

Workshop on Trade Policy and Trade Indicators

Module 2.1



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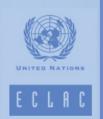
Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean



DATA BASES

- National → Central Bank, Customs...
- International → COMTRADE, WTO...
- Main differences:
 - International comparison,
 - Type of classification,
 - Constant values,
 - Monthly updating.





MOST USED DATA BASES

- United Nations → COMTRADE
- ECLAC → CEPALSTAT
- ITID → SIGCI
- United States → USITC
- European Union → EUROSTAT
- WTO → Time series
- World Bank → WITS
- International Monetary Found → DOTS





Commodity Trade Statistics Database

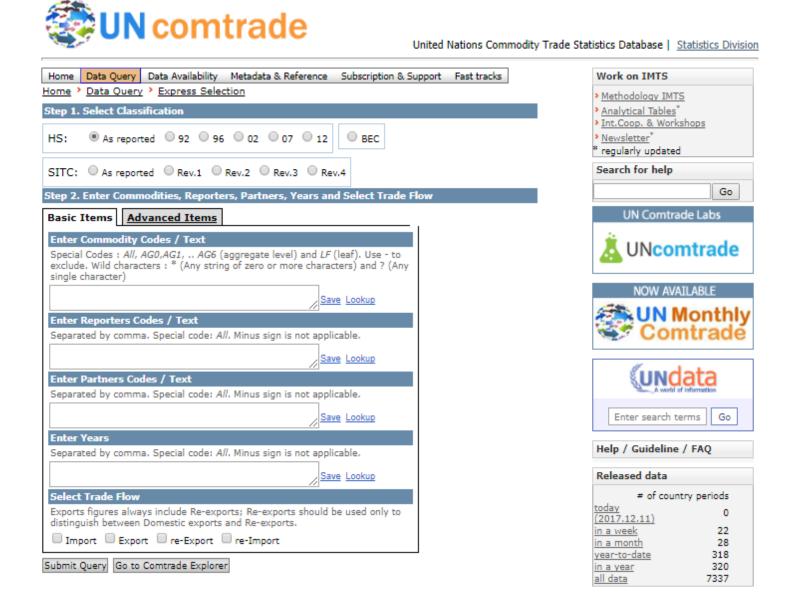
- International,
- Weekly updates of annual periods,
- All Member States and economies,
- Current US Dollar (US\$),
- Quantity units (Kg and 2nd unit),
- Classifications: HS, SITC, and BEC.
- http://comtrade.un.org
- http://comtrade.un.org/db/default.aspx





ECLAC

Commodity Trade Statistics Database





The WTO time series

- International,
- Merchandise and services,
- Selected commodities,
- Balance of Payments 6th and 5th editions
- All Member States and economies, but only as reporters
- Current US Dollar (US\$),
- Annual periods,
- http://stat.wto.org/





The WTO time series



THE WTO

① SELECTION

- Subject Reporter Partner Trade Flow Unit
- Year

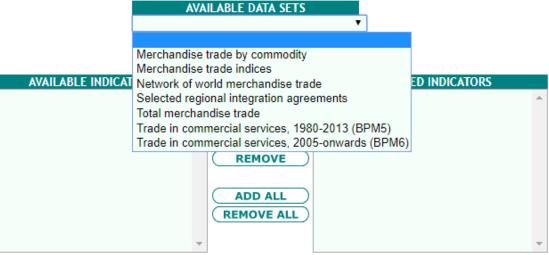
 VIEW DATA
- 3 DOWNLOAD

TECHNICAL NOTES

Statistics Database
Statistics gateway
Contact Statistics
Contact Tariffs

Time Series - Subject selection

Select one of the data sets available from the dropdown list. Then, select corresponding indicator(s).







