



STATISTICS DIRECTORATE

National Accounts and Economic Statistics - International Trade Statistics

Item 3 b): The New and Operational UNSD-OECD Joint Trade Data Collection and Processing System, Methodological Issues

**7th OECD INTERNATIONAL TRADE STATISTICS EXPERT MEETING ITS
and OECD-EUROSTAT MEETING OF EXPERTS IN TRADE-IN-SERVICES STATISTICS (TIS)**

Tour Europe - Paris La Défense, Salle des Nations, 11-14 September 2006

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JT03213075

THE NEW AND OPERATIONAL UNSD/OECD JOINT TRADE DATA COLLECTION AND PROCESSING SYSTEM -

Methodological Issues

Introduction

Over the past three years, all aspects of data processing have been intensively discussed between UNSD and OECD statistical teams in order to define common practices. As a result, both organisations now process annual trade data using the same application. The OECD will process data for its member countries while UNSD will process data for other countries. Discussions and exchanges of experience on the new processing application are still ongoing between UNSD and OECD statistical and IT teams. This is the reason for which the databases synchronisation has not started yet. As soon as the fine tuning will be defined, both databases will be synchronised starting with the reference year 2005. Before this reference year, historical data will be progressively harmonized.

As explained at the last OECD expert trade meeting, slight differences will remain in the way both organizations will provide detailed data. For example, for internal reasons some country/territory labels could not be harmonized. In addition, UNSD and OECD used to process special trade in a different way in the past. Even though special commodity codes (Memorandum Items) will be processed identically, both organizations will not provide the same level of detail in order to maintain historical consistency in each database. Currently, OECD processes more MI's than UNSD; after few months of practical experience with the new data processing system, the OECD could review this practice with a view to reducing the number of MIs currently processed.

One year after the 6th ITS meeting, it can be said that OECD and UNSd have fully implemented the new processing routines, spending a considerable amount of attention to quality aspects and system logics. What is in place now, is the fine-tuned and complete system...

1 Main methodological issues

1.1 Country codes

Because of the different approaches between UNSD and OECD and different historical practices, country codes were subject to long and intensive discussions.

OECD and UNSD have agreed to maintain the most detailed level of country codes currently existing in each database and to maintain (or create when necessary) aggregated countries/territories in order to match the different needs of both organisations. Composed areas are processed like other partner countries in order to convert quantities properly. Each organization will have the choice to publish the aggregated or

the detailed countries/territories according to its own definitions. UNSD numerical codes are used for data processing.

OECD mostly follows the Eurostat geonomenclature while UNSD uses the statistical territory definition given by the reporter country itself.

In total, 280 individual areas can be used for data processing. Their sum gives the world total 13 composed areas are calculated from individual areas and stored in the database.

Each organization can publish aggregated or detailed countries/territories according to its own definitions.

UNSD and OECD use different statistical territories for Italy and Switzerland as well as different definitions of economic and geographic zones.

Areas not elsewhere specified are broken down into 7 different zones. For dissemination, OECD will use the ISO 3166 alpha 3-digit classification.

The OECD geonomenclature is shown in annex 1. Detailed methodological information is available in annex 2.

1.2 Non-standard HS codes

The full detail of the OECD methodology was detailed in the document STD/NAES/TASS/ITS(2005)3 presented last year at the OECD International Trade Statistics Expert Meeting.

After few months of practical experience with the new processing application and discussions with the UNSD, it appears that the detailed MIs list could be shortened. Contrary to what was previously conceived, MIs will not be converted from HS 2002 to older classifications. This considerably reduces their interest since OECD publications are provided according to previous versions of the HS and SITC Rev.2 & Rev.3. The complete list of MIs can be provided to delegates on demand.

1.3 Reported data at higher commodity level

If reported data at 2-digit level of the classification is substantially different in value than the sum of the aggregated lower level, the difference is stored in a MI of type AJ (e.g. 01AJ00 for HS chapter 01). In converted classifications, MIs of type AJ store the adjustment made between 2 digits from original data and the detailed converted data.

1.4 Conversion from one classification to another classification

The UNSD approach has been implemented in the joint system: higher levels of the converted classification are obtained by aggregation (not anymore by direct conversion). In case of non-direct correspondence, allocation is done to the most closely matching commodity code.

1.5 Quantity unit and estimation

Quantity estimation is one of the main improvements of the new processing system. Starting with reference year 2005, two fields can be processed by the data processing application: net weight and a supplementary quantity unit.

The UNSD has defined all detailed decision rules and calculations for quantity estimations. They are quite complex depending on WCO recommended unit availability, the share of quantity units matching recommended units and availability of a Standard Unit Value. Additional details can be provided on demand.

1.6 Metadata and MetaStore

Trade metadata have been completely loaded into MetaStore making available all methodological information from the new Web Browser Client. MetaStore is now the unique tool for trade metadata management and dissemination.

Additional methodological information will be progressively added to provide useful information to statistics users. There is a need of supplementary details of information regarding statistical territories definitions. For example the differences between statistical territories of reporter and partner countries should be fully documented.

The OECD and the UNSD have jointly sent the UN methodological questionnaire on National Compilation and Dissemination Practices. OECD has completed this questionnaire for each OECD country with the available methodological information. In doing so, countries received a consolidated pre-filled questionnaire for checking and updating. Since this service was rather time-consuming (all metadata information needed to be checked and compared with available information in the questionnaire), OECD countries received the questionnaire later than other UN countries. Updated questionnaires will be integrated into MetaStore. OECD will update its methodological country notes accordingly.

2. Conclusion

The joint UN/OECD Trade Data Collection and Processing System was the opportunity to fully review all details of the data processing from aggregation options to quantity estimations and treatment of special trade.

Discussions and shared experiences between both organizations considerably helped in improving common statistical practices and in improving data quality.

If the joint system is now fully operational, many tasks will have to be completed in the coming months. Management tools still have to be implemented like the data synchronization facilities or the Web Browser Client Administration. On the methodological side, OECD will improve its conversion keys from commodity based classifications to activity based classifications (ISIC). Last but not least, data harmonization will be progressively carried out on OECD and UNSD historical data.

