Pursuant to the decision by the Working Party at its meeting in June 1971, a questionnaire (Spec(71)78) dated 30 July 1971, was circulated to those contracting parties which had supplied, or were intending to supply data in connexion with the Tariff Study, requesting information regarding the availability of statistics underlying the analysis of the effects on trade of tariffs and tariff changes. Replies received so far from the following contracting parties are summarized below:

Australia
Austria
EEC
Finland
Japan
New Zealand
Norway
South Africa
Sweden
Switzerland
United Kingdom
United States

Replies from Canada and Denmark will be circulated in due course as an addendum to this document.

The full text of the replies received and additional documentation supplied by certain countries is available for consultation in the secretariat.
1. IMPORTS STATISTICS

(a) Are data on the value and the quantity of imports available for the last ten years (if not, specify the years for which they are available):
- at the customs tariff line level?
  1961-63 estimates in value only. 1964-70 quantity and value.  
- at more detailed level?
  1964-70 7-digit TSUS annotated (can be directly aggregated to 5-digit TSUS).
- according to a different classification?
  SITC

(b) Are available or can they be established with a full breakdown by country of provenance or at least distinguish between most-favoured-nation and preferential imports?
  Yes
  By country of origin.
  The tariff treatment (i.e. statutory, m.f.n., preferential rate) received by imports from any country can be distinguished in a manner satisfactory for statistical analysis.

(c) For what years these data have been computerized?
  1964-70
  Both at the TSUS and TSUS-A level (5 and 7-digits).

(d) Notes and definitions.
  "General imports" and "Imports for consumption", compiled from information reported on import documents to the customs authorities. The valuation of imports is based on foreign value or export value f.o.b., whichever is higher, or the United States value if these values cannot be determined, or the cost of production if none of the other values can be ascertained. For some articles, American selling price is used. Quantities of imports are recorded in the same units as used for applying specific rates of duty.
  Special imports c.i.f. Up to 1968, the commodity breakdown is based on the Common External Tariff as of 31 December of each year, for more recent years, according to the Common External Tariff in force at 1 January. The data for 1961-64 are based on national classifications, those for 1965-70 are derived from the NIMEXE (a classification used by the Community for foreign and intra-EEC trade). The trade figures include imports for processing (both active and passive). Such imports cannot be excluded; they may be fairly important for certain categories.

### United States
- In general from 1963 onwards.
- 1964-70 in SITC order.

### Canada
- From 1966 onwards.
- Yes

### Japan
- SITC 5-digit.
- 1963 onwards.
- 1962 onwards.

### EEC

### United Kingdom
- SITC based statistical classification can be related to BTN at 4-digit level from 1963.

### Sweden
- 7-digit statistical code in the Swedish customs tariff.
- SITC

---


**BTN** - Nomenclature for the Classification of Goods in Customs Tariffs (Customs Co-operation Council, Brussels).
DENMARK  NORWAY  FINLAND  SWITZERLAND  AUSTRIA  AUSTRALIA  NEW ZEALAND  SOUTH AFRICA

Yes  Yes  Yes  Yes  Yes  Yes  Yes
Duty rates also reported.

Yes  Duty rates and AVE's also reported.

Yes  (Special imports)

Yes  Up to June 1967, the New Zealand tariff nomenclature has been in accord with the SITC(R) on which import statistics were based. From July 1967, imports are classified at a more detailed level according to the New Zealand Statistical Classification of Imports which is based on SITC(R) and is linked with the BTN-based New Zealand tariff through the SITC(R) - BTN key.

7-digit BTN Nordic/national class.

For certain items

Statistical by BTN based (compatible with the tariff).

General imports. Australian import commodity classif. (SITC based) compatible with the tariff.

SITC  SITC

Yes  Yes

Yes  Yes

Yes  Yes

Yes  Yes

Yes  Yes

Yes  Yes

Yes  Yes

Yes  Yes

Yes  Country of origin.

Yes  Country of provenance.

It is not possible in all cases to distinguish between m.f.n. and preferential imports.

Country of provenance and country of purchase.

Country of production.

As far as possible country of origin otherwise last consignment.

Country of production. No tabulations distinguishing between general and preferential imports have been prepared. However, a statement on an annual basis is available showing under broad groupings imports under general and preferential rates.

As the tariff classification was changed in 1965, tabulations for each of the years 1961-62 to 1964-65 were prepared at similar levels of detail to that for 1965-66 and subsequent years, but there is not necessarily any direct comparability at the detailed level between the series in operation prior to 1965-66 and that in operation from 1965-66 onwards.

Statistics are compiled on both general and special trade valued on f.o.b. basis. Non-contiguous territories under Australian administration are treated as outside territories and their trade with Australia is part of the foreign trade of Australia. The source of trade statistics is the customs documents. Quantities are generally but not invariably, expressed in terms of the normal trade unit, additional units of quantity are collected for certain items.

The general imports principle is used in the import statistics, which are compiled from the customs documents and are valued on c.i.f. basis. Units for recording quantities are the same as used for applying specific rates of duty.

