Chapter 12 –

Bilateral Asymmetries, Global Groups Register and the exchange of information

1. Bilateral asymmetries in Merchandise Trade Statistics
    - Country of origin versus Country of consignment
    - CIF/FOB adjustments for import valuation
2. BOP/SNA adjustments of Merchandise Trade Statistics
    - Manufacturing services
3. Bilateral trade asymmetries arising from global value chain arrangements
    - Price adjustments and transfer pricing
4. Resolving bilateral trade and investment asymmetries for inter-country input-output tables
    - Official statistics versus analytical database
    - Inter-country SUTs and balanced bilateral trade and investments statistics
5. Global register of multi-national enterprise groups
    - EGR and the harmonization of FATS statistics in EU area
    - Global Groups Register
6. New institutional environment needed for countries to collaborate and share information in their compilation of national accounts, business statistics and short term statistics

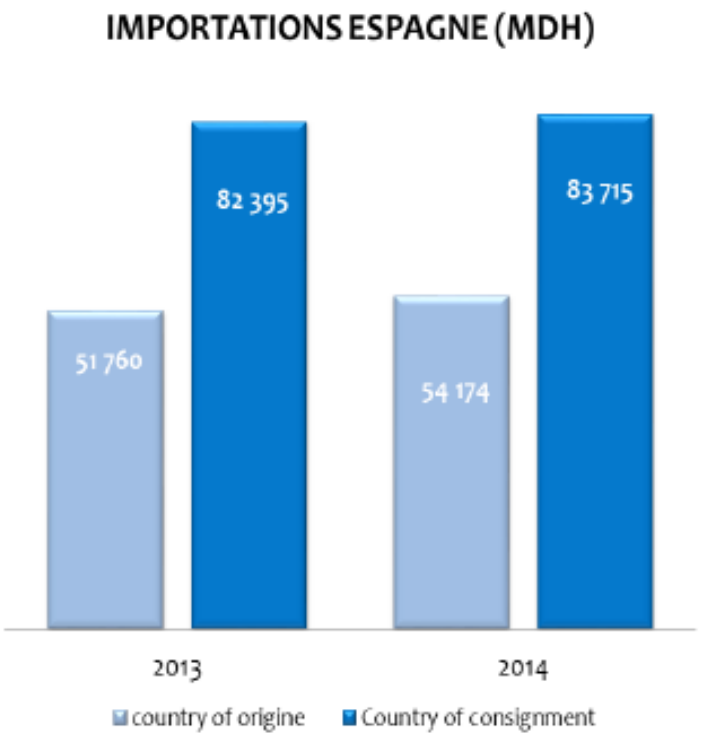
Country of origine / Country of consignment