ANNEX 1: OECD GEOGRAPHICAL NOMENCLATURE

<i>ECONOMIC ZONES</i>	<i>ZONES ÉCONOMIQUES</i>
ACP (African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States) Angola Antigua and Barbuda Bahamas Barbados Belize Benin Botswana Burkina Faso Burundi Cameroon Cape Verde Central African Republic Chad Comoros Congo Congo, The Democratic Republic of the Cook Islands Côte d'Ivoire Cuba Djibouti Dominica Dominican Republic Equatorial Guinea Eritrea Ethiopia Fiji Gabon Gambia Ghana Grenada Guinea Guinea-Bissau Guyana Haiti Jamaica Kenya Kiribati Lesotho Liberia Madagascar Malawi Mali Marshall Islands Mauritania	ACP (Groupe des États d'Afrique, des Caraïbes et du Pacifique) Angola Antigua-et-Barbuda Bahamas Barbade Belize Bénin Botswana Burkina Faso Burundi Cameroun Cap-Vert République centrafricaine Tchad Comores Congo Congo, la République démocratique du Îles Cook Côte d'Ivoire Cuba Djibouti Dominique République dominicaine Guinée équatoriale Érythrée Éthiopie Fidji Gabon Gambie Ghana Grenade Guinée Guinée-Bissau Guyana Haïti Jamaïque Kenya Kiribati Lesotho Libéria Madagascar Malawi Mali Îles Marshall Mauritanie

Mauritius	Maurice
Micronesia, Federated States of	Micronésie, États Fédérés de
Mozambique	Mozambique
Namibia	Namibie
Nauru	Nauru
Niger	Niger
Nigeria	Nigéria
Niue	Niué
Palau	Palaos
Papua New Guinea	Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée
Rwanda	Rwanda
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Saint-Kitts-et-Nevis
Saint Lucia	Sainte-Lucie
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Saint-Vincent-et-les Grenadines
Samoa	Samoa
Sao Tome and Principe	Sao Tomé-et-Principe
Senegal	Sénégal
Seychelles	Seychelles
Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone
Solomon Islands	Îles Salomon
Somalia	Somalie
South Africa	Afrique du Sud
Sudan	Soudan
Suriname	Suriname
Swaziland	Swaziland
Tanzania, United Republic of	Tanzanie, République Unie de
Timor-Leste	Timor-Leste
Togo	Togo
Tonga	Tonga
Trinidad and Tobago	Trinité-et-Tobago
Tuvalu	Tuvalu
Uganda	Ouganda
Vanuatu	Vanuatu
Zambia	Zambie
Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe
APEC (Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation)	APEC (Organisation de coopération économique Asie-Pacifique)
Australia	Australie
Brunei Darussalam	Brunéi Darussalam
Canada	Canada
Chile	Chili
China	Chine
Chinese Taipei	Taipei chinois
Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China	Hong Kong région administrative spéciale de Chine
Indonesia	Indonésie
Japan	Japon
Korea, Republic of	Corée, République de
Malaysia	Malaisie
Mexico	Mexique
New Zealand	Nouvelle-Zélande
Papua New Guinea	Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée

Peru
 Philippines
 Russian Federation
 Singapore
 Thailand
 United States **Including** Puerto Rico and United States Virgin Islands
 Viet Nam

ASEAN (Association of SouthEast Asian Nations)

Brunei Darussalam
 Cambodia
 Indonesia
 Lao People's Democratic Republic
 Malaysia
 Myanmar
 Philippines
 Singapore
 Thailand
 Viet Nam

CIS (Commonwealth of Independent States)

Armenia
 Azerbaijan
 Belarus
 Georgia
 Kazakhstan
 Kyrgyzstan
 Moldova, Republic of
 Russian Federation
 Tajikistan
 Turkmenistan
 Ukraine
 Uzbekistan

EU25: European Union of twenty-five

Austria
 Belgium
 Cyprus
 Czech Republic
 Denmark
 Estonia
 Finland
 France **Including** Monaco, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Reunion and French Guiana
 Germany
 Greece
 Hungary
 Ireland
 Italy **Excluding** San Marino and the Holy See
 Latvia
 Lithuania
 Luxembourg
 Malta

Pérou
 Philippines
 Fédération de Russie
 Singapour
 Thaïlande
 États-Unis **Y compris** Porto Rico et les Îles Vierges des États Unis
 Viet Nam

ANASE (Association des Nations de l'Asie du Sud-Est)

Brunéi Darussalam
 Cambodge
 Indonésie
 République démocratique populaire lao
 Malaisie
 Myanmar
 Philippines
 Singapour
 Thaïlande
 Viet Nam

CEI (Communauté des États indépendants)

Arménie
 Azerbaïdjan
 Bélarus
 Géorgie
 Kazakhstan
 Kirghizistan
 Moldova, République de
 Fédération de Russie
 Tadjikistan
 Turkménistan
 Ukraine
 Ouzbékistan

UE25: Union européenne des vingt-cinq

Autriche
 Belgique
 Chypre
 République tchèque
 Danemark
 Estonie
 Finlande
 France **Y compris** Monaco, la Guadeloupe, la Martinique, la Réunion et la Guyane française
 Allemagne
 Grèce
 Hongrie
 Irlande
 Italie **Non compris** Saint-Marin et le Saint-Siège
 Lettonie
 Lituanie
 Luxembourg
 Malte

Netherlands
 Poland
 Portugal
 Slovakia
 Slovenia
 Spain
 Sweden
 United Kingdom

Euro area

Austria
 Belgium
 Finland
 France **Including** Monaco, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Reunion and French Guiana
 Germany
 Greece
 Ireland
 Italy **Excluding** San Marino and the Holy See
 Luxembourg
 Netherlands
 Portugal
 Spain

G7

Canada
 France **Including** Monaco, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Reunion and French Guiana
 Germany
 Italy **Excluding** San Marino and the Holy See
 Japan
 United Kingdom
 United States **Including** Puerto Rico and United States Virgin Islands

MERCOSUR (South American Common Market)

Argentina
 Brazil
 Paraguay
 Uruguay
 Venezuela

OPEC (Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries)

Algeria
 Indonesia
 Iran, Islamic Republic of
 Iraq
 Kuwait
 Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
 Nigeria
 Qatar
 Saudi Arabia
 United Arab Emirates
 Venezuela

