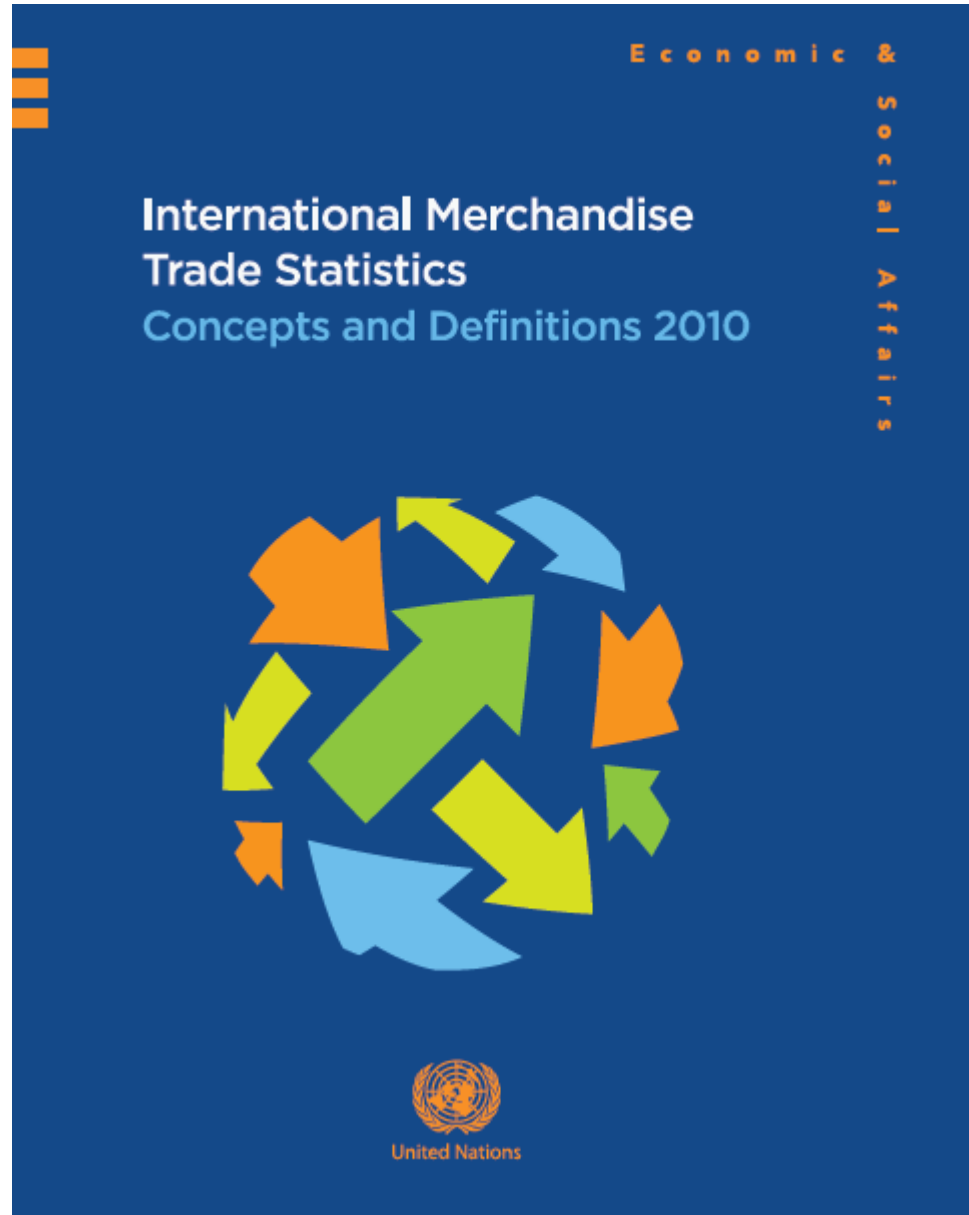# Introduction to IMTS 2010 and IMTS Compilers Manual

IMTS 2010 Concepts and Definitions
IMTS 2010 Compilers Manual

Markie Muryawan
United Nations Statistics Division
© 2014

IMTS 2010

International Merchandise Trade Statistics
Concepts and Definitions 2010

Economic & Social Affairs

United Nations

IMTS 2010:
Continuity of the Conceptual Framework

The 6 core elements are retained:

1) <u>Scope</u>: definition of the scope of international merchandise trade statistics as recording of goods which add to or subtract from the stock of material resources of a country by entering (imports) or leaving (exports) its economic territory;

2) <u>Trade system:</u> preference for the application of general system;

3) <u>Harmonized System</u> (HS): use for basic data collection;

4) <u>Statistical value:</u> use the FOB-type statistical value for exports and CIF-type statistical value for imports;

5) <u>Quantity</u>: use of <u>net weight and the WCO quantity units</u>;

6) <u>Partner country:</u> country of goods origin (imports) and the last known destination (exports).

