fuel and ships' stores.

Greece (Special trade)

Excluded from exports are goods excluded in Annex B, Regulation 1736/75 of the EEC.

Hong Kong (General trade)

Excluded are:

- ship's stores including bunker fuel for use by or consumption on board the vessel on which the stores are carried; aircraft stores, including aviation fuel carried in the tanks of an aircraft for use by that aircraft
- articles imported or exported under an accordance with an A.T.A. Carnet.

India (General trade)

Excluded from imports:

- ship's stores
- "prescribed substances" under Atomic Energy Act, 1962.

Ireland (General trade)

Excluded from trade statistics are:

- fish landings by foreign vessels arriving direct from territorial waters;
- ships stores and bunkers for use on the carrying vessel
- products used under agreements providing for common measures for the protection of persons and the environment
- exports, by way of relief, of goods purchased in this country by the Government or by Irish charitable organizations.

Israel (General trade)

- included are personal imports and exports; that is, personal effect of new immigrants, of returning residents, of foreign diplomats and of immigrants
- excluded are ballast and dunnage supplied to foreign ships in Israel ports (exports) and to Israeli ships in foreign ports (imports).

Japan (General trade)

Excluded are:

- ship's and aircraft's stores
- specific goods cleared through customs by Air Way Bill, etc.
- trade in fish from high seas.

Jordan (Special trade)

Excluded are certain categories of military equipment.

Korea, Rep. of (General trade)

- exports include goods manufactured by bonded factories or free export zones
- imports include goods for use at bonded factories or free export zones after introduced to these areas
- excluded are goods of A.T.A. Carnet, supplies for vessels and aircraft.

Kuwait (Special trade)

Exports exclude materials sold on board of foreign ships.

Macau (General trade)

- excluded are goods imported or exported by social organizations such as "Red Cross".

Malawi (General trade)

Excluded are fuel uplifts and stores purchased by foreign aircraft.

New Zealand (General trade)

Excluded are fish and other sea products landed in New Zealand from either extra-territorial waters or the high seas by New Zealand vessels.

Norway (General trade)

Excluded from imports are:

- the catch outside the territorial waters of fishing expeditions under the Norwegian flag
- bunkers.

Excluded from exports are:

- equipment and other supplies delivered to oil platforms or aircraft in foreign trade
- provisions, bunkers and equipment delivered to foreign ships and aircraft in Norwegian harbour.

Panama (Special trade)

- excluded are materials sold on board of foreign ships.

Portugal (Special trade)

Excluded are:

- imports and exports of electricity
- imports and exports of merchandise which is included in the list of exclusions in Annex B of EC Rule No. 1736/75 of the Council of 24 June in its version of EC Rule No. 3396/84 of the Commission of 3 December.

Singapore (General trade)

Excluded are:

- fish and other marine produce landed by Singapore and Peninsular Malaysian registered vessels direct from sea.

Saudi Arabia (Special trade)

Imports exclude military equipment such as guns, tanks, planes, etc.

Syria (Special trade)

Excluded are:

- goods deemed to be secret
- bunker fuel and ships' stores for vessels of all origins.

Taiwan (General trade)

Imports exclude:

- materials used solely for the ships, aircraft or other means of conveyance engaged in international trade
- relief articles.

Tonga (General trade)

Excluded are:

- imports of fish and other sea products landed in Tonga from either extra-territorial waters or the high seas by Tongan vessels
- exports of goods for foreign aid projects.

Union Economique Belgo-Luxembourgeoise (Special trade)

Excluded are:

- goods relating to emergency measures for devastated regions
- goods acquired from foreign forces stationed within the country.

United Arab Emirates (General trade)

Excluded are:

- U.A.E. ships and aircraft stores purchased abroad or at national ports
- fish, and other natural sea products taken by the U.A.E. ships and brought directly to national ports
- goods imported or exported as economic aids or grants.