Pays-Bas
 Pologne
 Portugal
 Slovaquie
 Slovénie
 Espagne
 Suède
 Royaume-Uni

Zone euro

Autriche
 Belgique
 Finlande
 France **Y compris** Monaco, la Guadeloupe, la Martinique, la Réunion et la Guyane française
 Allemagne
 Grèce
 Irlande
 Italie **Non compris** Saint-Marin et le Saint-Siège
 Luxembourg
 Pays-Bas
 Portugal
 Espagne

G7

Canada
 France **Y compris** Monaco, la Guadeloupe, la Martinique, la Réunion et la Guyane française
 Allemagne
 Italie **Non compris** Saint-Marin et le Saint-Siège
 Japon
 Royaume-Uni
 États-Unis **Y compris** Porto Rico et les Îles Vierges des États Unis

MERCOSUR (Marché commun de l'Amérique du Sud)

Argentine
 Brésil
 Paraguay
 Uruguay
 Venezuela

OPEP (Organisation des pays exportateurs de pétrole)

Algérie
 Indonésie
 Iran, République islamique d'
 Iraq
 Koweït
 Jamahiriya arabe libyenne
 Nigéria
 Qatar
 Arabie saoudite
 Émirats arabes unis
 Venezuela

GEONOMENCLATURE	GEONOMENCLATURE
<p style="text-align: center;">OECD MEMBER COUNTRIES</p> <p>NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement)</p> <p>Canada</p> <p>Mexico</p> <p>United States Including Puerto Rico and United States Virgin Islands</p> <p>Asia Oceania</p> <p>Australia Including Lord Howe Island, Macquarie Island, Ashmore Reef, Cartier Island.</p> <p>Japan Including Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Hokkaido and the Islands belonging to those areas (as for Nansei Islands, only those islands lying north of lat. 27° are <i>included</i>).</p> <p>Korea, Republic of</p> <p>New Zealand Including North, South and Stewart Islands, Antipodes, Auckland, Bounty, Campbell, Kermadec, Chatham, Snares Islands and the Ross dependency in Antarctica.</p> <p>Europe</p> <p>Austria Excluding Jungholz and Mittelberg enclaves.</p> <p>Belgium</p> <p>Czech Republic</p> <p>Denmark Excluding the Faeroe Islands and Greenland.</p> <p>Finland Including Aland Islands.</p> <p>France Including Monaco, Guadeloupe (Marie-Galante, Desirade, St. Barthelemy and St. Martin (northern part)), Martinique, Reunion and French Guiana</p> <p>Germany Including the enclaves of Jungholz and Mittelberg. Excluding the territory of Büsingen.</p> <p>Greece Including Islands of Aegean Sea, Ionian Sea, Dodecanese, Crete and the independent zone of Mont Athos.</p> <p>Hungary</p> <p>Iceland</p> <p>Ireland</p> <p>Italy Including Livigno Excluding San Marino and the Holy See</p> <p>Luxembourg</p> <p>Netherlands</p> <p>Norway Including Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands, Excluding Bouvet Island</p> <p>Poland</p> <p>Portugal Including Azores and Madeira.</p> <p>Slovakia</p> <p>Spain Including Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla.</p> <p>Sweden</p> <p>Switzerland¹ Including Liechtenstein and the Buesingen and Campione of Italia customs enclaves Excluding the Samnaun and Sampoioir enclaves.</p> <p>Turkey</p> <p>United Kingdom Including Shetland Islands, Channel Islands and Isle of Man.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">PAYS MEMBRES DE L'OCDE</p> <p>ALENA (Accord de libre échange nord américain)</p> <p>Canada</p> <p>Mexique</p> <p>États-Unis Y compris Porto Rico et les Îles Vierges des États Unis</p> <p>Asie Océanie</p> <p>Australie Y compris îles Lord Howe, Macquarie, Ashmore, île Cartier.</p> <p>Japon Y compris Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Hokkaido et les îles appartenant à ces zones (concernant les îles Nansei, uniquement les îles situées au nord du 27° parallèle nord sont <i>incluses</i>).</p> <p>Corée, République de</p> <p>Nouvelle-Zélande Y compris les îles du Nord, du Sud, et de Stewart, les îles Antipodes, Auckland, Bounty, Campbell, Kermadec, Chatham, Snares et la dépendance de Ross en Antarctique.</p> <p>Europe</p> <p>Autriche Non compris les enclaves de Jungholz et Mittelberg.</p> <p>Belgique</p> <p>République tchèque</p> <p>Danemark Non compris les îles Féroé et le Groenland.</p> <p>Finlande Y compris les îles Aland.</p> <p>France Y compris Monaco, la Guadeloupe (Marie-Galante, la Désirade, Saint-Barthélémy et Saint-Martin (nord)), la Martinique, la Réunion et la Guyane française</p> <p>Allemagne Y compris les enclaves de Jungholz et Mittelberg. Non compris le territoire de Büsingen</p> <p>Grèce Y compris les îles de la mer Égée, Ionienne, le Dodécane, la Crète et la zone indépendante du Mont Athos.</p> <p>Hongrie</p> <p>Islande</p> <p>Irlande</p> <p>Italie Y compris Livigno Non compris Saint-Marin et le Saint-Siège</p> <p>Luxembourg</p> <p>Pays-Bas</p> <p>Norvège Y compris les Îles Svalbard et Jan Mayen Non compris l'Île Bouvet</p> <p>Pologne</p> <p>Portugal Y compris les Açores et Madère.</p> <p>Slovaquie</p> <p>Espagne Y compris les Canaries, Ceuta et Melilla.</p> <p>Suède</p> <p>Suisse¹ Y compris le Liechtenstein et les enclaves douanières de Buesingen et de Campione Italia. Non compris les enclaves de Samnaun et Sampoioir.</p> <p>Turquie</p> <p>Royaume-Uni Y compris Shetland, les îles Anglo- normandes et l'île de Man.</p>

