





Asymmetry studies as a quality indicator Approach of the study



Mirror exercise

MOROCCO'S EXPERIENCE

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General considerations

- importance of statistics of international trade in goods and services through their wider and strategic use at national and international level:
 - trade negotiations,
 - monitoring of trade agreements,
 - marketing studies,
 - measure of competitiveness,
- it is important that the statistics produced by the different countries are consistent and comparable,
- compliant with international norms and standards: WTO, United Nations IMF, etc.

Quality assessment systems

- Although international standards for compiling trade statistics are well defined and well coordinated, data at the global level is sometimes incomparable.
- Thus, the **Data Quality Assessment Systems** converge for the adoption of the following main objectives:
 - increase relevance;
 - the **precision**;
 - punctuality and
 - more particularly the **comparability** of foreign trade statistics (goods and services);
- One of the characteristics of statistics on international trade in goods or services is that **each transaction is measured twice** (at least)

Objectifs:

- Therefore The objectives of asymmetry studies are:
 - to identify the origins of the discrepancies
 - propose the solutions to be implemented to reduce the differences observed

" Adda reconciliation البيانات "Data reconciliation

Asymmetry analysis method

So we can suggest the following sequence of a mirror exercise

First step: comparison of concepts and definitions

Draw up a comparative table of the concepts and methods used by each country in the compilation and production of foreign trade data in order to identify the methodological aspects that may generate data discrepancies;



Methodological analysis grid and data sources

- Territory covered Analysis grid
- Trading system
- Excluded goods
- Data source
- Missing data
- Statistical thresholds
- Import country
- Export country
- Value
- Amount
- Reference period
- Confidential data
- Data review

Second step: calculation of the asymmetry Data comparison

- consists of comparing the export (or import) flows from country A to country (or region) B, compared to imports (or exports) of B from country A.
- This analysis can be carried out at the total level of trade in goods and / or services or by type of service provided and / or by product.
- It is suggested to use a standardized nomenclature **HS for goods**
- Highlight the differences in overall trade and chapters of the Harmonized System nomenclature;
- define the chapters meriting in-depth study;
- analyze the detailed six-position data of the nomenclature of the Harmonized System.

Second step: calculation of the asymmetry

Three main indicators are used to measure the asymmetry between two countries or regions:

- Ratio 1: The ratio of country A's exports to country B's imports from country A;
- **Ratio 2**: The absolute difference between the exports of country A and the imports of country B from country A.
- **Ratio 3**: The absolute difference between the exports of country A and the imports of country B from country A compared to imports of country B (assumed reference country)

Cas: Importations Suisse / Exportations Maroc (mars 2008 AVRIL 2009)

Année	Importations Suisse (CHF, FOB)	Exportations Maroc (CHF, FOB)	Différences observées ^a		Différences en valeur absolue ^b	
			Δ (CHF)	∆ (%)	Δ (CHF)	∆ (%)
2002	90'291'865	93'853'569	-3'561'704	4%	119'949'630	133%
2003	85'899'994	99'047'815	-13'147'821	15%	117'563'782	137%
2004	133'876'947	135'893'730	-2'016'783	2%	189'170'287	141%
2005	130'086'938	139'555'886	-9'468'948	7%	191'359'720	147%
2006	164'010'721	196'952'130	-32'941'409	20%	274'574'045	167%
moyenne	120'833'293	133'060'626	-12'227'333	10%	178'523'493	148%

MOROCCO'S EXPERIENCE IN ASYMMETRY STUDIES



Morocco's Experience EU

- The **first experience** in the study of asymmetries was made under the MedSTAT-I Program,
- This study made it possible to identify the origin of the differences especially at the level of textile products,
- The measures taken in the light of this first exercise:

the Office des Changes has made the necessary efforts for the **integration of trade flows of the Free Zone** with the rest of the world at from **2005**

Morocco's Experience: FTA

- The study took place between March 2008 and April 2009;
- It concerned the exchanges between **Morocco and Switzerland** for the period 2002-2006
- The mirror exercise made it possible to explain on average more than **80% of the difference** between the statistics of the two countries.
- The **concepts and methods** explain a large part of the differences, i.e. between **36 and 52%** of the differences observed.

Results: discrepancies explained

	Différence constatée	Différence expliquée		Erreurs (6.1.3)		Concepts et méthodes (6.1.1 et 6.1.2)	
	mio. CHF	mio. CHF	Part en %	mio. CHF	Part en %	mio. CHF	Part en %
2002	121.6	95.4	78	48.9	40	46.5	38
2003	118.5	89.9	76	47.1	40	42.8	36
2004	192.1	152.4	79	68.6	36	83.8	43
2005	194.0	160.2	83	73.7	38	86.5	45
2006	279.4	255.5	91	109.6	39	145.9	52

Morocco's Experience: USA

- Study conducted jointly by the Office des Changes and the US Census bureau between June 2008 and October 2009;
- Comparison of statistics from the two countries for the years 2002 to 2006;
- The **final destination** of the exported products explains a large part of the discrepancies noted:
 - part of Morocco's exports to the European Union are re-exported to the United States of America.

En \$	2007	2008
Exportations (données Maroc) FOB	365 381 984	786 846 989
Importations (données USA) FAS	609 939 614	878 736 664
Ecart	-244 557 630	-91 889 675
(Ecart / Exportations) %	66,9%	11,7%

thank you for your attention شکر الانتباهکم