United Kingdom (General trade)

Excluded are:

- sea-going vessels and aircraft sold or purchased while abroad, details of which have therefore not been notified to Customs
- stores and fuel as follows:
 - (i) on board ships, aircraft and vehicles and intended for consumption en route
 - (ii) ships' and aircraft stores, unless ex-warehouse, or subject to CAP requirements or licence, exported as cargo in transit to specific vessels or aircraft overseas.

United States (General trade)

- excluded are bunker fuels and other supplies and equipment for use on departing vessels, planes, or other carriers engaged in foreign trade.

Imports, 1990 (Million dollars)

Exports, 1990 (Million dollars)

Imports, 1990 (Million dollars)					Exports, 1990 (Million dollars)							
Into:	From:	Comtrade			From:	To:	Comtrade			Comtrade	Comtrade	OECD
Reporter	Partner	Comtrade	OECD	- OECD	Reporter	Partner	Comtrade	OECD	Eurostat	- OECD	- Eurostat	- Eurostat
BELGIUM-LUX	EEC	87993	87923	70	BELGIUM-LUX	EEC	89008	88907	95615	102	-6607	-6709
	DENMARK	743	742	2		DENMARK	1058	1036	1128	2	-70	-72
	FRANCE	19068	19018	50		FRANCE	23933	23870	25397	63	-1464	-1521
	GERMANY, FR	28714	28796	-82		GERMANY, FR	25093	25159	27523	-66	-2429	-2363
	GREECE	185	185	0		GREECE	720	718	741	2	-21	-24
	IRELAND	719	718	1		IRELAND	440	438	472	2	-33	-34
	ITALY	5425	5411	14		ITALY	7749	7729	9273	20	-1524	-1544
	NETHERLANDS	21122	21067	55		NETHERLANDS	16113	16070	17652	42	-1539	-1582
	PORTUGAL	456	455	1		PORTUGAL	829	827	1034	2	-205	-207
	SPAIN	1620	1615	4		SPAIN	2814	2807	2595	7	219	212
	UK	9942	9917	25		UK	10259	10232	9799	27	460	433
DENMARK	EEC	16246	16394	-348	DENMARK	EEC	17082	18341	18657	-1259	-1575	-316
	BELGIUM-LUX	1037	1046	-9		BELGIUM-LUX	693	744	737	-51	-45	6
	FRANCE	1670	1694	-23		FRANCE	1935	2102	2183	-167	-248	-81
	GERMANY, FR	7008	7234	-226		GERMANY, FR	6460	6999	7107	-539	-647	-108
	GREECE	86	85	1		GREECE	263	275	253	-13	9	22
	IRELAND	233	235	-1		IRELAND	165	179	182	-14	-17	-3
	ITALY	1296	1318	-22		ITALY	1637	1743	1825	-106	-188	-82
	NETHERLANDS	1840	1842	-2		NETHERLANDS	1560	1668	1522	-109	38	146
	PORTUGAL	365	368	-3		PORTUGAL	205	215	220	-10	-15	-5
	SPAIN	346	350	-5		SPAIN	614	660	618	-46	-4	42
	UK	2366	2422	-56		UK	3550	3756	4010	-206	-460	-254
FRANCE	EEC	139113	139164	-51	FRANCE	EEC	131848	131900	135767	-53	-3919	-3866
	BELGIUM-LUX	20567	20515	52		BELGIUM-LUX	19714	19675	18952	39	762	723
	DENMARK	2050	2045	5		DENMARK	1683	1680	1603	3	80	77
	GERMANY, FR	43939	44227	-289		GERMANY, FR	36220	36461	40386	-241	-4166	-3925
	GREECE	799	797	2		GREECE	1583	1580	1605	3	-21	-24
	IRELAND	1996	1991	5		IRELAND	910	908	912	2	-1	-3
	ITALY	26966	26899	67		ITALY	23906	23858	25919	47	-2014	-2061
	NETHERLANDS	11912	11882	29		NETHERLANDS	11853	11830	10345	24	1508	1484
	PORTUGAL	2984	2977	7		PORTUGAL	2767	2761	2858	6	-90	-96
	SPAIN	10989	10962	27		SPAIN	13514	13488	12504	26	1010	984
	UK	16911	16868	42		UK	19697	19658	20683	39	-986	-1025
GERMANY, FR	EEC	178508	178510	-1	GERMANY, FR	EEC	217580	217578	215765	2	1815	1813
	BELGIUM-LUX	24768	24768	0		BELGIUM-LUX	29661	29662	28549	0	1112	1113
	DENMARK	6868	6868	0		DENMARK	7409	7409	7604	0	-195	-195
	FRANCE	40507	40507	0		FRANCE	51992	51991	50528	1	1463	1463
	GREECE	2186	2186	0		GREECE	3922	3922	4081	0	-160	-160
	IRELAND	2934	2934	0		IRELAND	1694	1693	1622	1	71	71
	ITALY	32226	32225	1		ITALY	37140	37139	38656	1	-1516	-1517
	NETHERLANDS	34841	34841	0		NETHERLANDS	33686	33686	32550	-1	1136	1136
	PORTUGAL	2937	2938	0		PORTUGAL	3698	3698	3561	0	138	138
	SPAIN	8170	8170	0		SPAIN	14458	14458	13752	0	706	706
	UK	23073	23074	0		UK	33920	33920	34861	0	-941	-941