IMTS 2010:
Update of 4 core elements, plus 4 new data fields

1) Scope (Update): Clarifications, separate identification of certain transactions;

2) Valuation (Update and **New data field**)**:** Imports on the FOB basis in addition to the standard CIF valuation; valuation of specific categories of goods;

3) Quantity (Update): Recommendation further clarified;

4) Partner country (Update and **New data field**) Recommendation for the recording of a second partner country (country of consignment);

❖ Mode of transport (**New data field**): Add as additional data dimension;

❖ Customs procedure codes (**New data field**): Customs procedures applied to individual transactions to be made part of the data set provided by customs.

IMTS 2010:
Recommendations in 6 new areas

❖ **U**se of different data sources;

❖ **E**stablishment of necessary institutional arrangements;

❖ **D**ata quality;

❖ **M**etadata compilation and dissemination;

❖ **D**issemination issues: confidentiality for merchandise trade statistics, time table for data release, revision policy;

❖ **L**inking trade and business statistics.

IMTS 2010:
Responding to the needs of balance of payments and national accounts

- ❖ Separate recording of <u>goods for processing</u> without change of ownership and <u>trade with related parties</u> is encouraged in IMTS 2010;

- ❖ IMTS 2010 recommends <u>symmetrical recording</u> of a number of transactions previously treated differently in export and import statistics (i.e. bunkers and stores);

- ❖ Encouragement to <u>cooperate with BOP/NA compilers</u> with respect to the recording of goods of special interest (i.e. media);

- ❖ <u>IMTS2010, Annex F</u> provides detailed description of conceptual differences between IMTS 2010 and BPM6/2008SNA.

IMTS 2010 Implementation at UNSD:

Upgrade and enhancement of UN Comtrade 2011-2015

(i) Inclusion of new data variables recommended in IMTS 2010

- Mode of transport

- Country of consignment as second partner country

- FOB-type value for imports

- Customs procedure Codes / Identifier for special transactions (intra-firm trade, goods for processing etc.)

(ii) Adding monthly and quarterly trade data

(iii) Significant enhancement of metadata

(iv) Creation of global trade data structure (Trade SDMX)

IMTS 2010 CM

International Merchandise Trade Statistics:

Compilers Manual, Revision 1

(IMTS 2010-CM)

United Nations

The revised IMTS Compilers Manual (IMTS 2010-CM)

<u>Goal:</u> To provide further and more detailed explanation of certain recommendations and practical guidance by describing good practices applicable under different circumstances.

<u>A two year effort:</u>

– September 2010: Agreement on initial draft outline (EG-IMTS)

– Mid January 2011: First virtual meeting of the EG-IMTS on Draft annotated outline

– Beginning March 2011: Worldwide consultation on the Draft annotated outline

– May 2011: Second virtual meeting of the EG-IMTS on the first set of draft chapters

– September 2011: Third virtual meeting of the EG-IMTS on the second set of draft chapters

– December 2011: Meeting of the EG-IMTS on the full draft

– February 2012: Submission of draft text to Statistical Commission

– Dec 2013: White cover ver. of International Merchandise Trade Statistics: Compilers Manual, Revision 1 (IMTS 2010-CM) released http://ow.ly/s2RwN

Table of contents of IMTS 2010-CM

Part I Legal framework and data sources

- Chapter 1 Legal framework
- Chapter 2   Customs declarations and related customs records
- Chapter 3 Non-customs administrative sources
- Chapter 4 Enterprise surveys

Part II Data compilation

- Chapter 5 Institutional arrangements
- Chapter 6   Statistical territory and organization of data collection
- Chapter 7 Integration of data from different sources
- Chapter 8 Data processing and database management
- Chapter 9 Data quality: assurance, measurement and reporting
- Chapter 10   Data compilation in the case of customs unions
- Chapter 11   Integrating trade and business statistics

