FEASIBILITY STUDY

Addendum

Replies by Canada and Denmark to the Questionnaire Regarding the Availability of Statistics

The replies to the questionnaire (Spec(71)78 of 30 July 1971) received from Canada and Denmark after the publication of document Spec(72)32 are summarized below.

The full text of the replies received and additional documentation supplied is available for consultation in the secretariat.
1. **IMPORT 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):

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<td>- at the customs tariff line level?</td>
<td>From 1966 onwards, values only.</td>
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<td>- at more detailed level?</td>
<td>Canadian import commodity classification (quantity and values).</td>
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<td>- according to a different classification?</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
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(b) Are they 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?

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<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
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<td>In general, country of consignment, country of origin for goods produced in Central or South America, first consignment to Canada from the United States.</td>
<td>Country of origin.</td>
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(c) For what years these data have been computerized?

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(d) **Notes and definitions.**

- General imports f.o.b. point of shipment in the country of export, the value as determined for customs duty. Quantities are, in general, reported in net weights or volumes.

  The Canadian Imports Commodity Classification and the Customs Tariff Classification are incompatible.

  Data on the value of imports can be supplied in terms of either classification but data on quantities in terms of the Import Commodity Classification only. Prior to 1966 data were not collected on a customs tariff basis.

- General imports c.i.f. transaction value. Quantities are in general stated in tons.
2. **TARIFFS**

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<td>(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)?</td>
<td>Tariff rates actually applied under each tariff line can be supplied for certain goods only; they could not be obtained for such goods as chemicals and plastics, where different rates of duty are applied for different materials under the same tariff item. It would also be difficult to supply data which would accurately reflect the numerous tariff amendments which have been made in the past ten years, especially those involving changes in nomenclature or tariff classification. The tariff rates actually applied cannot be reported as neither the rates nor the duty collected are recorded.</td>
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<td>(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? - most-favoured-nation imports? - imports by individual countries of origin?</td>
<td>It would be possible to supply approximate AVE's of specific or mixed rates for the years from 1966 onwards. AVE's of specific rates can be calculated for total imports and by country of provenance.</td>
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<td>(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?</td>
<td>The Canadian tariff schedule is not based on BTN. A concordance between the two exists, however, based on the actual application of tariffs by Canadian customs to import transactions and on the application of Import Commodity codes by Statistics Canada to the same transactions. The approximately 23,000 combinations of commodity and tariff codes are allocated to individual 4-digit BTN numbers. This allocation was initially done on the basis of 1969 data and is being updated annually. Based on BTN.</td>
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### 3. PRODUCTION STATISTICS

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

Statistics on quantity and value of shipments are available from the annual Census of Manufactures for individual commodities. The values are net of returned sales, discounts, sales allowances, sales taxes, excise duties and excise taxes, and charges for outward transportation by common or contract carriers.

Published commodity detail varies with the nature of the commodity and the extent of its production. Currently there is no one classification system used. Individual commodities correspond to those in the bureau's Standard Commodity Classification.

A list of some 2,000 principal commodity groupings has been developed which can be used to relate imports to shipments data and also provides the basis for the Input-Output tables. This type of concordance should become operational by 1973.

Value added data are compiled for 178 industries.

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

Where feasible, respondents are asked to exclude indirect taxes when reporting values of shipments.

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<td>Statistics on the value of sales are compiled by commodities or commodity groups. The classification is based on the HTN. Valuation is based on invoiced values, invoiced discounts and indirect taxes are not included. Quantities are reported for a large number of products. Net output is available for industry groups classified according to the ISIC. It is calculated from total production less total consumption of materials, but adjusted for change in inventories.</td>
<td>The industry sales and the net value of output data exclude indirect taxes.</td>
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### 3. PRODUCTION STATISTICS (con't)