Imports, 1990 (Million dollars)

Exports, 1990 (Million dollars)

Imports, 1990 (Million dollars)					Exports, 1990 (Million dollars)							
Into:	From:	Comtrade			From:	To:	Comtrade			Comtrade	OECD	
Reporter	Partner	Comtrade	OECD	- OECD	Reporter	Partner	Comtrade	OECD	Eurostat	- OECD	Eurostat	- Eurostat
GREECE	EEC	12652	12697	-45	GREECE	EEC	5143	5203	5957	-60	-814	-754
	BELGIUM-LUX	738	738	-1		BELGIUM-LUX	164	164	182	0	-18	-18
	DENMARK	252	232	0		DENMARK	67	67	69	0	-2	-2
	FRANCE	1596	1596	0		FRANCE	776	777	745	-1	31	32
	GERMANY, FR	4060	4104	-44		GERMANY, FR	1784	1793	2105	-8	-321	-312
	IRELAND	120	119	0		IRELAND	13	13	18	0	-5	-5
	ITALY	3039	3038	1		ITALY	1336	1384	1652	-48	-316	-268
	NETHERLANDS	1328	1330	-2		NETHERLANDS	278	278	270	0	8	8
	PORTUGAL	82	82	0		PORTUGAL	20	20	32	0	-12	-12
	SPAIN	398	398	0		SPAIN	119	119	173	0	-55	-54
UK	1039	1040	-2	UK	586	588	712	-1	-126	-124		
IRELAND	EEC	13819	13769	50	IRELAND	EEC	17822	17767	17526	55	295	240
	BELGIUM-LUX	448	446	2		BELGIUM-LUX	1049	1046	717	3	333	329
	DENMARK	188	187	1		DENMARK	246	246	190	1	57	56
	FRANCE	947	943	4		FRANCE	2505	2497	2663	8	-157	-165
	GERMANY, FR	1730	1730	-1		GERMANY, FR	2788	2781	2891	7	-102	-110
	GREECE	24	24	0		GREECE	119	118	120	0	-1	-2
	ITALY	531	528	2		ITALY	1052	1049	1229	3	-177	-180
	NETHERLANDS	856	853	4		NETHERLANDS	1380	1376	1191	4	190	186
	PORTUGAL	106	105	0		PORTUGAL	115	115	106	0	9	9
	SPAIN	243	242	1		SPAIN	545	543	458	2	87	85
UK	8747	8710	37	UK	8021	7995	7963	25	58	32		
ITALY	EEC	103435	111386	-7951	ITALY	EEC	98331	105821	98049	-7490	282	7772
	BELGIUM-LUX	9166	9854	-688		BELGIUM-LUX	5743	6168	5418	-425	324	750
	DENMARK	1802	1939	-138		DENMARK	1289	1384	1237	-95	52	147
	FRANCE	25635	27542	-1907		FRANCE	27605	29642	28381	-2038	-776	1261
	GERMANY, FR	38200	41258	-3059		GERMANY, FR	32039	34622	31840	-2584	199	2783
	GREECE	1633	1756	-123		GREECE	3045	3271	3055	-226	-10	216
	IRELAND	1213	1306	-92		IRELAND	478	514	469	-36	9	45
	NETHERLANDS	10324	11099	-774		NETHERLANDS	5253	5646	4744	-393	510	902
	PORTUGAL	634	682	-48		PORTUGAL	2423	2608	2479	-184	-56	128
	SPAIN	5421	5832	-411		SPAIN	8328	9157	8444	-629	84	713
UK	9408	10118	-710	UK	11929	12809	11983	-880	-54	826		
NETHERLANDS	EEC	79301	80372	-1071	NETHERLANDS	EEC	94725	101285	117206	-6560	-22482	-15922
	BELGIUM-LUX	17311	17551	-240		BELGIUM-LUX	18330	19274	22309	-944	-3979	-3035
	DENMARK	1512	1516	-4		DENMARK	2028	2210	2476	-183	-448	-265
	FRANCE	9647	9716	-70		FRANCE	13672	14671	16274	-1000	-2603	-1603
	GERMANY, FR	31963	32526	-563		GERMANY, FR	34277	36589	41198	-2312	-6921	-4609
	GREECE	264	270	-6		GREECE	1200	1260	1335	-60	-135	-75
	IRELAND	1076	1075	1		IRELAND	703	778	1039	-75	-336	-262
	ITALY	4699	4715	-16		ITALY	8025	8707	10443	-682	-2418	-1736
	PORTUGAL	755	775	-20		PORTUGAL	893	986	1433	-91	-538	-446
	SPAIN	1912	1925	-13		SPAIN	3141	3444	3428	-303	-287	16
UK	10164	10303	-139	UK	12455	13364	17272	-909	-4817	-3907		