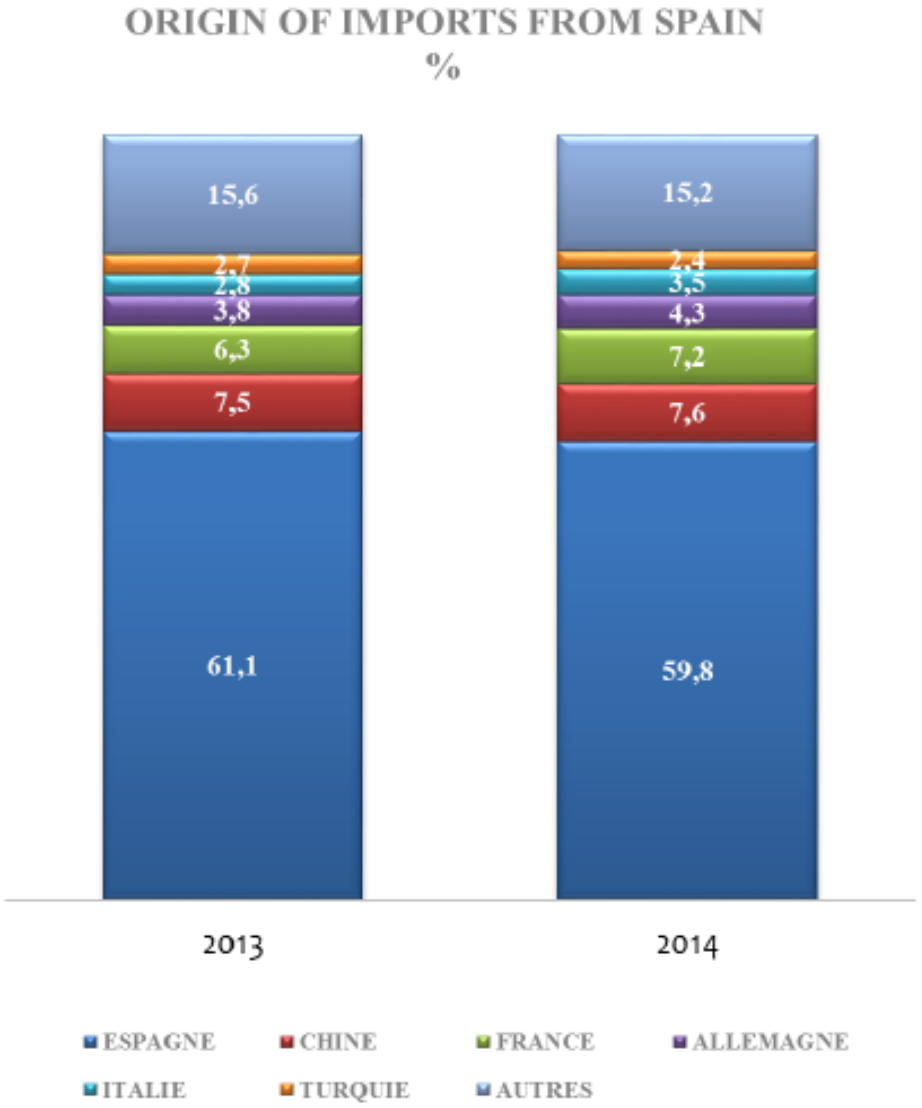
2013-2014

Valeur MDH

Pays partenaires	country of origine		Country of consignment		Différence en MDH		Différence en %	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
ESPAGNE	51 760	54 174	82 395	83 715	+30 635	+29 541	+59,2	+54,5
EGYPTE	4 154	4 606	22 755	18 613	+18 601	+14 007	+447,8	+304,1
FRANCE	49 976	48 837	52 285	55 845	+2 309	+7 008	+4,6	+14,3
BELGIQUE	6 828	8 235	13 909	14 918	+7 081	+6 683	+103,7	+81,2
PAYS-BAS	6 030	7 846	7 794	8 981	+1 764	+1 135	+29,3	+14,5
ARABIE SAOUDITE	23 524	21 082	3 730	4 350	-19 794	-16 732	-+84,1	-+79,4
CHINE	26 535	29 496	14 839	17 563	-11 696	-11 933	-+44,1	-+40,5
RUSSIE	16 033	16 335	9 075	10 436	-6 958	-5 899	-+43,4	-+36,1
ALLEMAGNE	18 319	20 453	13 948	15 665	-4 371	-4 788	-+23,9	-+23,4
ETATS-UNIS	29 008	26 924	23 213	22 443	-5 795	-4 481	-+20,0	-+16,6
TURQUIE	12 062	14 445	11 339	12 028	-723	-2 417	-+6,0	-+16,7
IRAQ	11 428	7 210	6 504	5 231	-4 924	-1 979	-+43,1	-+27,4
ITALIE	20 544	19 531	19 654	17 609	-890	-1 922	-+4,3	-+9,8
ROUMANIE	3 916	4 216	3 795	2 385	-121	-1 831	-+3,1	-+43,4