Special trade system, c.i.f. values are used in import statistics.

Special imports c.i.f., in view of changes of the classification a time series for the whole period could not be established for all tariff lines.

As the tariff classification was changed in 1965, tabulations for each of the years 1961-62 to 1964-65 were prepared at similar levels of detail to that for 1965-66 and subsequent years, but there is not necessarily any direct comparability at the detailed level between the series in operation prior to 1965-66 and that in operation from 1965-66 onwards. Statistics are compiled on both general and special trade valued on f.o.b. basis. Non-contiguous territories under Australian administration are treated as outside territories and their trade with Australia is part of the foreign trade of Australia. The source of trade statistics is the customs documents. Quantities are generally but not invariably, expressed in terms of the normal trade unit, additional units of quantity are collected for certain items.

1966 onwards.

1964 onwards.

1960 onwards. Could not be converted to SITC.

1961 onwards. But extensive adjustments would be necessary.

July 1962 onwards.

1968 onwards.

Statistics relate to general imports and are compiled from the customs documents. Imports are valued on two bases: (1) c.i.f. and (2) c.d.v., i.e. the current domestic value of goods sold for cash in the principal markets of the country whence exported.

General imports f.o.b. Imports into S.Africa, Lesotho, Swaziland and Botswana are included. Compiled from the customs returns. For the quantity data, pound avoirdupois is generally used. Various other units are also used and with a few exceptions, they correspond with the units applying to specific or mixed rates of duty.
2. TARIFFS

(a) Can the tariff rates (most favoured nation, preferential, etc.) actually applied be reported year by year; can the tariff rates which differ from the bindings be identified (if so, specify for which years)?

Tariff rates actually applied can be provided for 1964-70 (not presently recorded on magnetic tape). Calculated duties collected from actual rates applied are available in tape form for each of these years. Tariff rates which differ from the GATT bindings can be identified for the years 1964-70.

The tariff rates actually applied can be reported for each year of the past decade. Changes in the tariff nomenclature which took place several times during this period make it difficult to compare actual rates for the past ten years on the same basis. It is possible to identify whether or not there were bindings.

The tariff rates actually applied can be reported as from 1 July 1968 with the exception of the rates referring to products covered by the ECSC. For the earlier period, the rates actually applied in the four former customs zones of the Community were in the process of harmonization. While some were already at the level of the Common External Tariff, some were above and others below that level. For the products under the ECSC Treaty, rates are harmonized from 1 January 1972; however, for certain products in the coal sector, tariff rates will remain different.

Tariff rates which differ from the bindings can be identified. These are essentially suspensions of duties or autonomous tariff quotas at zero or reduced rates, often applicable to ex-items for which import statistics are not available.

Because of modifications of definitions of certain headings or tariff lines following recommendations of the Customs Co-operation Council or resulting from tariff concessions, comparability over the period is difficult.

(b) Is it possible to supply for the time period under (a) ad valorem equivalents (AVE's) of specific or mixed rates based on
- total imports?
- m.f.n. imports?
- imports by individual countries of origin?

For 1964-70, data from which AVE's of specific rates may be calculated are available on tape for individual countries at any desired level of aggregation. AVE's for m.f.n. imports have been calculated by countries at the 5-digit and 7-digit TSUS. AVE's of post-Kennedy Round (1972) rates calculated on total m.f.n. imports at the 5-digit and 7-digit TSUS in 1968, 1969 and 1970 are available on tape.

It is possible to supply AVE's of specific or mixed rates for total imports, m.f.n. imports and imports by individual countries.

AVE's of specific or mixed rates are reported in Tables 2 and 3 of Tariff Statistics. The calculations are made in respect of total imports (excl. supplies from EEC and associated countries) as well as by country of origin.

The AVE's of specific or mixed rates of duty can be supplied for total imports but not for m.f.n. imports or by individual countries of provenance.

Tariff rates actually applied are indicated in the Swedish Customs Tariff. No systematic material exists on a yearly basis concerning the tariff rates applied in earlier years. This information could be supplied, but only after a special study.

No identification of tariff rates differing from the GATT bindings has been made. In order to get this information, a special study would be needed.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Information</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DENMARK</td>
<td>The tariff rates actually applied cannot be reported as neither the rates nor the duty collected are recorded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORWAY</td>
<td>The tariff rates actually applied are contained in the different editions of the customs tariff. M.f.n. rates actually applied are reported annually in the annual foreign trade statistics. Rates which differ from bindings can be identified since 1950.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FINLAND</td>
<td>Tariffs actually applied not available. In the special trade series actual rates of duty paid have been tabulated by the tariff item and country of origin. The breakdown by m.f.n. or preferential rates cannot be reported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SWITZERLAND</td>
<td>Tariffs actually applied not available. In the special trade series actual rates of duty paid have been tabulated by the tariff item and country of origin. The breakdown by m.f.n. or preferential rates cannot be reported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUSTRIA</td>
<td>Tariffs actually applied not available. In the special trade series actual rates of duty paid have been tabulated by the tariff item and country of origin. The breakdown by m.f.n. or preferential rates cannot be reported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUSTRALIA</td>
<td>Tariffs actually applied not available. In the special trade series actual rates of duty paid have been tabulated by the tariff item and country of origin. The breakdown by m.f.n. or preferential rates cannot be reported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEW ZEALAND</td>
<td>Tariffs actually applied not available. In the special trade series actual rates of duty paid have been tabulated by the tariff item and country of origin. The breakdown by m.f.n. or preferential rates cannot be reported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTH.AFRICA</td>
<td>Tariffs actually applied not available. In the special trade series actual rates of duty paid have been tabulated by the tariff item and country of origin. The breakdown by m.f.n. or preferential rates cannot be reported.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**AVE's of specific and mixed rates**

