

# Recording International Commodity Trade and Production Abroad

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# Chapter 7 Recording International Commodity Trade

- Chapter 7 focuses on measuring international commodity trade and capturing processing fees related to global production
- The paper discusses the international standards related to processing and changes due to the new BPM6, SNA2008 and ESA2010 as well as IMTS2010
  - Differing standards cause inconsistency in recording international commodity trade for goods sent abroad for processing
- The chapter 7 is based on the final report of the Eurostat Task Force on Goods Sent Abroad for Processing



# Chapter 7 Recording International Commodity Trade

- Country experiences and case studies are presented through the chapter
  - Descriptions on how countries are applying the standards with the information they currently possess – but how should it be done in 'the perfect world'?
  - Stronger and more explicit practical guidance could be useful for compilers
- Strenghtening cooperation (Central banks, large and complex cases units, international cooperation...)
- Activities of non-residents registered for VAT in the host country

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#### Chapter 7 - Processing Fees

- Capturing processing fees
  - Exports of processed goods imports of goods for processing
     processing fee
  - Only way by surveys?
- Development of price inflators for processing fees
  - Knowledge needed on what is actually included in the processing fee
  - BPM6: may also include value of goods
- Challenge for supply-use/input-output tables
  - Breakdown of processing fees according to CPA2008 classification



#### Chapter 7 - Proposed Solutions

- Ownership as key identifier for processing
  - No ownership change = processing, physical transformation secondary criteria → how does merchanting fit into the picture?
- Nature of transaction system for identifying processing
- Flexibility of data sources
- Flagging processing flows in IMTS
- Improving surveying of industrial processing in business surveys and balance of payment statistics (questions on flows of goods and processing fees)



#### Chapter 8 Recording of production abroad

- Chapter 8 focuses on capturing the output or turnover of production abroad
- Proposed solutions:
  - Identifying units engaged in global production
    - Large business units
  - Strategy
    - Capture the global production with minimal increase to respondent burden
  - How to best utilise already existing data sources?



### Chapter 8 - Data Sources and Methods

|   | Processing services                                       | FGPs   | Merchanting   |  |  |
|---|---|--|---|--|--|
| Manufacturing surveys   | - Own/other<br>manufacturing →<br>local/international     | Qualitative questions for inward/outward processing  |   |  |  |
| Wholesale/retail trade surveys                                  |   |  | Questions on domestic and abroad sales and inventories abroad   |  |  |
| International trade in services etc. surveys (→ upgrade needed) | Yes, possibly also processing with affiliates             | As in manufacturing survey (lower coverage?)         | Yes (although SITCS coverage on retail & wholesale usually low) |  |  |
| Merchandise trade statistics                                    | May provide some info, needs adjustment                   |  |   |  |  |
| Foreign direct investment surveys                               | Determining control (=ow chain                            |  |   |  |  |
| Foreign affiliate statistics                                    | Possibly processing revenues between affiliates           | Determining control (=ownership) in production chain |   |  |  |
| Enterprise financial statistics                                 | New questions on global production and control to surveys |  |   |  |  |



### Chapter 8 - Data Sources and Methods

|   |     | Processing services                                       | FGPs   | Merc | hanting |  |
|---|-----|---|--|------|---------|--|
| Manufacturing surveys                                     |     | - Own/other manufacturing →                               | Qualitative questions for inward/outward               |      | 1       |  |
| Wholesale/retail tr<br>surveys                            | Р   | rocessing can be caused                                   | ions on domestic<br>broad sales and<br>ories abroad    |      |         |  |
| International trade services etc. surve (→ upgrade needed | • N | leed for revisions or<br>many                             | although SITCS<br>age on retail &<br>sale usually low) |      |         |  |
| Merchandise trade statistics                              | •   | How to collect all n without increasing                   |  |      |         |  |
| Foreign direct investment survey                          |     |   |  |      |         |  |
| Foreign affiliate statistics                              |     | Possibly processing revenues between affiliates           | Determining control (=ownership) in production chain   |      |         |  |
| Enterprise financia statistics                            | al  | New questions on global production and control to surveys |  |      |         |  |



#### Common Themes & Discussion Topics

- Flagging
  - Goods for processing in IMTS
  - Factoryless goods producers
  - Enterprises producing globally
  - Inventories held abroad
  - ...
  - Data exchange still limited → Consistency of flags between countries?
- Production arrangements often very complicated and fragmented



#### Common Themes & Discussion Topics

- Clearly need for new data exists, and introducing new survey questions may be the only certain way to capture global production.
  - How can the effects on respondent burden be minimized?
- Importance of data confrontation and cooperation
  - How can this be facilitated and what should be the role of international organisations?
  - Large and complex enterprises units. International (European)
     profiling has already been done with some MNEs (ESSnet project)
  - In addition to trade flows, consistency of classifications and statistical units is important – what is considered as outward processing in one country should be inward processing in another

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