ESPAGNE



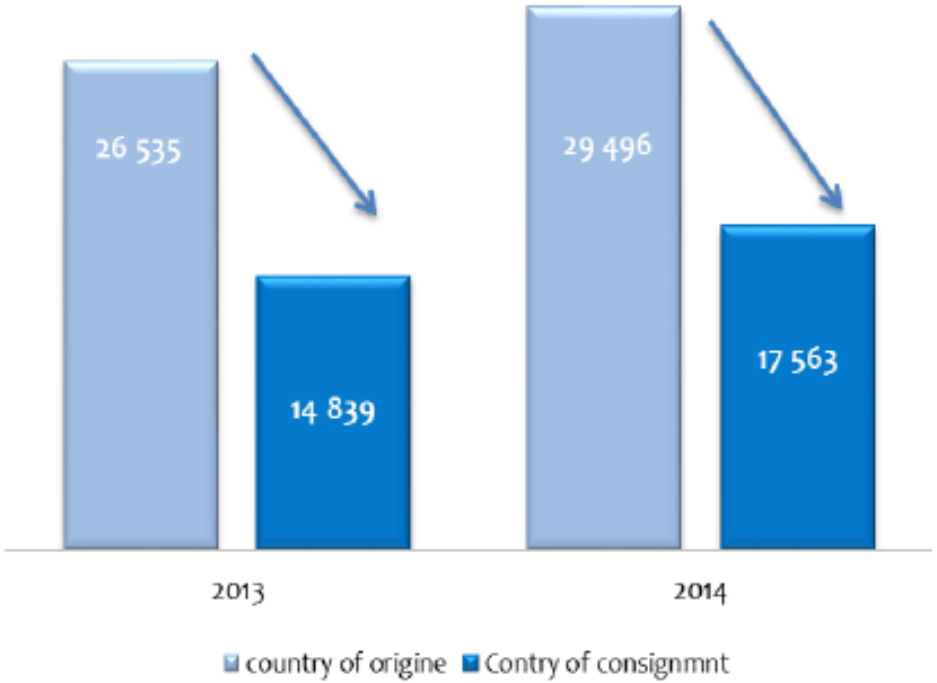


COUNTRY SUPPLIER / SPAIN RANK

	2013	2014
country of origine	1	1
Country of consignment	1	1

CHINE

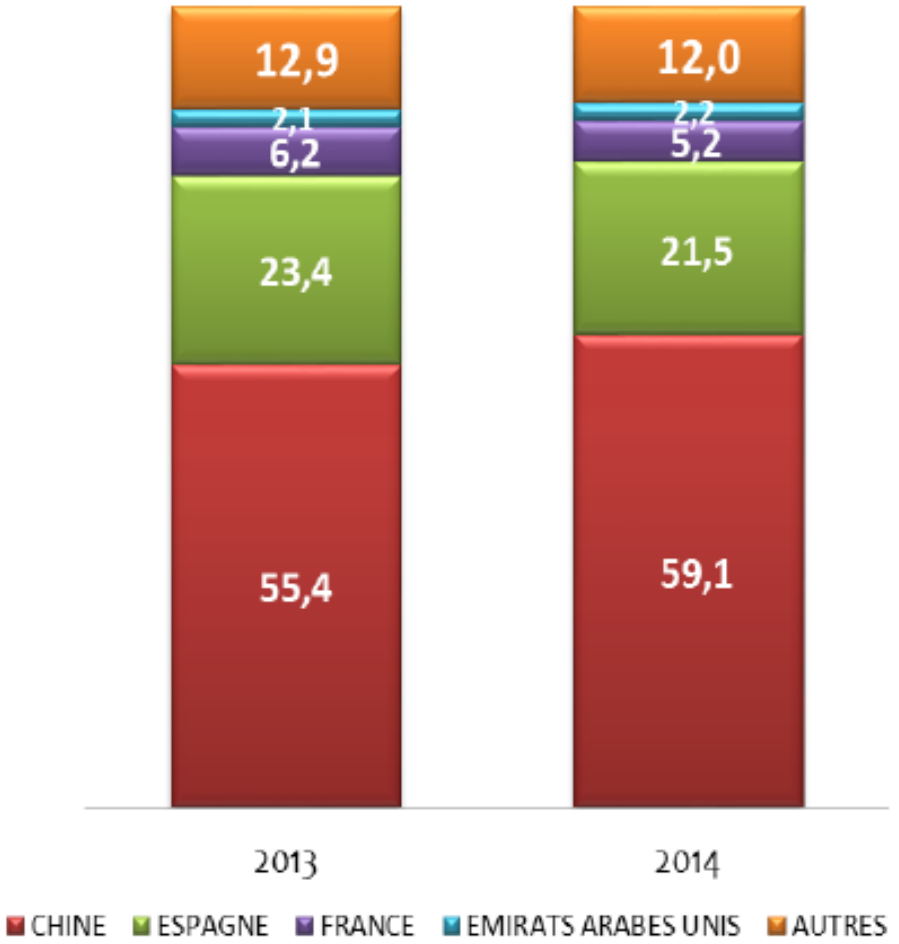
IMPORTATIONS CHINE (MDH)