- AVE's of specific and mixed rates are calculated on total imports and can be reported in the form of photocopies of machine listings.
- AVE's of specific and mixed duties have been calculated since 1967, on the basis of total imports.
- AVE's of specific rates based on total imports are available for the whole period; since 1969 incidences by country of origin can also be reported.
- No.
- No.
- No. (Duty collections by tariff items are not recorded.)
- AVE's of specific and mixed rates, based on total imports, m.f.n. imports and imports from individual countries which appear in the published statistics can be supplied.
2. TARIFFS (continued)

(c) If the tariff classification is not based on BTN indicate on what basis the concordance is established, to which issues of the tariff it applies and whether a trade allocation scheme is included and revised regularly?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNITED STATES</th>
<th>CANADA</th>
<th>JAPAN</th>
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<th>UNITED KINGDOM</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Tariff Schedule of the United States (TSUS) is not based on BTN. A concordance has been completed in 1967 and periodically updated to reflect changes in TSUS nomenclature. It includes factors for an estimated allocation of trade in each 5-digit TSUS item to the corresponding BTN headings. The percentage factors are applied to total imports only, and are based chiefly on the composition of US imports in 1965. There has not been a general revision of the trade allocation factors, except as required by nomenclature changes.</td>
<td>Based on BTN since October 1966 and concordance between BTN and the tariff of the earlier years is available.</td>
<td>Based on BTN.</td>
<td>Based on BTN.</td>
<td>Based on BTN.</td>
<td>Based on BTN.</td>
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<td>Country</td>
<td>Source and Notes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>Based on BTN.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>Based on BTN.</td>
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<td>Finland</td>
<td>Based on BTN.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>Based on BTN.</td>
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<td>Austria</td>
<td>Based on BTN since 1965.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Based on BTN since 1967/68 and concordance between BTN and the tariff in force in the earlier years is available.</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>Based on BTN since 1965.</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>Based on BTN since 1965.</td>
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</table>

Based on BTN.
3. PRODUCTION STATISTICS

(a) Are statistics on the value of output (or shipments) available
   - by commodities?
   - by groups of commodities?
   - gross output?
   - net output (value added)?
   - other basis?
Please indicate the commodity detail, the classification system used, and product coverage of each series.

In the case of manufactured products, value of shipments is available annually for 400 4-digit and 1,100 5-digit product classes of Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) and for the census years (1958, 1963 and 1967) at the 7-digit SIC level. The data represent total value of shipment of specific products or classes of products wherever made i.e. including both primary or secondary products of the industry; these data are the current dollar amounts received by the manufacturers f.o.b., plant, net of discounts and excluding freight, excise taxes, etc. For minerals and metals, annual statistics refer to the value of output. No SIC or other standard classification system is applied, but the data can be related to 4-digit or 5-digit SIC product code levels.

Value added for manufactured products is available for the past ten years at the 4- and 5-digit SIC levels.

(b) Do the production data include indirect taxes?
If so, can they be excluded?

No. However, indirect taxes on materials used in the production process are included and cannot be separated.

Indirect taxes are included, and cannot be separated.

Indirect taxes are included.

Sales figures in the census of production exclude the purchase tax.

For the census years (1963 and 1968) gross and net output by industries and sub-industries as defined in the United Kingdom Standard Industrial Classification is available; data on the quantity and value of sales according to the SIC (5-digit) of the United Kingdom SIC (R, 1968) and for individual commodities within each heading are also reported.

Data for 800 selected products are collected monthly for the calculation of the index of industrial production. Deliveries and sales for exports of individual industries are regularly published with breakdown by selected commodities but the product list has not been uniform over the period.

UNITED STATES

Gross output is available annually according to the 5-digit SIC for Japan.

Japan

Statistics on the value of output are not available for the Community combined. For certain member countries, gross value of output (including indirect taxes) is available by division or groups of industrial activities. Detail by product is, however, not always reported. These results are:
(a) not always exhaustive (certain groups not being reported);
(b) not always available (secret for statistical reasons);
(c) not always comparable from one country to another;
(d) not based on a product classification which can be correlated with international trade or tariff nomenclatures (BTN; SITC).