NON-OECD COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES	PAYS ET TERRITOIRES NON OCDE
Africa	Afrique
Algeria	Algérie
Angola	Angola
Benin	Bénin
Botswana	Botswana
British Indian Ocean Territory Including Chagos Archipelago	Territoire britannique de l'océan indien Y compris archipel des Chagos
Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso
Burundi	Burundi
Cameroon	Cameroun
Cape Verde	Cap-Vert
Central African Republic	République centrafricaine
Chad	Tchad
Comoros	Comores
Congo	Congo
Congo, The Democratic Republic of the	Congo, la République démocratique du
Côte d'Ivoire	Côte d'Ivoire
Djibouti	Djibouti
Egypt	Égypte
Equatorial Guinea	Guinée équatoriale
Eritrea	Érythrée
Ethiopia	Éthiopie
Gabon	Gabon
Gambia	Gambie
Ghana	Ghana
Guinea	Guinée
Guinea-Bissau	Guinée-Bissau
Kenya	Kenya
Lesotho	Lesotho
Liberia	Libéria
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Jamahiriya arabe libyenne
Madagascar	Madagascar
Malawi	Malawi
Mali	Mali
Mauritania	Mauritanie
Mauritius	Maurice
Mayotte	Mayotte
Morocco	Maroc
Mozambique	Mozambique
Namibia	Namibie
Niger	Niger
Nigeria	Nigéria
Rwanda	Rwanda
Saint Helena	Sainte-Hélène
Sao Tome and Principe	Sao Tomé-et-Principe
Senegal	Sénégal
Seychelles Including Amirante Islands	Seychelles Y compris les îles Amirantes
Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone
Somalia	Somalie

South Africa
 Sudan
 Swaziland
 Tanzania, United Republic of **Including** Tanganyika, Zanzibar and Pemba
 Togo
 Tunisia
 Uganda
 Western Sahara
 Zambia
 Zimbabwe

Africa, n.e.s. **Covering** national code numbers not sufficiently detailed to be allocated to a specific code.

America

Central America and Caribbean

Anguilla
 Antigua and Barbuda
 Aruba
 Bahamas
 Barbados
 Belize
 British Virgin Islands
 Cayman Islands
 Costa Rica
 Cuba
 Dominica
 Dominican Republic
 El Salvador
 Grenada
 Guatemala
 Haiti
 Honduras
 Jamaica
 Montserrat
 Netherlands Antilles **Covering** Curaçao, Bonaire, St. Eustatius, Saba, St. Martin (southern part)
 Nicaragua
 Panama **Including** Panama Canal Zone
 Saint Kitts and Nevis
 Saint Lucia
 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
 Trinidad and Tobago
 Turks and Caicos Islands

South America

Argentina
 Bolivia
 Brazil
 Chile
 Colombia
 Ecuador **Including** Galapagos Islands
 Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

Afrique du Sud
 Soudan
 Swaziland
 Tanzanie, République Unie de **Y compris** Tanganyika, Zanzibar et Pemba
 Togo
 Tunisie
 Ouganda
 Sahara occidental
 Zambie
 Zimbabwe

Afrique, n.d.a. **Comprend** les rubriques des nomenclatures nationales insuffisamment précises pour être attribuées à un code déterminé

Amérique

Amérique Centrale et Caraïbes

Anguilla
 Antigua-et-Barbuda
 Aruba
 Bahamas
 Barbade
 Belize
 Îles Vierges britanniques
 Îles Caïmanes
 Costa Rica
 Cuba
 Dominique
 République dominicaine
 El Salvador
 Grenade
 Guatemala
 Haïti
 Honduras
 Jamaïque
 Montserrat
 Antilles néerlandaises **Comprend** Curaçao, Bonaire, St-Eustache, Saba, St-Martin (partie méridionale).
 Nicaragua
 Panama **Y compris** Zone du Canal de Panama
 Saint-Kitts-et-Nevis
 Sainte-Lucie
 Saint-Vincent-et-les Grenadines
 Trinité-et-Tobago
 Îles Turques et Caïques

Amérique du Sud

Argentine
 Bolivie
 Brésil
 Chili
 Colombie
 Équateur **Y compris** les îles Galapagos
 Îles Falkland (Malvinas)

Guyana
 Paraguay
 Peru
 Suriname
 Uruguay
 Venezuela
 South America, n.e.s. **Covering** national code numbers not sufficiently detailed to be allocated to a specific code.

America except Central, South America and Caribbean

Bermuda
 Greenland
 St. Pierre and Miquelon

Asia

Afghanistan
 Armenia
 Azerbaijan
 Bangladesh
 Bhutan
 Brunei Darussalam
 Cambodia
 China
 Chinese Taipei
 Georgia
 Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China
 India **Including** Sikkim
 Indonesia
 Kazakhstan
 Korea, Democratic People's Republic of
 Kyrgyzstan
 Lao People's Democratic Republic
 Macao Special Administrative Region of China
 Malaysia **Including** Malaya, Sabah and Sarawak

Maldives
 Mongolia
 Myanmar
 Nepal
 Pakistan
 Philippines
 Singapore
 Sri Lanka
 Tajikistan
 Thailand
 Timor-Leste
 Turkmenistan
 Uzbekistan
 Viet Nam

Asia, n.e.s. **Covering** national code numbers not sufficiently detailed to be allocated to a specific code

Europe

Guyana
 Paraguay
 Pérou
 Suriname
 Uruguay
 Venezuela
 Amérique du Sud, n.d.a. **Comprend** les rubriques des nomenclatures nationales insuffisamment précises pour être attribuées à un code déterminé

Amérique sauf Amérique Centrale, du Sud et Caraïbes

Bermudes
 Groenland
 St-Pierre-et-Miquelon

Asie

Afghanistan
 Arménie
 Azerbaïdjan
 Bangladesh
 Bhoutan
 Brunéi Darussalam
 Cambodge
 Chine
 Taipei chinois
 Géorgie
 Hong Kong région administrative spéciale de Chine
 Inde **Y compris** Sikkim
 Indonésie
 Kazakhstan
 Corée, République populaire démocratique de
 Kirghizistan
 République démocratique populaire lao
 Macao région administrative spéciale de Chine
 Malaisie **Y compris** Malaisie occidentale, Sabah et Sarawak