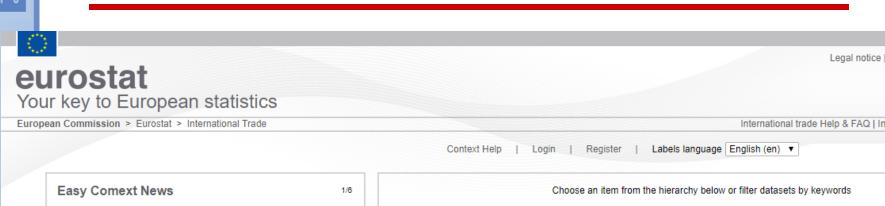
Eurostat

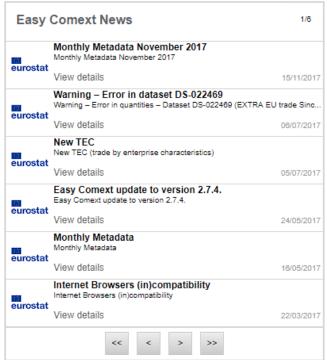
- Regional,
- Monthly actualization of monthly periods,
- 28 countries report,
- To all trade partners,
- Current Euros (EUR),
- Tons,
- Classifications: HS, SITC, BEC, CCP, and CN8.
- epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/newxtweb





Eurostat









United States International Trade Commission

- National,
- Monthly update of monthly periods,
- Only the Unites States report,
- To all its partners and regions,
- Current US\$,
- Kilograms,
- Classifications: HS, SITC, SIC-NAICS,
- Type of tariff program.
- http://dataweb.usitc.gov





United States International Trade Commission



United States International Trade Commission

Main Menu Version 3.1.0

Select Trade Type:	Select Classification System for List and Display	Select Years for Trade Data
U.S. Imports For Consumption	Try This First!	Years:
U.S. Domestic ExportsU.S. General ImportsU.S. Total Exports	Includes HTS, SIC, SITC, End-use, AG codes, and pre-defined country groups. Fast and easy!	Current U.S. Trade (1996-2017) Historical Data (1989-1995)
Trade Balance	Advanced Searching	
Users : See A Note on U.S. Trade Statistics	ONLY for using customized product or country "lists". HTS ITEMS SIC CODES SITC CODES NAIC CODES EXPERT MODE	



Note: To start a new query click on "Proceed With New Query".



Statistics of Latin America and the Caribbean

- Center of data,
- Monthly update,
- Social statistics,
- Economic statistics,
- Environmental statistics,
- Statistical publications.
- http://estadisticas.cepal.org/cepalstat/p ortada.html





Statistics of Latin America and the Caribbean





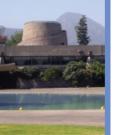
CEPALSTAT

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Map-based international trade system

- Access gate to COMTRADE,
- Monthly update of annual data,
- Trade by commodities or indicators,
- Results presented in numbers and maps,
- All member states and economies,
- Mirror statistics,
- https://www.cepal.org/es/datos-yestadisticas





World Integrated Trade Solution

- International
- Includes 3 major databases maintained by partner international organizations:
 - The UNCTAD TRAINS
 - The WTO IDB/CTS
 - The UNSD COMTRADE
- Multiple functions for analyses
- Classifications: COMTRADE+GTAP, ISIC, HS SITC...
- Allows tariff analysis (TRAINS)
- http://wits.worldbank.org





OEC - MIT

- The Observatory of Economic Complexity (OEC)
- Trade Data (BACI-CEPII)
- Analysis of export and import baskets from different spheres:
 - Bilaterally or multilaterally
 - Cross section or time series
 - Different product/sector classifications (HS96, HS02, HS07, HS12, SITC)
- Economic Complexity Ranking
- https://atlas.media.mit.edu/en/





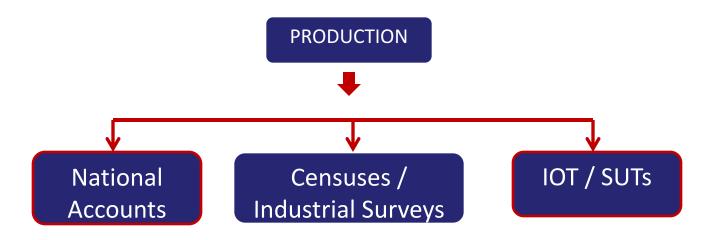
Other sets of operational data

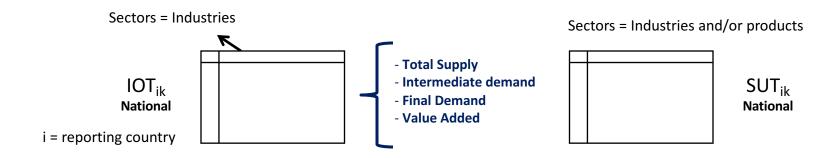
- Employment (ILOSTAT, ILO; Jobs, World Bank)
 - http://datatopics.worldbank.org/jobs/
 - http://www.ilo.org/ilostat/
- Enterprise Surveys
 - http://www.enterprisesurveys.org/
- Doing Business
 - http://www.doingbusiness.org/
- The Global Competitiveness Report
 - https://www.weforum.org/reports/the-globalcompetitiveness-report-2016-2017-1