Table of contents...continued

Part III Compilation of particular data items

Part IV Compilation of data on trade in selected categories of goods

Table of contents...continued

Part V   Metadata and dissemination

Part VI   External trade indices and seasonally adjusted data

PART I:
LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND DATA SOURCES

Chapter 1   –   Legal framework

Chapter 2   –   Customs declarations and related customs records

Chapter 3   –   Non-customs administrative and other sources

Chapter 4   –   Enterprise surveys and other surveys

Ch 1: Legal framework

A. The importance of the legal framework for trade statistics

B. Legal acts governing customs records

C. Legal acts regulating non-customs data sources

D. Legal acts regulating institutional arrangements

E. Legal acts protecting confidentiality of traders and trade information

F. Case Studies: Morocco and Philippines

Ch 2: Customs declarations and related customs records

A. Customs declarations as the most prevalent source of trade data

B. Structure of the revised Kyoto Convention

C. Customs Procedures and IMTS

D. Verification of the declared information

E. Lodgement of declarations and data-collection issues

F. Information required to complete a goods declaration

G. Case Studies: Brazil, Canada and Philippines

Ch 3:   Non-customs data sources

A. Additional data sources – Overview
B. Additional data sources – often used to supplement customs records
    1. Parcel post and letter post records
    2. Aircraft and ship registers
    3. Enterprise surveys
    4. Data exchanges between countries
C. Additional data sources used for supplementing and verifying of customs records
    1. Reports of commodity boards
    2. Administrative records associated with taxation
    3. Merging and cross-checking data obtained from customs and non-customs sources
D. Case study: Canada, Mexico, Norway

Ch 4:   Enterprise surveys and other surveys

A. General description of enterprise and other surveys
B. Organization of surveys
C. Advantages and disadvantages of surveys
D. Examples of enterprise surveys conducted to collect missing trade data
   A. Survey of airline operators and of enterprises at airports.
   B. Experience of Uganda: Informal Cross Border Trade Surveys
E. Examples of enterprise surveys conducted to obtain additional information
   A. Survey on Insurance and Freight Costs for Import Trade (China, Hong Kong SAR)
   B. Survey on Trade involving Outward Processing of China, Hong Kong SAR

PART II:
DATA COMPILATION

Chapter 5 – Institutional arrangements

Chapter 6 – Statistical territory and organization of data collection

Chapter 7 – Integration of data from different sources

Chapter 8 – Data processing and database management

Chapter 9 – Data quality: assurance, measurement and reporting

Chapter 10 – Data compilation in the case of customs union

Chapter 11 – Data compilation in the case of customs union

Ch 5:   Institutional arrangements

A.   Purposes of institutional arrangements
B. Characteristics of effective institutional arrangements
C. Main types of institutional arrangements
   1. Statistical office as the responsible agency
   2. Customs administration as the responsible agency
   3. Central bank as the responsible agency
D. Towards improved institutional arrangements
   1. Establishment of an inter-agency coordination committee and working groups
   2. Activities of the coordination committee and working groups
E. Institutional arrangements and data quality
Annex 5.1: Country experiences in institutional arrangements
   1. Experience of the USA
   2. Experience of Mexico
   3. Experience of Brazil
   4. Experience of the Philippines
   5. The experience of China

Ch 6: Statistical territory and organization of data collection

A. Statistical territory

B. Detailed description of the elements of the statistical territory

C. Organization of the data collection in respect to different territorial elements

Table VI.1

An overview of data sources and the organization of data collection

Elements of statistical territory	Data sources and the organization of data collection	Trade system
Free circulation area	Customs records and non-customs data sources, e.g., enterprise surveys, in cases when customs records are not sufficient or are absent	General and special
Islands	When islands are part of the free circulation area: customs records and non-customs data sources, e.g., enterprise surveys, in cases when customs records are not sufficient or are absent; see also the entry for *overseas territories* below.	General and special