Maldives
 Mongolie
 Myanmar
 Népal
 Pakistan
 Philippines
 Singapour
 Sri Lanka
 Tadjikistan
 Thaïlande
 Timor-Leste
 Turkménistan
 Ouzbékistan
 Viet Nam

Asie, n.d.a. **Comprend** les rubriques des nomenclatures nationales insuffisamment précises pour être attribuées à un code déterminé

Europe

Albania	Albanie
Andorra	Andorre
Belarus	Bélarus
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bosnie-Herzégovine
Bulgaria	Bulgarie
Croatia	Croatie
Cyprus	Chypre
Estonia	Estonie
Faeroe Islands	Îles Féroé
Gibraltar	Gibraltar
Holy See (Vatican City State)	Saint-Siège (État de la Cité du Vatican)
Latvia	Lettonie
Liechtenstein	Liechtenstein
Lithuania	Lituanie
Macedonia, The Former Yugoslav Republic of	Macédoine, l'Ex-République yougoslave de
Malta Including Gozo and Comino	Malte Y compris Gozo et Comino
Moldova, Republic of	Moldova, République de
Romania	Roumanie
Russian Federation	Fédération de Russie
San Marino	Saint-Marin
Serbia and Montenegro	Serbie-et-Montenegro
Slovenia	Slovénie
Ukraine	Ukraine
Europe, n.e.s. Covering national code numbers not sufficiently detailed to be allocated to a specific code	Europe, n.d.a. Comprend les rubriques des nomenclatures nationales insuffisamment précises pour être attribuées à un code déterminé
Middle East	Moyen Orient
Gulf Arabian Countries	Pays arabes du Golfe
Bahrain	Bahreïn
Iraq	Iraq
Kuwait	Koweït
Oman	Oman
Qatar	Qatar
Saudi Arabia	Arabie saoudite
United Arab Emirates	Émirats arabes unis
Yemen	Yémen
Middle East except Gulf Arabian Countries	Moyen Orient sauf pays arabes du Golfe
Divided zone	Zone divisée
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Iran, République islamique d'
Israel	Israël
Jordan	Jordanie
Lebanon	Liban
Occupied Palestinian Territory	Territoire palestinien occupé
Syrian Arab Republic	République arabe syrienne
Oceania and Antarctica	Océanie et Antarctique
American Samoa	Samoa américaines
Antarctica	Antarctique
Bouvet Island	Île Bouvet
Christmas Islands	Îles Christmas
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	Îles des Cocos

Cook Islands
Fiji
Former Pacific Islands (Trust Territory)
French Polynesia Including French Territories in Pacific
French Southern Territories
Guam
Heard Island and McDonald Islands
Kiribati Including Canton and Enderbury
Marshall Islands
Micronesia, Federated States of
Nauru
New Caledonia
Niue
Norfolk Island
Northern Mariana Islands
Palau
Papua New Guinea
Pitcairn
Samoa
Solomon Islands
South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands
Tokelau
Tonga
Tuvalu
United States Minor Outlying Islands Including Midway, Wake and Johnston Islands
Vanuatu
Wallis and Futuna Islands
Oceania, n.e.s. Including national code numbers not sufficiently detailed to be allocated to a specific code
Unspecified
America, n.e.s. Including national code numbers not sufficiently detailed to be allocated to a specific code
Bunkers
Confidential information and differences Including origins or destinations not reported for military or business security reasons and statistical discrepancies
Free Zones
North America, the Caribbean and Central America n.e.s. Including national code numbers not sufficiently detailed to be allocated to a specific code
Other areas, n.e.s. Including international organisations, armed forces abroad, unspecified origins and destinations
1. Switzerland includes Liechtenstein in its customs territory but most of other countries report Switzerland and Liechtenstein separately.
To the extent possible, country zones include former countries which ceased to exist.
All country names and groupings are intended to be of purely geographic or functional significance to the reader and not to convey any political implications.
ABBREVIATION AND CONVENTIONAL SIGNS
n.e.s.: Not elsewhere specified

Îles Cook
Fidji
Territoire sous tutelle des Îles du Pacifique
Polynésie française Y compris les territoires français en Pacifique
Terres australes françaises
Guam
Îles Heard et McDonald
Kiribati Y compris Canton et Enderbury
Îles Marshall
Micronésie, États Fédérés de
Nauru
Nouvelle-Calédonie
Niué
Île Norfolk
Îles Mariannes septentrionales
Palaos
Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée
Pitcairn
Samoa
Îles Salomon
Géorgie du Sud et les Îles Sandwich du Sud
Tokélaou
Tonga
Tuvalu
Îles mineures éloignées de Etats-Unis Y compris les îles Midway, Wake et Johnston
Vanuatu
Îles Wallis et Futuna
Océanie, n.d.a. Y compris les rubriques des nomenclatures nationales insuffisamment précises pour être attribuées à un code déterminé
Non spécifiés
Amérique, n.d.a. Y compris les rubriques des nomenclatures nationales insuffisamment précises pour être attribuées à un code déterminé
Soute
Secrets et différences Y compris origines ou destinations non déclarées pour raisons de sécurité militaire ou commerciale et divergences statistiques
Zones franches
Amérique du Nord, Caraïbes et Amérique Centrale, n.d.a. Y compris les rubriques des nomenclatures nationales insuffisamment précises pour être attribuées à un code déterminé
Autres régions, n.d.a. Y compris organisations internationales, forces armées à l'étranger, origines et destinations non spécifiées
1. La Suisse inclut le Liechtenstein dans son territoire douanier mais la plupart des autres pays déclarent la Suisse séparément du Liechtenstein.
Dans la mesure du possible les zones pays incluent les anciens pays ayant cessé d'exister.
Les noms des divers pays et des zones dans lesquelles ceux-ci ont été regroupés doivent être considérés par les lecteurs comme ayant une signification strictement géographique ou fonctionnelle, sans la moindre implication politique.
ABRÉVIATIONS ET SIGNES CONVENTIONNELS
n.d.a.: Non déterminé ailleurs