Data on net value of output are reported by broad categories. These, however, refer to activities and not to products or categories of products. Therefore, the relationship between net value of output and imports cannot be directly established.

UNITED KINGDOM

Gross manufacturing output (ex-factory) is available annually from 1958, according to the commodity list incorporated in the customs tariff (BTN based and can be converted to the SITC) and according to the STC(R).

Net output is available according to SNI (Standard for Swedish Classification of Economic Activities) which is identical with the revised SIC of 1968 up to the 4-digit level. The SNI has, in addition, a 2-digit national sub-classification.
Gross output in mining and manufacturing is available annually from 1961. The classification is based on BTN, and is for large parts identical with the import list; the number of products being about 3,600.

Net output is available for industry groups but not for commodities or commodity groups.

Gross output (at factor costs) is available by commodities for the past ten years; from 1964 according to a classification based on BTN and from 1968 onwards the Joint Nordic Commodity Classification with supplementary national subdivision (BTN + two additional digits); before 1964, the commodity list was not uniform and systematic.

Gross and net output is available from 1954 by activity classes according to the ISIC.

Statistics on the value of output are not available. Estimates of GDP (at factor cost) by industrial origin distinguishing 10 manufacturing industries are available for selected years.

The values are at factor-cost, excluding indirect taxes but including subsidies.

Indirect taxes are included, and cannot be separated.

Indirect taxes are included, and cannot be separated.

Indirect taxes are included in the production data and cannot be separated.
### Production Statistics - Continued

(c) Is there a concordance between the classification of commodities by industrial origin and the import classification available - at tariff line level? - at higher level of aggregation (if so, please specify)?

At what level of detail can data on net output (value added) be related to imports?

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<th>UNITED STATES</th>
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<th>SWEDEN</th>
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<tr>
<td>Concordances are available for each of the years 1960-70 to relate shipments to imports and vice versa. For 1960-54, schedule A is related to the SIC; for 1964-70, the concordances are not the most detailed level of commodity groupings i.e., at 7-digit ISIC and 7-digit SIC-based codes. However, due to structural differences and to the lack of availability of the data at the most detailed level for most of the years, a one-to-one relationship is not possible between the import and production classification codes for all products for the whole period. A concordance can be established by relating individual ISIC codes to one or more SIC product classes. Import data presented on SIC basis have been published since 1964. Items which should be assigned to two or more SIC codes were either allocated according to the principle content to a single SIC or product codes were combined. The value-added data are not compatible with import data. Preliminary tables have been published for 1950 (56 x 56 and 153 x 153), for 1953 and for 1955 (56 x 56, 156 x 156 and 450 x 350). For the EEC as a whole, input/output tables are available for 1959 (37 industries) and will be published shortly for 1965 (65 industries). Yes, for the years: 1954 (44 Industries) 1963 (70 industries) 1968 (90 industries). Commodity-by-commodity matrices (127 x 127) for 1957, and commodity-by-industry, industry-by-industry (purchasers' values) and commodity-by-commodity (approximate basic values) 32 x 32 matrices are available for 1964. The two sets have conceptual differences and cannot be compared directly. From 1968 I/O matrices are intended to be compiled annually and would be computerized.</td>
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<td>Yes for the years: 1947 (85 industries) 1958 (85 industries) 1961 (85 industries) 1963 (85 industries) 1965 (85 industries) In addition, detailed tables for 1963 are available by 3-digit ISIC industries and in more detailed one with transactions data only for 478 industries. Most tables will be available for 1967 and 1972; 1958, 1961 and 1963 tables are on tape. For the EEC as a whole, input/output tables are available for 1959 (37 industries) and will be published shortly for 1965 (65 industries). Yes, for the years: 1954 (44 Industries) 1963 (70 industries) 1968 (90 industries). Commodity-by-commodity matrices (127 x 127) for 1957, and commodity-by-industry, industry-by-industry (purchasers' values) and commodity-by-commodity (approximate basic values) 32 x 32 matrices are available for 1964. The two sets have conceptual differences and cannot be compared directly. From 1968 I/O matrices are intended to be compiled annually and would be computerized.</td>
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<td>(d) Are input/output tables available? If so, indicate the product coverage and level of detail.</td>
<td>(e) Are the detailed and the aggregated production statistics and I/O tables compiled annually? Specify the years available.</td>
<td>(f) Please attach any available notes describing the definitions, product coverage, statistical classification, methods of compilation and sources of production statistics and of I/O tables and specifying in particular the type of enquiry on which they are based (census of manufacturing, industrial surveys, fiscal statistics, etc.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>(g) Production statistics cover establishments with five or more persons engaged. The input/output matrices are mainly based on the census of manufacturing.</td>
<td>(h) Preliminary data are reported internationally in variable detail according to the ISIC, trade statistics according to SITC or BTN. The ISIC (International Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities) is an activity classification whereas the SITC(R) or the BTN are product classifications. A link between the ISIC and the SITC exists but a one-to-one concordance cannot in general be established even at the most detailed level. Several SITC items usually correspond to one ISIC group but in certain cases also one SITC item is allocated to more than one ISIC group.</td>
<td>See above</td>
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<tr>
<td>The shipment data for manufactured products are collected in the calendar years from all manufacturing establishments with one or more paid employees, and for the intervening years on the basis of a sample constituting about one fifth of the establishment but with complete coverage of all large ones. The data of manufactured products are collected from each individual producer. Statistics of gross output are compiled by aggregating quantities and values of manufacturers' shipments reported by the respondents.</td>
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<td>Country</td>
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<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>The commodity classification of the output statistics being largely identical with the commodity list for the external trade statistics, the correspondence between output and import data exists at least at the BTN headings and often at the tariff line level.</td>
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<td>Norway</td>
<td>Yes. Annually from 1949 to 1969 by about 140 industry groups.</td>
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<td>Finland</td>
<td>Yes, for the years: 1959 (44 and 124 industries), 1965 (66 industries). Additional tables compiled by the RAS method are available for 1963 (44 industries), 1968 (13 industries) and 1970 (140 industries).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>Yes, for 1961, 1984 table has not yet been completed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>Preliminary input/output tables are available for 1962/63. These show commodity flows aggregated to 105 industries; commodity flow is estimated from the data for about 2,000 items. Tables for 1968/69 are under preparation. Earlier experimental tables were compiled for 1959/59 but are not comparable with those for 1960/61.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Yes, for the years: 1950/51 (12 industries), 1954/55 (12 industries), 1965/66 (forthcoming). The next table scheduled should refer to 1971/72.</td>
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<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>No</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Trade statistics are based on an annual census of manufacturing covering all establishments with a total personnel of five or more. The input/output tables are based on production statistics and some additional details.