COUNTRY SUPPLIER/CHINA RANK

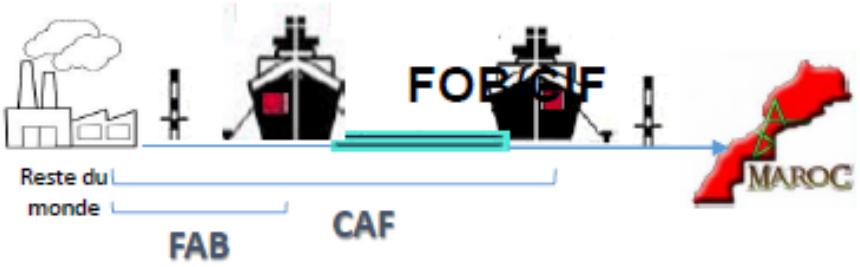
	2013	2014
country of origine	4	3
Country of consignment	6	6

Country of consignment of imports/ Chinese origin



IMTS 2010 recommandes to adopt imports value CIF

La valeur statistique à l'import



Import CIF = Prix du bien + frais de Transport + Coût d'assurance

FABISER → costs must be deducted

First step: Clean up data

- The data processing relates to the 2015 ie 545,882 import customs declarations (DUM): 1.913.948 articles imported (11.223HS)
- the freight and insurance informations are not exhaustive: only 40% of the customs declarations DUMs
- the outliers are eliminated from data (5% of DUM)(close to 5% of the DUM).
- Use of a threshold of 100dh ($ 10) considered significant;

seconde step: generate the rate of freight and insurance

Among **11.223** HS (10 degits) imported in 2015, **2.037** **HS** were adjusted (CIF to FOB) at 10degits level.

Third step: apply the the rate of freight and insurance

we use the rates by countrie of origine and countrie of consignement to adjust the rest

- **4.700 SH** were adjusted (CIF to FOB) at à 6degits
- **3.265 SH** were adjusted (CIF to FOB) at à 4degits
- **the others adjusted at 2degits (chapter).**

eurostat

United Nations Statistics Division

Wiesbaden Group - Tokyo, 11 November

Developing a Global Statistical Register for Multi-National Enterprise Groups

Lessons learned from the Euro Groups Register

Amerigo LIOTTI – EUROSTAT
Ronald JANSEN – UNSD

Global Groups Register (GGR)

Why

UNSC (Decision 46/107 in 2015) officially requested to

1. *prepare a "Handbook on the measurement of international trade and economic globalization statistics"*

2. *create a global register of multinational enterprise groups*

Handbook Context = growth in globalization and resulting need for an extended set of business statistics and economic accounts

Handbook Focus = Measurement and analysis of regional and global value chains

Global Groups Register (GGR)

Why

Global Value Chains have four basic dimensions*:*

1. *an input-output structure, which describes the process of transforming raw materials into final products*

2. *a geographical dimension*

3. *a governance structure, which explains how the value chain is controlled*

4. *an institutional context of the industry value chain*

A Global Groups Register can be of great help to decipher the geographical and governance structure of a GVC

From EGR to GGR

- **Confidentiality will be the main issue**
  - NSIs are reluctant to share confidential micro-data
- GGR → no legal framework as EGR, but can build on:
  - *the EGR platform*
  - *the experience in using commercial data*
  - *the LEI developments*
  - *the UN capacity to recommend better sharing of information*

The joint Eurostat/ UNSD project

1st phase

- Tests on different possible sources to prove the feasibility
- Tests on global profiling
- Reflection on the GGR content and on flows with EGR

2018: Report to the UNSC

Questions?