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<td>(a) Is 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?</td>
<td>There is currently no concordance between the classification of commodities by industrial origin and the import classification.</td>
<td>Industry sales and foreign trade statistics are both based on the BTN. In principle, therefore, the two statistics are identical at the tariff level although in a few cases a full concordance cannot be established in practice.</td>
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<td>(d) Are input/output tables available? If so, indicate the product coverage and level of detail.</td>
<td>Yes, for 1961. The lowest level of detail published is 110 industries by 197 commodities.</td>
<td>Yes, for 1953 (19 sectors). 1966 table (130 sectors) is scheduled for publication by the end of the year.</td>
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<td>(e) Are the detailed and the aggregated production statistics and I/O tables compiled annually? Specify the years available.</td>
<td>Detailed tables on quantity and value of shipments of goods of own manufacture are compiled annually, and are available beginning 1928. Input/output tables are only available for 1961.</td>
<td>Industry sales statistics are available for each quarter since 1968 and for each year since 1966.</td>
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<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>
<td>Gross and net output statistics are based on reports from enterprises with 6 or more employees.</td>
<td></td>
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4. 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.

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<td>While several collections of consumption data exist, no single compilation that could be usefully related to production and trade flows is available.</td>
<td>As the commodity and foreign trade statistics are compiled on the basis of the Brussels Nomenclature it is in principle possible to compute consumption in accordance with the specification given in the Nomenclature, though with certain practical limitations. Production is, however, limited to enterprises with 6 or more employees. Production is measured as sales ex works (shipments). As the data in the commodity and foreign trade statistics on sales ex works and imports and exports have been computed exclusive of indirect taxes, the computation of consumption is also exclusive of indirect taxes. Statistics of consumption are published annually for 60 commodity and service groups in national account series. From 1966 figures are available on an annual basis, and from 1968 on a quarterly basis.</td>
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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.

No price collection as such exists. Unit values of selected commodities are collected monthly for the compilation of an import price index. The index can be broken down into six broad components and on that basis is available for the entire post-war period. The price index is of the Laspeyres type, and combines unit values calculated from the trade statistics with specified wholesale or other price quotations. These latter quotations are used where inadequate quantity reporting prevents the obtaining of representative unit value series. The volume index is derived by dividing a value index by the corresponding price index, and is, therefore, of the Paasche type.

(b) Domestic prices

(i) Are data on prices on the home market collected regularly:
- producer price (ex factory or including prepaid freight)?
(ii) At what level of detail can the various price data (or price indices) be made available?
- for what time periods are they compiled, for what years are they available and are the series comparable?

Data on prices in the domestic market are collected regularly from domestic producers for compilation of monthly Industry Selling Price Indexes. The pricing boundary is the factory gate. The index is based on about 5,000 price quotations collected monthly.

Retail prices of consumer goods and services are collected regularly on a nation-wide basis.
5. **PRICE STATISTICS** (con't)

**b) Domestic prices** (con't)

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

(iv) Notes and definitions.

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<td>The consumer price index is available monthly from 1949 and on a consistent basis since 1961. Many industry selling price indexes are available on a consistent basis since 1961. No aggregate indexes are available however. Neither the industry selling prices nor the retail prices can be made available at tariff line level.</td>
<td>Some of the chapters of the BTN have been disregarded in the compilation of the WPI, notably chapters on goods of a special nature or where special trade conditions prevail, such as chapters 01, 72, 86, 88, 89, 93 and 99. For Danish commodities the prices used are those charged by producers for sale to wholesalers or other large buyers. For imported goods the prices registered since 1962 are exclusive of turnover taxes, but inclusive of customs duty. Retail prices of about 500 commodity and service items have been collected since 1957 for the calculation of CPI. For industrial goods the price data are supplied by reports from a selected group of retailers. Where no domestic production exists, price series refer to imported commodities. The CPI is published for 15 main commodity groups with sub-divisions resulting in a total of 55 index columns. Previous attempts to make a price series comparable with the prices of the wholesale price index have been very negative.</td>
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5. **PRICE STATISTICS (con't)**

(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)?

(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?

(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.

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*a The response to part (iii) of the question 5(c) will be discussed in the "research" part of the Feasibility Study.*

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**CANADA**

No.

**DENMARK**

It would in principle be possible to calculate IUV indices for the BTN chapters distinguished in the WPI. The latter index, however, also includes imported products which cannot be excluded.
5. **PRICE STATISTICS** (con't)

(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.)?