Production statistics are based on an annual census of manufacturing covering all establishments with a total personnel of five or more. The input/output tables are based on production statistics and some additional details.

Statistics cover not only the manufacturing establishments but also other establishments which as a subsidiary activity have a manufacturing turnover exceeding £10,000 in value.

Production statistics are collected in an annual census of manufacturing which covers factories engaging two or more persons (including the working proprietors).

Census of manufacturing and monthly sample surveys form the basis of production statistics.
### CONSUMPTION STATISTICS

(a) Are data on value of consumption currently available or can they be established from export and import values corresponding to production or shipment data?

(b) On what basis:
   - sample enquiries?
   - fiscal statistics?
   - apparent consumption?
   - other methods (if so, please specify)?

(c) For which product categories and at what detail?

(d) Does a concordance exist between the consumption and the import statistics (or between production, exports and imports)?

(e) Do the consumption values include indirect taxes? If so, can they be excluded?

(f) Are the consumption data available on annual basis? Specify the years available.

(g) Notes and definitions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNITED STATES</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apparent consumption of manufactured goods can be derived from the data on shipments (or production), imports and exports. The data on imports and exports, re-arranged according to SIC (i.e., the classification used for reporting the output shipment data) are available for the years 1960 to 1970. It is, therefore, theoretically possible to derive figures of apparent consumption at the 7-digit SIC level. In practice, however, apparent consumption can be derived only at the 4- or 5-digit level of the SIC for all years. A limitation to consistency in the level of possible detail are the differences in the structure of the foreign trade and output classification systems. Data on apparent consumption of minerals and metals are available in volume for 1960-70 at a level comparable to the 4-digit SIC. The values can be estimated with a reasonable precision by using the annual average prices which are also available. The shipment or output data from which apparent consumption may be derived include indirect taxes on materials used in the production process.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Not available. Information on final consumption could only be derived from calculations of apparent consumption. The calculation of apparent consumption by commodity or group of commodities is possible in only a few cases for the Community as a whole, because of:</td>
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<td>- the fragmentary nature of the data concerning production;</td>
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<td>- the lack of comparability between the national production and foreign trade nomenclatures;</td>
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<td>- the lack of comparability among the member States of the national production nomenclatures.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Data on the value of purchases by the census of production industries are or will be available for about 2,000 commodity headings for 1963 and 1968. For manufactured goods apparent consumption cannot be established at the detailed level as a concordance between the output and trade figures does not exist prior to 1972. Purchase values include indirect taxes. They are excluded in certain input/output tables.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Statistics of consumption can be compiled from imports, exports and production data available annually for the past ten years according to the 7-digit list incorporated in the Swedish Customs Tariff (BTN-based) level.</td>
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<td>In addition, data on value of consumption are available from a quarterly sample survey of sales in retail trade, according to SNI (Standard for Swedish Classification of Economic Activities), which is identical with 4-digit SIC. Data for the decade before 1968 are not strictly comparable with the subsequent data.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Concordance exists between production, export and import statistics, but not between these and the consumption data from retail trade surveys. Consumption values, as obtained from retail trade include indirect taxes which can be separated.</td>
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**Notes:** In addition to the information given above, consumption data are available for the industry/commodity groups covered in the input/output tables of the respective countries, as indicated in the answer to question 3(d). Furthermore, estimates of apparent consumption can be established in all countries which publish production and foreign trade data according to compatible classifications. As, however, the industrial activity classifications and the commodity nomenclatures cannot be fully correlated and duplication often occurs in the gross output values at a certain level of aggregation, data derived by such procedure would have a number of deficiencies.
Estimates of private consumption, based on the commodity flow principle, are available annually in national accounts. For selected products or groups of products, estimates of consumption from sample surveys of consumer expenditures are also available for some years. The consumption values include indirect taxes but they can be excluded.