Imports, 1990 (Million dollars)

Exports, 1990 (Million dollars)

Into:	From:	Comtrade			From:	To:	Comtrade			Comtrade			OECD
Reporter	Partner	Comtrade	OECD	- OECD	Reporter	Partner	Comtrade	OECD	Eurostat	- OECD	- Eurostat	- Eurostat	OECD
PORTUGAL	EEC	17349	17187	162	PORTUGAL	EEC	12130	12068	12681	62	-351	-613	
	BELGIUM-LUX	1051	1032	19		BELGIUM-LUX	514	510	810	4	-296	-300	
	DENMARK	227	223	4		DENMARK	355	353	359	2	-4	-6	
	FRANCE	2920	2850	70		FRANCE	2545	2530	2925	15	-380	-395	
	GERMANY, FR	3641	3574	67		GERMANY, FR	2740	2730	2809	10	-69	-79	
	GREECE	12	12	0		GREECE	83	83	83	0	0	0	
	IRELAND	107	105	2		IRELAND	79	79	73	0	6	0	
	ITALY	2529	2473	56		ITALY	676	660	641	16	35	19	
	NETHERLANDS	1452	1429	23		NETHERLANDS	929	930	784	-1	144	145	
	SPAIN	3657	3593	64		SPAIN	2222	2213	2142	9	80	71	
UK	1933	1875	58	UK	1988	1981	2055	7	-67	-74			
SPAIN	EEC	52143	52087	56	SPAIN	EEC	38550	38429	37164	121	1386	1265	
	BELGIUM-LUX	2727	2728	0		BELGIUM-LUX	1671	1668	1629	3	42	39	
	DENMARK	701	699	2		DENMARK	304	301	312	3	-8	-11	
	FRANCE	12855	12825	30		FRANCE	11560	11509	11029	52	531	480	
	GERMANY, FR	14373	14439	-65		GERMANY, FR	7481	7484	7731	-3	-250	-247	
	GREECE	208	207	1		GREECE	421	419	400	1	21	20	
	IRELAND	622	619	3		IRELAND	185	186	183	-1	2	3	
	ITALY	8894	8884	11		ITALY	5939	5924	5473	16	466	451	
	NETHERLANDS	3250	3240	9		NETHERLANDS	2624	2610	1925	15	699	684	
	PORTUGAL	2193	2186	7		PORTUGAL	3367	3353	3586	14	-219	-233	
UK	6320	6260	60	UK	4997	4976	4895	21	102	81			
UK	EEC	117957	117319	638	UK	EEC	98470	97979	91206	492	7265	6773	
	BELGIUM-LUX	10219	10178	41		BELGIUM-LUX	10111	10030	9785	81	326	245	
	DENMARK	4062	4046	16		DENMARK	2540	2510	2431	30	109	79	
	FRANCE	21167	20879	288		FRANCE	19499	19330	18237	169	1262	1093	
	GERMANY	35714	35576	138		GERMANY	23618	23485	22313	133	1305	1172	
	GREECE	714	712	2		GREECE	1222	1212	1044	10	178	168	
	IRELAND	8018	7988	30		IRELAND	9505	9431	9714	74	-209	-283	
	ITALY	12004	11960	43		ITALY	9939	9966	9521	-27	418	445	
	NETHERLANDS	18690	18616	75		NETHERLANDS	13532	13346	10512	186	3020	2834	
	PORTUGAL	2097	2088	9		PORTUGAL	1847	1835	1880	12	-33	-45	