ANNEX 2: UN/OECD Joint Trade Data Collection and Processing System

Technical note about country codes

Introduction

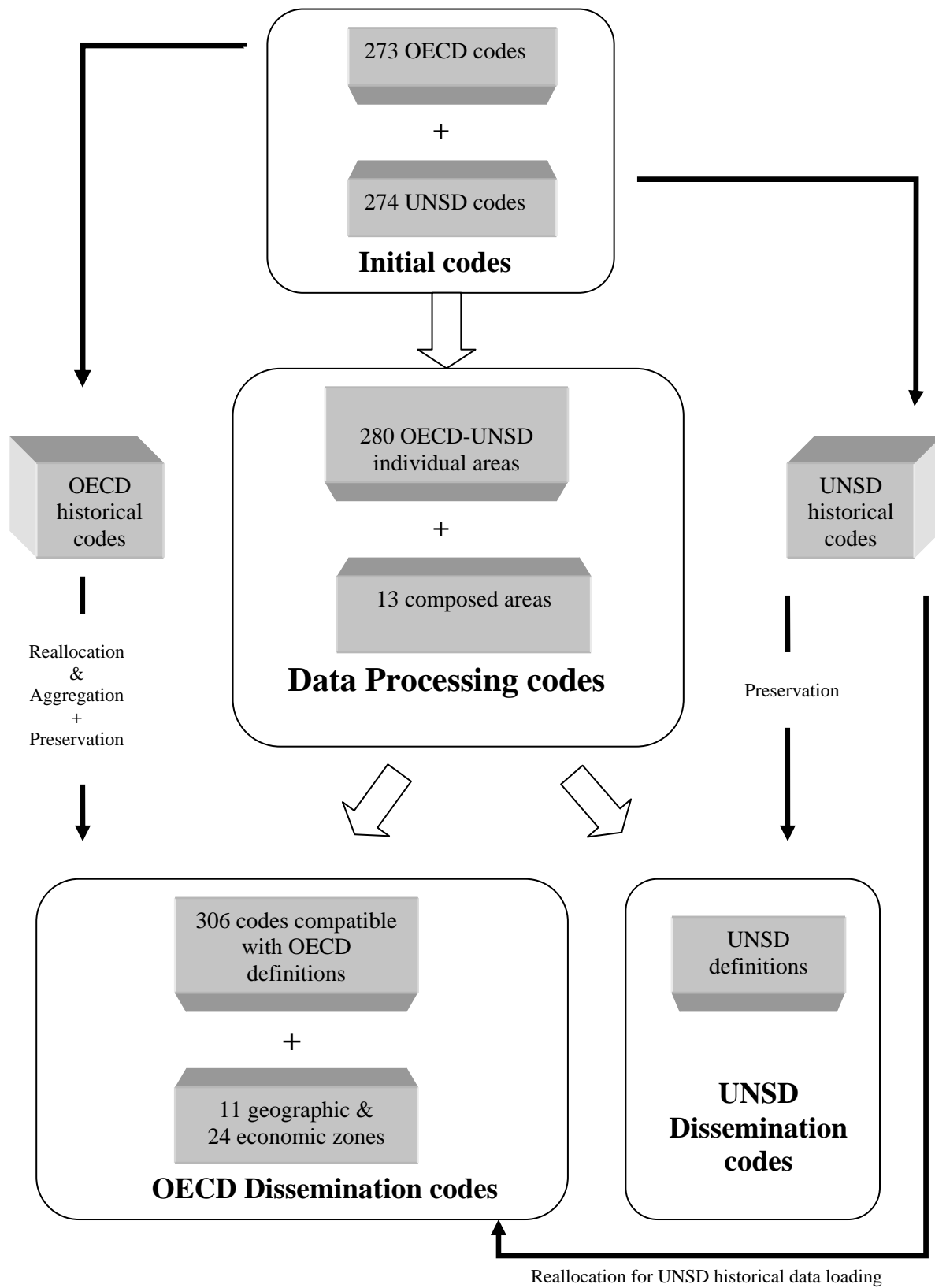
In their respective databases, UNSD and OECD used different country codes and labels to process and disseminate trade statistics in the past.

On the one hand, UN Concepts and Definitions recommend that the statistical territory as described by the country itself should be used for the definition of the statistical territory of that country as a reporter and as a partner. On the other hand, the OECD needs to keep the coherence with the Eurostat geonomenclature and the OECD Trade in Services database.

1. General principles

OECD and UNSD have agreed to maintain the most detailed level of country codes currently existing in each database and to maintain (or create when necessary) aggregated countries/territories to match the different needs of both organisations. Composed areas are processed like other partner countries in order to convert quantities properly. Each organization will have the choice to publish the aggregated or the detailed countries/territories according to its own definitions. UNSD numerical codes are used for data processing. The OECD uses ISO alpha 3-digit for dissemination.

Figure 1 presents an overview of these changes:



2. Country codes list

The detailed country codes list “UNSD-OECD detail.xls” is available on demand.

3. Individual and composed area

A composed area is a country/territory composed of several individual areas. For example the composed area “Switzerland including Liechtenstein” is composed of the two individual areas “Switzerland” plus “Liechtenstein”. **There are 280 individual areas and 13 composed areas.**

Only individual areas can be used for data processing but composed areas are calculated and stored in the database. The sum of individual areas gives the world.

4. Statistical territory

OECD mostly follows the Eurostat’s geonomenclature while the UN Concepts and Definitions recommend that the statistical territory as described by the country itself should be used for the definition of the statistical territory of that country as a reporter and as a partner.

4.1 OECD and UNSD definitions

In order to match the different definitions of both organizations, two or three codes are used for the 5 following countries: Switzerland, United States, France, Italy and Norway. For these countries, both individual and composed areas are processed for quantity conversion needs. For example, the three codes “Switzerland including Liechtenstein”, “Switzerland excluding Liechtenstein” and “Liechtenstein” are processed like any other individual area.

Reported partner country data are allocated to the smallest entity in order to calculate largest entities by aggregation. Composed areas are calculated by adding all individual areas as stated in the UNSD-OECD detail.xls file. If a reporter country does not report any data with some components, then a null value is added and the composed area remains correct. For example, if no data have been reported for Liechtenstein because they have already been included into Switzerland, then the calculated aggregate “Switzerland including Liechtenstein” remains correct.

A methodological note should precise that depending on reporter countries some components of the countries mentioned above are not always reported separately.