Furthermore, statistics of apparent consumption can be established for a number of tariff lines, and for most BTN headings from 1964 onwards.

Annual figures of apparent consumption are worked out from the foreign trade and industrial statistics from 1948 onwards. The compilations are based on commodity flow method. The basic concepts and definitions follow the SNA. The calculations are at first made in accordance with the "European" classification by purpose as recommended by the Working Group on Statistics of Private Consumption Expenditure. Then, the aggregation is done according to the SNA recommendations. The data include indirect taxes which, however, could be excluded.

In addition, consumption estimates were directly obtained for about 500 commodity groups in the household survey in 1966. Another household survey was conducted in 1971.

Estimates of consumer expenditures on goods and services are published annually in national account tables. Furthermore, indices of retail sales based on monthly surveys are calculated regularly and published for about 30 categories of consumer goods. A certain concordance can be established between the data described above and the import statistics at highly aggregate level.

The consumption statistics regularly collected cover RM of intermediate products used by industry. A concordance between these and the import statistics is not possible owing to numerous differences in the 2 systems.

Statistics on the value of consumption are not compiled. The use of production, import and export data to obtain an approximation of apparent consumption is subject to a number of deficiencies, e.g., the production statistics are based on Australian SIC and the foreign trade statistics on SITC. There is no deliberate comparability between the two.

The import and production statistics, from which apparent consumption statistics may be obtained, exclude indirect taxes.

Consumption data are not currently available, except for items in the food, beverages and tobacco group.

Information in respect of the consumption of various manufactures can only be arrived at from the available production statistics and the corresponding foreign trade statistics.
5. PRICE STATISTICS

(a) Import prices

(i) Are data on prices of imported commodities collected regularly?

(ii) Are import unit values calculated regularly?

(iii) Can data under (i) or (ii) or indices derived therefrom be made available

- at tariff line level?
- at higher level of aggregation (specify)?
- for what time periods are they compiled and for what years are they available?

(iv) Notes and definitions.

As a general rule, no series of prices of imported commodities is regularly collected. Wholesale and retail prices are regularly collected for the WPI and CPI’s. The wholesale prices index is designed to include prices of domestically-produced goods and relatively few price series are compiled for imported products. These generally concern mainly those imports, domestic production of which is relatively small. Prices collected for the CPI do not differentiate between domestic and imported goods.

Import unit values have been calculated by country of origin at the 5-digit and 7-digit tariff line level for 1968-70. The quantity and value data required for calculating unit values at the tariff line level by country of origin are available for 1964-70, except for a certain number of items, particularly in the machinery and transport equipment groups for which the quantity data are lacking. Unit values calculated from f.o.b. values can be adjusted to the c.i.f. basis at an aggregated level equivalent to BTN headings, by applying the c.i.f. adjustment factors developed in sample surveys.

Import prices of 110 commodities (contract price, c.i.f.) are regularly collected from external traders since 1952 and combined into import price index by product groups.

Import (c.i.f.) unit values are calculated for 341 items for the import unit value index by eight broad product categories. As imports are generally reported in value and volume by tariff lines, unit values could also be calculated in that detail.

So far, the Statistical Office of the European Communities has not been regularly collecting prices of imported products or calculating import unit values. However, import unit values can easily be calculated from import statistics which are available in values and in quantities as the units of quantities reported are comparable among the member States and the data are available either by tariff lines or by items of the NIMEXE, a nomenclature more detailed than the Common External Tariff.

Import prices are available for certain primary commodities for the past ten years.

As quantities and values of imports are regularly collected, IUV’s can be calculated. However, at the tariff line level, data are available from 1966 only. Indices of import UV’s, based on 352 commodity headings, are calculated for four broad product categories.

Data on prices of imported commodities are collected regularly on the c.i.f. basis for about 150 commodities. Price indices for sections of the original SITC can be made available from 1968 onwards.

The unit values are collected regularly and the unit value index is calculated from the quantity and value data for each item in the commodity list for the foreign trade statistics from 1960. Index series are available at various levels of the SITC and the ISIC, the detail of which has varied from time to time.

WPI = wholesale price index. CPI = consumer price index. IUV = import unit value.
Import UV's are calculated from 1961 for selected goods for all the indexes for 29 commodity groups based on SITC. Data on quantity and value of imports at the tariff line level (BTN-based) being available for the past ten years, UV's at that level can in general be compiled.