SPAIN	5271	5275	-4	SPAIN	6657	6834	5769	-177	889	1065			

Total exports and imports by EC's member countries and by sources, 1990
(Million dollars)

	Exports				Imports			
	IFS	UNSO	OECD	EUROSTAT	IFS	UNSO	OECD	EUROSTAT
Belgium-Lux	117703	118295	117984	118304	119702	120067	119760	125523
Denmark	35065	35112	35136	35463	31761	31766	31776	32411
Germany	410104	406483	398448	403980	346153	349417	342612	343589
Greece	8105	8019	8088	8086	19177	19777	19716	19829
Spain	55642	55640	55356	58801	87696	87694	87456	84453
France	216588	209996	209580	222212	234436	233163	232584	244215
Ireland	23743	23778	23724	23734	20669	20716	20640	20742
Italy	170316	168680	181008	170350	181980	180105	193560	182151
Netherlands	131802	131839	131400	136496	126098	126195	125868	136121
Portugal	16417	16348	16308	16360	25263	25072	24828	24892
United Kingdom	185168	185976	184512	183262	222973	224938	224028	223849
EC (12)	1370653	1360166	1361544	1377048	1415908	1418910	1422828	1437775

Comparison of foreign statistics as published by International Organisations, 1990
(Million dollars)

	Exports						Imports					
	IFS -	IFS -	IFS -	UNSO -	UNSO -	OECD -	IFS -	IFS -	IFS -	UNSO -	UNSO -	OECD -
	UNSO	OECD	EUROSTAT	OECD	EUROSTAT	EUROSTAT	UNSO	OECD	EUROSTAT	OECD	EUROSTAT	EUROSTAT
Belgium-Lux	-592	-281	-601	311	-9	-320	-365	-58	-5821	307	-5456	-5763
Denmark	-47	-71	-398	-24	-351	-327	-5	-15	-650	-10	-645	-635
Germany	3621	11656	6124	8035	2503	-5532	-3264	3541	2564	6805	5828	-977
Greece	86	17	19	-69	-67	2	-600	-539	-652	61	-52	-113
Spain	2	286	-3159	284	-3161	-3445	2	240	3243	238	3241	3003
France	6592	7008	-5624	416	-12216	-12632	1273	1852	-9779	579	-11052	-11631
Ireland	-35	19	9	54	44	-10	-47	29	-73	76	-26	-102
Italy	1636	-10692	-34	-12328	-1670	10658	1875	-11580	-171	-13455	-2046	11409
Netherlands	-37	402	-4694	439	-4657	-5096	-97	230	-10023	327	-9926	-10253
Portugal	69	109	57	40	-12	-52	191	435	371	244	180	-64
United Kingdom	-808	656	1906	1464	2714	1250	-1965	-1055	-876	910	1089	179
EC (12)	10487	9109	-6395	-1378	-16882	-15504	-3002	-6920	-21867	-3918	-18865	-14947