Ch 7: Integration of data from different sources

A. Advantages and limitations of customs and non-customs data sources

B. Issues encountered when merging data sources

C. Possible approaches and solutions when merging data from different sources

D. Examples of merging data from enterprise surveys with customs data

E. General conclusions on merging different data sources

    A. Uganda: Informal Cross Border Trade Survey

F. Integrated approach to economic statistics

Ch 8: Data processing and database management

A. Basic concepts
B. Data processing and database management at Customs
1. Requirements for automation at customs
2. Characteristics of data processing at customs
3. Examples of automated systems at customs and its interface with statistical data (single window in Sweden, ASYCUDA, etc.)
C. Data processing and database management at the responsible agency
1. Characteristics of data processing, data flow and data transformations
2. Examples of data processing systems at the responsible agency (i.e., Eurotrace)
D. Data fields required for statistical purposes

Ch 9: Data quality: assurance, measurement and reporting

A. Quality assurance
   1. An overview of the main elements of national quality assurance frameworks
   2. Quality assurance at customs
   3. Quality assurance at the responsible agency
   4. Major quality issues and how to approach them
   5. Country examples and best practices
B. Quality measurement and reporting
   1. Steps and guidelines for producing data quality reports
   2. User-oriented quality reports – contents and examples
   3. Producer-oriented quality reports – contents and examples
   4. Measuring data quality
C. Reconciliation studies, cross-country comparability and bilateral data exchanges
D. Inter-agency collaboration on data quality

Ch 9: Data quality: assurance, measure-ment and reporting **(cont.)**

Annex 9.1: Brazilian statistical validation approach
1. Preventive validation (during data entry)
2. Continuous validation (during operation)
3. Post validation (after export operation has completed)

Annex 9.2: ASYCUDA Data quality assurance, measurement and reporting – Controls and reports
1. Existence controls
2. Data Format controls
3. Referential and validity controls
4. Consistency controls
5. ASYCUDA statistical reports

Annex 9.3: Detailed discussion of data items that affect statistical discrepancies between countries and further guidance

Annex 9.4: Experience of Brazil

Ch 10: Data compilation in the case of customs union

A. Main types of customs unions and their implications for trade data compilers

    1. European Union: Customs unions as a single market

    2. Customs unions of developing and transitional countries

B. Current challenges and good practices in the organization of data compilation

C. Longer term strategies

D. Good practices in other multi-country data exchanges

Ch 11: Integrating trade and business statistics

A. Integrated approach to economic statistics

B. The benefits of integrating trade and business statistics

C. Integrating trade and business statistics in data compilation – possibilities and examples

D. Ensuring quality of the linked data sources and the quality of the linked/integrated data

E. Generation and dissemination of additional information – possibilities and examples

    1. Indicators of trade by enterprise characteristics

    2. Trade statistics as part of geospatial information system

F. Required institutional and working arrangements

PART III:

Ch 12: Time of recording

A. Basic concepts and data sources: an overview

B. Determination of the time of recording and customs territory

C. Use of the lodgement of the customs declarations for determining the time of recording

D. Use of non-customs data sources

E. Approximation of time of recording

Ch 13: Commodity classification

A. Recommendation on using HS

B. HS overview

C. 2012 edition of HS

D. Application of the HS for coding traded goods – challenges and good practices

E. Measures to ensure proper classification

F. Country experiences in the use of HS

Ch 14: Valuation

A. Statistical value and its components: an overview

B. Compilation of the statistical value of imported goods

C. Emerging good practices in the compilation of free on board (FOB)-type value of imported goods

D. Compilation of statistical values of exported goods

E. Valuation of selected categories of imported and exported goods

F. Issues of currency recording and conversion

Ch 15: Quantity measurement

A. An overview of the WCO standard units of quantity

B. Compilation of quantity data from customs sources and non-customs sources

C. Factors with which to convert from non-standard to standard units of quantity

D. Quality issues

E. Estimation and imputation of quantity data

Ch 16: Partner country

A. Recommendations of IMTS 2010
B. Country of origin and its use in import statistics
   1. Kyoto Convention
   2. The status of the WCO work on the harmonized rules of origin
   3. Country experiences in definition of goods origin and challenges in their application
C. Use of country of last known destination in export statistics
   1. Concept of country of last known destination
   2. Country experiences in the approximation of country of last known destination
D. Use of country of consignment in import and export statistics
E. Definitions of partner country in trade between members of a customs union
F. Partner country coding for statistical purposes

