IMTS Training Workshop 2019

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Quantity measurement

- Quantity Information Past and present
  - Past

Code	Description
30	GRAM
31	KILOGRAM
32	CARAT
33	TONE 1000KG
50	GALLON
51	METER
52	SQUARE METER (M^2)
53	CUBIC METER (M^3)
54	NUMBER
55	PAIR
56	DOZEN
57	LITRE
59	CARTON

Quantity … cont'd

- Present (Current)

Code	Description
KGM	KILOGRAM
KT	KARAT
LTR	LITER
MTK	SQUARE METER (M^2)
MTQ	CUBIC METER (M^3)
MTR	METER
NPR	NUMBER OF PAIRS
UN	UNIT
STM	Stem (only for cut flowers): national code

Example. HS with SU codes used

HS code and description	Previous	Current
01 Live Animals	54	UN/NUMBER
060240 ROSES	54	UN/NUMBER
4011 NEW PNEUMATIC TYRES, OF RUBBER OF A KIND	54	UN/NUMBER
4012 RETREADED TYRES OF RUBBER	54	UN/NUMBER
4013 INNER TUBES	54	UN/NUMBER
4202 TRUNKS, SUIT-CASES..., ETC	54	UN/NUMBER
710210 Unsorted diamonds ...	31	KARAT
... etc		

Standard units of quantity recommended by WTO

Unit	Quantity measure
Weight	- kilograms (kg) - carat (carat)
Length	- metres (m)
Area	- square metres (m2)
Volume	- cubic metres (m3) - litres (l)
Electrical power	- 1,000 kilowatt-hours (1,000 kWh)
Number (units)	- Pieces/items (u) - pairs (2u) - dozens (12u) - thousands of pieces/items (1,000u) - packs (u (set/pack))

Why we need Quantity Information

- It is an important dimension of international trade statistics, that is:
  - for various policy and analytical purposes;
  - for the planning of transport infrastructure;
  - the compilation of energy;
  - agricultural and other commodity balances; and
  - the verification of trade values and the construction of trade index numbers.

Quantity Information

- If quantity data is compiled with care,
  - Can provide a reliable indicator of international movements of goods;
  - If quantity units are used appropriately, then may result in more internationally comparable data on these movements;
  - differences in quantity measurements between the importing country and the exporting country can be less significant than in value measurements; and
  - quantities are often used in checking the reliability of the value data (calculation unit values).

WTO Recommendations

- Countries to use the applicable WCO standard units of quantity when collecting and reporting international merchandise trade;
- Weight figures be reported on a net weight basis;
- Countries should provide the conversion factors to the recommended standard units in their metadata;
- same quantity units be applied for all transactions under individual six-digit HS subheadings and more detailed basic headings of the used commodity classification; and
- clear description of the used quantity units and the applicable conversion factors (including the methodology for their calculation) be provided in the metadata.

Estimated ('imputed') quantities

- identify estimated and imputed quantities, when necessary and use appropriate (i.e., take account the user needs)

Import and Export Ethiopia, 2015-2017 Values in ETB and USD

	Export			Import				Re-export		
Year	FOB Value (million)	USD Value (million)	Net Weight (Ton)	Customs Value	FOB Value (million)	USD Value (million)	Net Weight (Ton)	FOB Value (million)	USD Value (million)	Net Weight (Ton)
2015	29,498.28	1,442.52	657,302.11	348,852.97	320,066.51	16,871.61	9,772,838.68	2,604.35	126.14	11,562.59
2016	38,717.29	1,800.46	1,169,334.14	379,609.21	346,363.90	17,477.74	14,745,612.55	4,025.38	185.32	22,468.65
2017	45,545.51	1,938.86	1,219,145.38	374,378.41	342,431.85	15,733.04	12,201,054.80	8,296.13	345.25	87,197.02

Data Production and Challenges

- Data dissemination to users is mostly in net weight;
- Few are available in SU and are disseminated with their respective quantity but to use it in caution;
- Data supply in SU are not usually reliable;
- Have extraction problem with the Comext for different units in one go; and
- No data available in electricity export.

THANK YOU!!!