The official statistical territory of France excludes Monaco (see INSEE definition: http://www.insee.fr/fr/nom_def_met/definitions/html/territoire-economique.htm) but Monaco is included into French international trade statistics (see INSEE definition http://www.insee.fr/fr/indicateur/indic_conj/donnees/cex_m.pdf).

The official statistical territory of Norway includes Svalbard and Jan Mayen (see Statistics Norway definition: <http://www.ssb.no/english/yearbook/geography.html>).

The official statistical territory of Italy excludes San Marino and Vatican City State. Standard OECD and UNSD definitions are as follow:

- France, including Monaco, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Reunion and French Guiana for OECD and UNSD;

- Norway, including Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands, excluding Bouvet Island for OECD and UNSD;
- United States, including Puerto Rico and United States Virgin Islands for OECD and UNSD;
- Switzerland, excluding Liechtenstein for OECD and Switzerland, including Liechtenstein for UNSD;
- Italy, excluding San Marino and the Holy See for OECD and Italy, including San Marino and the Holy See for UNSD.

Indonesia excludes Timor-Leste. Kuwait excludes the Neutral zone (also named Divided zone). Australia excludes some territories as defined in the Eurostat geonomenclature.

4.2 OECD's statistical territories and historical series

The OECD had to implement the new country codes table with related statistical territories and to maintain consistency with OECD and UNSD historical series at the same time.

For example for France, OECD historical data were stored under 250: France excluding Monaco and overseas. Other composed areas including France were calculated on the fly in the OECD browser. Consequently, other series related to France (251 and 1251) were not stored for OECD historical data in the past. At the same time, OECD will download UNSD historical data for non-OECD reporter countries, where France as partner country is stored under 251. Lastly, in the new system, these three territories will be calculated and stored in the database. In order to maintain these incompatible practices, OECD decided to calculate and store statistical territories for OECD historical data for the following countries:

- France including Monaco and overseas;
- France including Monaco;
- Italy including San Marino and the Holy See;
- Italy including San Marino;
- Switzerland including Liechtenstein;
- United States including Puerto Rico and US Virgin Islands;
- United States including Puerto Rico;
- United States Minor Outlying Islands;
- Norway, including Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands, excluding Bouvet Island;
- Belgium, Luxembourg.

For simplification and practical reasons, the series Norway including Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands and Bouvet Island is no longer maintained.

5. Historical codes

Even for revisions, the following codes are no more valid for data processing:

- Former Burma (OECD);
- Palestine (OECD);
- Gaza strip (OECD);
- British Virgin Islands and Montserrat (OECD);
- Australian Oceania (OECD);
- New Zealand Oceania (OECD);
- West Indies (OECD);
- America, not elsewhere specified (OECD and UNSD);
- Western Asia, nes (UNSD);
- Europe EFTA, nes (UNSD);
- Europe EU, nes (UNSD);
- Africa CAMEU region, nes (UNSD);
- LAIA, nes (UNSD)
- CACM, nes (UNSD);
- Northern Africa, nes (UNSD);
- Eastern Europe, nes (UNSD);
- Caribbean, nes (UNSD).

The 9 last areas, exclusively used by UNSD in the past, are automatically reallocated to relevant areas when downloading historical data from the UN Comtrade database. According to UNSD, “Other Asia, nes” does not only refer to Chinese Taipei and consequently will not be reallocated to it.

Belgium-Luxembourg and Southern African Customs Union can be used for revisions respectively before 1998 and 1999 included.

6. Creation of codes for former countries

The OECD and the UNSD did not have the same approach to treat former countries. For example, the UNSD maintained a code for the Former Federal Republic of Germany and for the Former Democratic Republic of Germany contrary to the OECD. In such cases, former codes have been added into the common country code table in order to load and eventually revise historical data. The ending year field

should be respected to maintain the general coherence of the geonomenclature. For each reporting country there is no possible double counting between OECD and UNSD data since reported data come from either one or the other database without overlap.

The UNSD code “British Antarctic Territories” refers to the ISO code SGS “South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands”. This code will be used to load UNSD historical series.

7. ISO code changes

The OECD is updating its ISO codes for:

- Myanmar MMR instead of the outdated code BUR. The two codes MMR and BUR currently exist in the OECD database. BUR becomes an historical code and only MMR will be used starting from 2005 data. Trade data of BUR will be allocated to MMR;
- Timor-Leste TLS instead of TMP;
- Romania ROU instead of ROM;
- Serbia and Montenegro SCG instead of XAA;
- The Occupied Palestinian Territory PSE instead of XAB and XAC.

8. Areas not elsewhere specified

Areas not elsewhere specified are broken down into 7 different zones. The previous area “America not elsewhere specified” has been split into “South America, not elsewhere specified” and “North America, the Caribbean and Central America not elsewhere specified”. UNSD and OECD databases code “America not elsewhere specified” is kept as an historical code.

The area code “Other areas, not elsewhere specified” concerns trade that cannot be allocated to another partner country/territory during the data processing.

Areas not elsewhere specified are allocated to relevant non OECD economic and geographic areas except “Other areas not elsewhere specified” and “North America, the Caribbean and Central America not elsewhere specified” which are only allocated to geographic zone “Unspecified”.

9. Confidential information and differences

This code already existed in the OECD database. It contains trade transactions reported with a confidential partner country.

10. OECD Economic and geographic zones

Since grouping definitions are specific to each organization, differences will remain between the UNSD and the OECD. A grouping code cannot be used as an input code for processing; it is an aggregate of several countries/territories. As a second step, groupings could be as well subject to harmonization between both organizations.

OECD geographical and economical groups are available in the “UNSD-OECD detail.xls” file.

The 10 geographical zones become Europe, Africa, North America, Central America, Caribbean and Bahamas Islands, South America, Middle East, Asia, Oceania, Antarctica and Unspecified. Depending on the dissemination needs, geographic zones could be aggregated (for example for North America, the Caribbean and Central America).