Main Production Databases









Input-Output Matrices

- Input-output matrices have their origin in the national accounts of countries.
- It is the presentation, in an accounting format, of information related to the economic activities of a country.
- They give us a view of the economic relations between the industrial sectors.
- We can see the transactions of intermediate goods as those of final goods (for consumption or capital) in the domestic market.
- You can see the imports of intermediate goods and total exports, without identifying the country of origin or destination.
- Not all matrices are similar for several reasons:
 - Different productive structure;
 - Several base years (2005, 2007, 2008...);
 - More than one valuation (buyer prices or basic prices)

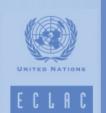




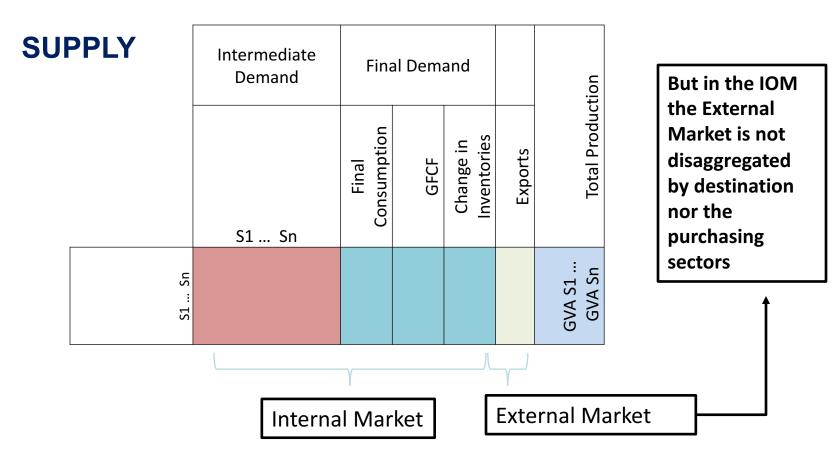
Input-Output Matrices

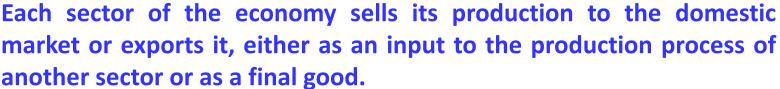
- The main foundation of the national accounts is that everything that is produced is used (to produce another good or to consume)
- Or simply, that everything that an economic agent sells is bought by another (or others); everything that is exported from one country, is imported by another country (or countries); everything saved is invested, everything spent is income ...
- But the construction of a matrix is a long and complex process ...
- Mainly, due to problems of data collection, surveys, classifications, groupings, the informal economy, etc.
- However, the national accounts collect and correct most of these inconsistencies, which provides us with consistent tables
- Being the tables resulting from the national accounts ...





Basic form in which resources are reported in an input-output matrix ...









Basic form of uses in an input-output matrix

USE

	Intermediate Demand				
	Sectors <i>j</i> 1 2 3 N				
Sectors i 3					
Imports					
Gross Value Added (GVA)					
Total Production	GVA S ₁ GVA S _n				

Each sector pays for the purchase of domestic or imported intermediate goods and in value added (employee compensation, gross operating surplus, etc.)

Internal Market

External Market

No discrimination by country of origin





The combination of both tables determines the national input-output matrix

	Intermediate Demand	Final Demand				nction
	S1 Sn	Final Consumption	GFCF	Change in Inventories	Exports	Total Production
S1 Sn						GVA S ₁ GVA S _n
o)					*	<u>o</u>
Imports						
Value Added						
Total Production	GVA S ₁ GVA S _n	Needs to be disaggregated by the				

This does not include detail on the external sector – a preliminary step towards developing a regional input-output matrix

origin of imports!!

Obtained directly from partners' data