Ch 17: Mode of transport

A. Basic concepts

B. Implementation and data sources

C. Country practices in the compilation of trade statistics by MoT

   1.   US, Canada, Mexico, Germany, etc.

D. Experiences in the dissemination of international merchandise trade statistics by MoT

Ch 18: Customs procedure code

A. Customs procedure code as a new data field

B. IMTS 2010 recommendations

C. Importance of compilation and international reporting

D. Custom procedures applied by countries

Annex 18.A: Harmonization of customs procedures and codes in COMESA

Annex 18.B: List of nature of transaction codes for Extrastat

PART IV: COMPILATION OF DATA ON TRADE IN SELECTED CATEGORIES OF GOODS

Chapter 19 – Scope of IMTS

Chapter 20 – Goods for processing

Chapter 21 – Goods which cross borders as a result of transactions between related parties

Chapter 22 – Electricity, gas, oil and water

Chapter 23 – Ships and aircraft

Chapter 24 – Other special categories of goods and compilation for National Accounts and Balance of Payments purposes

Ch 19: Scope of IMTS

A. The general guideline

B. Comparison of specific categories of goods

C. Economic territory and categories of goods

D. Cross-border trade and smuggling

E. Customs and statistical threshold, treatment of non-response

F. Confidential data and incomplete coverage by data omission

Ch 20: Goods for processing

A. Definition and examples of goods for processing
B. Transactions and activities that are not goods for processing
C. Treatment of goods for processing in the 2008 SNA/BPM6
D. Identifying trade in goods for processing, with or without change of ownership, and the implications for the balance-of-payments compilation
E. Country experiences
    1. China, Philippines
F. Additional issues (valuation)

Ch 21: Goods which cross borders as a result of transactions between related parties

A. Definition of "related parties" and examples of trade between related parties

B. Purposes of identifying trade between related parties (including valuation)

C. Ways to obtain information on trade between related parties

    A. Customs Declaration, enterprise survey, FATS, linking customs with transnational register

D. Good practices

Ch 22: Pipeline trade and trade through fixed power lines

A. Characteristics of trade in electricity, gas, oil and water

B. Data sources and compilation issues

C. Country experiences

  1. China, US, Germany, Italy

Ch 23: Ships and aircraft

A. Difficulties encountered in the measurement of trade in ships and aircraft

B. Existing possibilities for obtaining information on the trade in ships and aircraft

C. Improving the international measurement of trade in ships and aircraft

D. Leasing of ships and aircraft

E. Country experiences in the compilation of data on trade in ships and aircraft

Ch 24: Other special categories of goods and the compilation for national accounts and balance of payment purposes

A. Goods to be recorded similarly in IMTS and BPM6/NA

B. Goods to be recorded differently in IMTS and BPM6/NA

C. Common metadata to be provided by IMTS and BOP compilers

PART V:
METADATA AND DISSEMINATION

Ch 25: Metadata

A. Basic concepts

B. Presentation and dissemination of metadata

C. Metadata items relevant for international merchandise trade statistics

D. Country practices

Ch 26: Dissemination

A. Role of data and metadata dissemination

B. Factors to consider in data and metadata dissemination
    1. Variables to be made available
    2. Timeliness of data and metadata dissemination;\
    3. Coherence between disseminated datasets
    4. Statistical confidentiality
    5. Revision policy
    6. Groups of users and their specific needs
    7. Formats and means of dissemination
    8. Dissemination of metadata and information on data quality

C. Combined presentation of statistics on external trade in goods and services

Ch 27: Other international classifications relevant to trade statistics

A. Standard International Trade Classification

B. Central Product Classification

C. Classification by Broad Economic Categories

D. International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities

E. Correspondence and conversion tables and their use

PART VI:
EXTERNAL TRADE INDICES AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA

Ch 28: External trade indices

A. General overview
B. Data sources and measurement approaches
C. Challenges in the application of various approaches
D. Methodological issues
E. Other issues
F. Country experiences
   1. The Norwegian experience
   2. The Canadian experience
   3. The Czech experience
   4. The German experience
   5. The Italian experience

Ch 28: External trade indices

Annex 27.1: The Norwegian experience

1. Unit values from customs records

2. Producer Price Indices (PPIs) for external trade

3. Data validation and editing

4. Institutional framework

Annex 27.2: The Canadian experience

Ch 29: Seasonally adjusted data

A. Basic concepts and uses of seasonally adjusted trade data

B. Preliminary treatment of data prior to seasonal adjustment

C. Seasonal adjustment

D. Revision policies

E. Quality of seasonal adjustment

F. Specific issues

G. Data presentation

H. Country examples

Thank you - Merci