Countries	Imports	SITC 9	Share of SITC 9	SITC 911	SITC 931	SITC 941	SITC 951	SITC 961	SITC 971
Canada	113966	3554	3.1		2549	16	253		736
United States	493006	14799	3.0		12810	47	438	10	1494
Japan	210847	5794	2.7		2191	19	93		3490
Belgium-Lux	99673	5965	6.0		5576	13	36	1	338
Denmark	26602	714	2.7		687	1	15		11
France	190766	781	0.4	149	4	32	15		581
Germany FR	269680	7800	2.9		6596	16	54	53	1080
Greece	16127	47	0.3			1	22		24
Ireland	17429	502	2.9	220	271	1			10
Italy	152945	6994	4.6		3421	23	28	3	3519
Netherlands	104270	988	0.9	244	323	8	362	2	50
Portugal	19070	47	0.2		1	1	19		27
Spain	71431	158	0.2	2	7	6	8	2	133
United Kingdom	199195	2504	1.3	227	1812	11	449	6	
Austria	38874	33	0.1			2	8	3	20
Finland	24620	173	0.7			1	162		9
Iceland	1401	2	0.1		1				
Norway	23641	141	0.6		5	1	127		8
Sweden	48946	468	1.0	112	154	3	168	6	26
Switzerland	58236	462	0.8		339	5	31		86
Turkey	15789	4	0.0				3		
Yugoslavia	14802	3	0.0						3
Israel	13195	268	2.0		172	1		1	94
Australia	40016	1885	4.7		1692	6	39	2	147
New Zealand	8775	44	0.5			1	24		18
Brazil	19176	8	0.0			1	4		3
Mexico	22086	162	0.7		67	1	4	89	2
Venezuela	7030	94	1.3				92	2	
Hong Kong	72191	397	0.5	39	295	10	1	14	38
Korea	61465	259	0.4		78	2	63		117
Singapore	49687	794	1.6	53	642	2		14	83
Taiwan	52485	2888	5.5		923	1			1963
Indonesia	16360	52	0.3		1		41	10	
China	59140	213	0.4		212	1			
Total above	2632922	58997	2.2	1046	40829	233	2559	218	14110

Source : UN COMTRADE data base

Countries	Exports	9	SITC 9	911	931	941	951	961	971
Canada	116003	4335	3.7		2274	11	110	2	1937
United States	363634	33451	9.2		28479	26	2514	5	2427
Japan	275175	3976	1.4		3805	2	35		135
Belgium-Lux	101260	4800	4.7		4251	13	11	1	523
Denmark	28006	1447	5.2		1424	4	9		10
France	173016	963	0.6	146	23	8	47		455
Germany FR	341191	4194	1.2		3391	8	71	36	562
Greece	7353	21	0.3				21		
Ireland	20695	805	3.9	35	763	4			2
Italy	140501	1466	1.0		1333	3	82	14	34
Netherlands	107873	4544	4.2	79	4170	23	198	1	73
Portugal	12798	46	0.4		12	1	31	3	
Spain	44464	174	0.4		125	1	34		14
United Kingdom	153237	3662	2.4	839	1778	12	1024	9	
Austria	32452	54	0.2				22	1	8
Finland	23285	24	0.1				3		21
Iceland	1401	7	0.5		7				
Norway	27037	107	0.4		2		98		7
Sweden	51594	1158	2.2		277		784		97
Switzerland	51552	468	0.9		305	1	54		108
Turkey	11626	4	0.0			1	3		
Yugoslavia	13363	29	0.2		7	1	1		20
Israel	10736	15	0.1		13	1	1		
Australia	36679	8486	23.1		6308	2	12		2164
New Zealand	8867	171	1.9		123	11			37
Brazil	34383	317	0.9		305		8		4
Mexico	23046	82	0.4		1		1	8	71
Venezuela	12813	169	1.3					24	145
Hong Kong	73156	520	0.7	104	390	2		8	16
Korea	62377	145	0.2		20	15	16		94
Singapore	44687	636	1.4	22	522	3		3	87
Taiwan	66176	99	0.1		95	1		1	1
Indonesia	22029	258	1.2						256
China	52538	503	1.0		496	7			
Total above	2545003	77136	3.0	1225	60699	161	5190	116	9308