Monthly C.I.F., import prices and indices are available from 1949 onwards for about 138 commodities arranged according to SITC and ISIC. These prices are collected from the importers mostly. Data on UV's (C.I.F.) are possible to compile at the customs tariff line level in view of the availability of data on quantity and value of imports.

Import unit values are calculated and published annually by tariff lines. Import unit value indices are available since 1960 by tariff lines and by groups of commodities according to two classifications (by industrial origin and by end-use).

Import prices are not reported; import unit values can be calculated in general at the tariff line level for the past ten years.

Import prices are not collected regularly, but an import price index is compiled and published by the Reserve Bank of Australia. Import unit values (F.O.B.) are collected quarterly as part of the processing of trade data for the preparation of estimates of the value of merchandise imports at constant prices. Implicit price indices can furthermore be calculated at published group level from the import data in constant prices.

Prices of selected important or representative imported commodities are collected quarterly from a sample of wholesalers and importers for inclusion in the wholesale price index since November 1960. The prices are inclusive of import duties, sales taxes, etc.

Import price index is published only for the total of all imports and imports of manufactured products included in UPI; it can in certain cases be made available at the major group level of ISIC. The UPI is compiled at three-monthly intervals since 1960.

Import unit values are calculated annually at the 6-digit level of SITC(R) up to 1969 and at the 6-7-digit level of BTN thereafter.
Data on wholesale and retail prices are collected and published regularly. The wholesale price series includes more than 2,000 commodities. Most of the quotations are selling prices, f.a.s. plant for immediate delivery, or representative manufacturers or producers; some are spot quotations on organized exchanges or central markets. The wholesale price index is available on a monthly basis for the last ten years at a 10-digit detailed specification code level and also at the 4-digit industry and 5-digit product class level of SIC (1963).

The consumer price index is based on prices actually charged to consumer including sales and excise taxes. It covers 812 items and is compiled by expenditure class (group of items which serve similar human needs), on a monthly basis for the past ten years.

The CPI and CPI have similar specification codes and can, in many cases, be related, particularly at a detailed level. Except for a few products, imported goods are generally not included in CPI; they are included in the wholesale price series.

Wholesale price index based on data for 866 items (770 items before 1967) is available for the past ten years for twelve groups of commodities, as well as for end-use categories and subcategories in the manufacturing sector. A producer price index for eighteen industry groups is also calculated from 1965, based on 359 out of the 800 items collected for the CPI. The basic price data refer to monthly average quotations, transactions in cash, wholesale dealers nearest to producers, for important commodities made by domestic producers.

A retail price survey of 355 commodities, important to household economy, is conducted in principal cities on a monthly basis. Retail or consumer price indices are further more calculated on a national basis and for the capital.

5. PRICE STATISTICS (continued)

United States

Canada

Japan

EEC

United Kingdom

Sweden

(ii) Are data on prices on the home market collected regularly:
- retail price?

(iii) Can imported products be excluded from these series?

(iv) Notes and definitions.

The only information available concerning domestic prices is as follows:

- (i) retail price indices and wholesale price indices;
- (ii) regular retail price surveys;
- (iii) some data on prices;
- (iv) wholesale and retail price indices are established by the member States according to different systems and cannot be harmonized at the Community level.

The prices available from the retail price surveys are not systematically comparable as the definitions, the weighting pattern and the choice of cities and establishments were not the same in the various enquiries. These data could therefore not be used for the establishment of homogeneous series reflecting development over time. Furthermore, industrial products and raw materials other than foodstuffs account for only a very small part of commodities covered in these surveys.

The available price quotations mentioned under (iii) exist on a comparable basis for the Community as a whole in respect of steel products only. Price data concerning mainly raw materials, as well as about 350 commodities and services, are compiled on a monthly basis for the retail price index. These cannot be directly related neither to the wholesale price indices nor to the import UV's.

Wholesale prices are collected for 325 commodities on a monthly basis and CPI is available for 15 groups and 33 sub-groups. The series are available from 1964 for the Swedish Customs Tariff.

Retail prices of about 250 commodities and services are collected monthly for the CPI. Indices of net prices are also available.

The various domestic price indices are not quite comparable owing to differences in the weighting system, the number of items, etc.
Producer prices as such are not collected, but ex-factory values and quantities are reported for a substantial proportion of commodities specified in the annual industrial statistics, which are available for the past ten years according to BTN.

Wholesale prices relating to domestic first-hand transactions are collected monthly for a sample of about 1,700 domestically-produced and imported commodities for the past ten years. From 1970, prices are exclusive of general value added tax. SPI is available from 1953 for all divisions and some important groups of the SITC.

Retail prices (including indirect taxes) are collected monthly for about 700 products and services. The CPI is available from 1958 for the majority of the SNA groups of household goods and services. For 1964-67, comparable indices are available for specified groups. Import products can be excluded from the CPI, but they cannot be separated from the CPI for commodity groups only.