The main changes on country groups are:

- America is split into 4 geographical zones: “North America” (including Mexico), “Central America”, “Caribbean and Bahamas Islands” and “South America”;
- Creation of EU 25 and EU 12 as partner zones;
- Creation of “EU 25-Extra EU” and “EU 12-Extra EU” as reporter zones;
- for harmonization purposes with the OECD Monthly Statistics of International Trade database, the Eurostat’s Geonomenclature and WTO practises (see Task Force of 15-17 March 2005) the “Near and Middle East” is replaced by “Middle east”;
- for harmonisation purpose with the Eurostat’s geonomenclature and to take into account 2006 political changes, the entity “Serbia and Montenegro” is now split into the three following countries Serbia, Montenegro and Kosovo. The three components are individual areas and consequently valid codes for data processing. Transactions reported with Serbia and Montenegro will be allocated to Serbia. However, the entity Serbia and Montenegro remains the reference series for data dissemination. In order to avoid double counting, it is the only entity allocated to geographic and economic zones. There is no particular treatment on OECD historical series for Serbia and Montenegro: the aggregate was the only series in past;
- US Minor Outlying islands are now split into three territories: Midway Islands, Wake Islands and US Miscellaneous Pacific Islands. These three individual codes are valid for data processing and trade reported with US Minor Outlying islands is allocated to US Miscellaneous Pacific Islands. US Minor Outlying islands is the only official code used for dissemination;
- Former country codes are allocated to geographic zones. Since UNSD historical data are loaded in the OECD trade database, UNSD historical codes had to be allocated to the relevant geographic zone. Some former country codes have been allocated to economic zones when relevant. Despite the different UNSD and OECD practices in the past (see point 6), there is no possible double allocation to economic or geographic zones because there is not overlap of reporter countries;
- Territories already included in the statistical territory of other countries according to the OECD geonomenclature (e.g. Martinique is part of France) are not included in any economic or geographic zone. Identically, other territories/countries not published (see point 13) are not included in any economic or geographic zone.

Official Internet sites of economic zones/international organisations:

ACP: http://www.acpsec.org/en/acp_states.htm

Official acronyms/labels:

- English: ACP, African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States ;
- French : Groupe des États d'Afrique, des Caraïbes et du Pacifique

ASEAN: <http://www.aseansec.org/64.htm>

Official acronyms/labels:

- English: ASEAN, ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS ;
- French : ANASE, Association des Nations de l'Asie du Sud-Est

APEC: http://www.apec.org/content/apec/member_economies.html

Official acronyms/labels:

- English: APEC, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation ;
- French : Organisation de coopération économique Asie-Pacifique

OPEC: <http://www.opec.org/aboutus/>

Official acronyms/labels:

- English: OPEC, Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries ;
- French : OPEP, Organisation des pays exportateurs de pétrole.

SAARC: <http://www.saarc-sec.org/main.php>

Official acronyms/labels:

- English: SAARC, SOUTH ASIAN ASSOCIATION FOR REGIONAL COOPERATION ;
- French : Association de l'Asie du Sud pour la coopération régionale.

NAFTA : http://www.nafta-sec-alena.org/DefaultSite/index_e.aspx?DetailID=184

Official acronyms/labels:

- English: North American Free Trade Agreement;
- French: ALENA: l'Accord de libre échange nord américain.

Information on economic zones/international organizations is also available at:
<http://www.odci.gov/cia/publications/factbook/appendix/appendix-b.html>

Composed areas are calculated before economic and geographic zones because their components are excluded from the calculation.

The following former countries have been allocated to economic zones to which actual countries belong to:

- Former Czechoslovakia;
- Former Democratic Republic of Germany;
- Former Democratic Republic of Viet Nam;
- Former Republic of Viet Nam;
- Former Ethiopia;
- Former Rhodesia Nyas;
- Former Tanganyika;
- Former Zanzibar and Pemba Island;

- USSR is allocated to CIS.

11. Differences with the Eurostat geonomenclature or WTO country groupings

As far as possible, the OECD geonomenclature matches the Eurostat geonomenclature. However, some difference remains. For example, the Western Sahara is not reported in the Eurostat nomenclature.

Eurostat reports Ceuta and Melilla separately from Spain while they are included into Spain for the OECD.

In the OECD geonomenclature Bermuda is included in the “North America” zone instead of “Central America and Caribbean” for Eurostat. On this point the OECD follows WTO’s practises.

The “Neutral Zone” now referred to as the “Divided zone” is not reported by Eurostat.

According to the OECD’s Convention, US Virgin Islands are included into the US statistical territory (see http://www.oecd.org/document/27/0,2340,en_2649_201185_1889499_1_1_1_1,00.html) while Eurostat treats them separately.

The OECD breakdown for geographic zones is more detailed than the WTO’s one. For example, Oceania is not reported; it is included into Asia by WTO.

12. World Calculation

Thanks to the breakdown by economic and geographic zones, the total world can be calculated in the following ways:

- By adding the 280 individual areas;
- By adding OECD countries plus non-OECD countries plus the “Unspecified” zone (274 components because of the inclusion of composed areas and some historical codes);
- By adding geographical zones (274 components for the reason mentioned above).

The “North America, the Caribbean and Central America nes” is not allocated to any economic zone to maintain the coherence of the above formulas.

Only individual areas are included in the world calculation to avoid double counting (e.g. France excluding overseas departments and Monaco plus separately overseas departments and Monaco). Former countries and historical codes are included into the world calculation since there is no possible double counting (see point 6).

The world is not a valid code for processing.

13. OECD dissemination

For consistency reasons between OECD paper, electronic (CD/DVD) and online versions (including OECD.Stat and the trade client application) the following countries/territories will be published:

- Myanmar including Myanmar plus Former Burma;
- Occupied Palestinian Territory including itself plus outdated codes Gaza strip and Palestine;

- South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands including itself plus the historical UNSD code British Antarctic Territories.

Myanmar has been recalculated by aggregation of Myanmar plus Former Burma. The same has been done for the Occupied Palestinian Territory.

The UNSD historical code will be reallocated to South Georgia. Outdated codes mentioned above become historical codes and will not be published anymore. OECD historical series have been calculated accordingly and stored in the SQL database.

Serbia and Montenegro was used as processing and dissemination code by OECD: as described in point 10, there was no recalculation carried on OECD historical series for Serbia and Montenegro.

In electronic versions, abbreviations will be used for reporter countries and short labels will be used for partner countries.