Source : UN CONTRADE data base

Group	Subgroup	Item	Corresponding SITC heading or subheading	Related heading of SITC, Revised	SITC Category
	899.94	Human hair, dressed, thinned, bleached or otherwise worked; wool or other animal hair prepared for use in making wigs and the like	67.03	899.94	22
	899.95	Wigs, false beards, eyebrows and eyelashes, wigs and the like, of human or animal hair or of textiles; other articles of human hair, n.e.s. (including hair nets)	67.04	899.95	62
	[899.96]	Fans and hand screens, non-mechanical, of any material; frames and handles therefor and parts of such frames and handles, of any material	[67.05] 51/	899.96	63
	899.97	Vacuum flasks and other vacuum vessels complete with cases; parts thereof (other than glass liners)	98.15	899.97	62
	899.98	Parachutes and parts thereof and accessories thereto	88.04	899.98	7
SECTION 9. COMMODITIES AND TRANSACTIONS NOT CLASSIFIED ELSEWHERE IN THE SITC				(165/)	
	911.0	Postal packages not classified according to kind	-	911.0	7
	931.0	Special transactions and commodities not classified according to kind	-	931.0	7
	941.0	Animals, live, n.e.s. (including zoo animals, dogs, cats, insects, etc.)	01.06B	941.0	7
	951.0	Armoured fighting vehicles, arms of war and ammunition therefor, and parts of arms, n.e.s.		{ 894.33 951.0	
	951.01	Tanks and other armoured fighting vehicles, motorized, whether or not fitted with weapons, and parts, n.e.s. of such vehicles	87.08	951.01	7
	951.02	Artillery weapons, machine-guns, sub-machine-guns and other military firearms and projectors (other than revolvers and pistols)	93.03	951.02	7
	951.04	Side-arms (e.g., swords, cutlasses and bayonets) and parts thereof and scabbards and sheaths therefor	93.01	951.04	7
	951.05	Revolvers and pistols	93.02	951.05	7
	951.06	Bombs, grenades, torpedoes, mines, guided weapons and missiles and similar munitions of war, and parts thereof, n.e.s.; ammunition and parts thereof, n.e.s. (other than the ammunition and parts falling within heading 94.63)	93.07B	951.06	7
	951.09	Parts of arms (including gun barrel blanks, but not including parts of side-arms)	93.06	{ 894.33 951.03	22
	961.0	Coin (other than gold coin), not being legal tender	72.01A	961.0	7
	971.0	Gold, non-monetary (excluding gold ores and concentrates)			
	971.01	Gold (including platinum-plated gold), non-monetary, unwrought or semi-manufactured	71.07A		22
	971.02	Rolled gold on base metal or silver, unwrought or semi-manufactured	71.08		22
	971.03	Goldsmiths', silversmiths' and jewellers' sweepings, residues, lewis, and other waste and scrap, of gold (excluding sweepings containing other precious metals)	71.11A		21

For foot-notes, see end of classification.