Wholesale prices of about 800 products are collected regularly for the calculation of SPI. For home-produced goods the prices are ex-factory, for imported products frontier value including duty. Retail prices of some 250 commodities are also collected regularly for the calculation of a consumer price index. Import commodities may be excluded from the two series.

Data on producer prices are not available. Wholesale prices are collected quarterly for the CPI for the past ten years. Import products cannot be excluded from this series.

Selling prices of about 800 selected, locally-produced commodities are obtained from a sample of manufacturers and other producers for the CPI. These prices are inclusive of excise and sales taxes and exclude all discounts normally granted. The CPI is available since November 1960 at the major group level of SITC in most cases and at the division level in other cases.

Retail prices of about 500 commodities and services are obtained for the CPI, which is available from October 1958. Import products can be excluded from the CPI but not from the CPI.
5. PRICE STATISTICS (continued)

(c) Comparability of the import price and the domestic price series:

(i) Does a concordance exist between the nomenclatures used for the import price and the domestic price statistics?
   If not, could it be established (if so, please specify the level of aggregation)?

Since the MPI is available at the 4- and 5-digit levels of the SIC, it is theoretically possible to relate domestic prices and import unit values, using the concordance between TSUSA and the SIC. However, for reasons of product mix and methodology, the relationship would be misleading and unreliable except at a very high level of aggregation. The products sampled for the MPI conform to a very detailed specification. IUV's, on the other hand, include products of quite different specifications even at the TSUSA level. Furthermore, individual unit values would have to be weighted by the trade volume in the particular year for translation into an index form (mix-weighted). The MPI is base-weighted. IUV's exclude freight and insurance. No adjustment is possible. None of the adjustments mentioned in question is possible.

(ii) Could the import and the domestic price series be adjusted to the same basis:
- freight and insurance?
- customs duties and charges?
- marketing stage?
- commodity coverage and weighting pattern for the price indices?

Concordance between domestic and import prices does not exist and would be difficult to establish.

IUV's exclude freight and insurance in most cases but could be adjusted at an aggregated level. Most of the MPI are f.o.b. ex-factory, but pricing f.o.b. shipping point or destination also occurs. Moreover, IUV's exclude customs duties and charges; an adjustment to include such charges could, however, be made.

The CPI includes both domestic and imported goods; it is therefore not possible to trace the prices of domestic goods from the wholesale to the retail marketing stages nor the prices of imported goods from the landed cost to retail. There is no way of making the commodity coverage and weighting pattern for IUV's and indices directly comparable to the domestic price series.

(iii) Are published or unpublished surveys or studies comparing international trade prices with domestic prices or relating these price statistics to import, domestic production or consumption data available? In particular, indicate any known or estimated price elasticities of import demand and supply, income elasticities, and import and production functions for specific products or product categories.

Different nomenclatures are used for the import price and domestic price indices in Sweden. It would be very difficult to establish a concordance between them.

The response to part (iii) of the question 5(c) will be discussed in the "research" part of the Feasibility Study.
Unit prices (ex-factory) of shipments may be compared with IUV’s for a substantial part of the commodities specified in industrial statistics. However, the ex-factory prices not being available for every tariff item, concordance with IUV’s at BUN heading or Higher level may not always be possible.

A concordance exists between the nomenclatures used for the import, producer and wholesale price statistics.

The import and the domestic price series are not comparable.

A global comparison of import unit values and domestic wholesale prices is possible on the basis of the calculated index numbers. Direct comparability between domestic and import prices cannot be established.

Both the Reserve Bank Import Price Index and the implicit Price Index for published groupings which may be derived by reference to the estimates of merchandise imports at current and constant prices are based on the Australian Import Commodity Classification which was developed from the Standard International Trade Classification.

No concordance exists nor could it be established between domestic and import prices.

Price statistics at the retail level do not provide information on prices of imports. The Wholesale Price Index does differentiate between imports and domestic products. Price indexes for imports are published only for all imports and total imports of manufactured goods. The basic data are, however, obtainable to provide price indexes of imports at the same level of aggregation as the price indexes of domestic products, namely major group of the ISIC.
5. PRICE STATISTICS (continued)

(d) Could other factors which may have influenced the evolution of prices be reported (e.g. changes in monetary parity, price control measures affecting all or certain products during the period envisaged, etc.)?

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<tr>
<th>UNITED STATES</th>
<th>CANADA</th>
<th>JAPAN</th>
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<th>UNITED KINGDOM</th>
<th>SWEDEN</th>
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<tr>
<td>Factors such as changes in monetary parity and price control measures are not relevant to the United States during this period.</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>Yes, these factors could be reported in principle.</td>
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<td>DENMARK</td>
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<td>AUSTRALIA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Measures for controlling retail prices, devaluations, changes in sales tax.</td>
<td>It is not possible to report other factors which may have influenced the evolution of prices.</td>
<td>Changes on monetary parity in November 1967, price freeze regulation October 1970, subsidies discontinued or reduced February 1987.</td>
<td>Other factors which may have influenced the evolution of prices could be reported.</td>
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