

15.B

Reconciling Merchandise Trade Data

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This chapter documents how the merchandise trade data is constructed. The general procedure of reconciling trade flows followed in previous versions of the GTAP data base is applied in GTAP 5. This section of the chapter covers the reporting status of countries, reliability indexes, and comparisons of reconciled trade totals with other estimates of merchandise trade.

15.B.1 Reporting Status of Countries

Slightly more than half of all countries reported their trade in 1997. This is typical for most years. However, in 1997, some countries that previously reported failed to report while others which previously were not reporters began reporting. All reporting countries are official members of the United Nations but not all member countries report their trade on a regular basis. There are basically three types of countries in the COMTRADE data set: regular reporters, irregular reporters, and non-reporting partners. Reporting countries include all OECD countries, most middle-income and transition-economy countries, and a small share of low-income developing countries. A complete list of countries is shown in table 15.B.1. Irregular reporters and those failing to report in 1997 are smaller developing countries. Countries that have no history of reporting in the past 10 years are considered here as “non-reporting” countries.

Most non-reporting countries belong to an aggregate region in the GTAP data base. The aggregate regions contain reporters and non-reporters. Within a region, non-reporting countries may conduct trade with other non-reporting partners. Intra-regional trade is understated using reported

trade only. The magnitude of the problem is not always apparent and such trade is not easy to estimate. Some regions improved as the number of reporters increased, helping to fill critical gaps in trade. The number of reporting countries of the Former Soviet Union (FSU) expanded in recent years (table 15.B.2). In 1994, only three countries (Latvia, Lithuania, and Moldova) of the 15 FSU republics reported their trade. This increased to seven in 1997 (including Russia) and increased to ten in 1999. This has greatly improved trade flow coverage for intra-FSU trade and trade with non-reporters outside the FSU.

There are still a number of countries in Sub-Saharan African (SSA) that remain as non-reporters. These include Angola, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Liberia, Mauritania, Mayotte, Namibia, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Somalia, and Swaziland. As a reporting region, Sub-Saharan African deteriorated somewhat in 1997 as the number of reporting countries dropped (table 15.B.3). Irregular reporters that failed to report in 1997 included Central African Republic, Cote d'Ivoire, Gabon, Malawi, Mozambique, Seychelles, and Uganda. Individual countries in the GTAP data base (Malawi, Mozambique, and Uganda) relied solely on reported trade from partner countries.

Bilateral trade for individual countries of the South African Customs Union (SACU) is not available from the UN. These countries include Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland. For statistical reporting purposes, they are aggregated as a region. Some bilateral flows for individual SACU countries can be obtained from foreign trade statistics of individual reporting partners. For example, the United States' foreign statistical bureau reports trade with individual SACU countries. But it is not possible to obtain all trade flows from partners.

Botswana is an individual country in the GTAP data base. To obtain the most complete trade flows for partners, data was obtained directly from the Central Statistical Office in Botswana. According to this agency trade totals are deemed credible but bilateral trade is reported with less certainty, particularly with the origin of imports.

When individual trading partners in the GTAP data base are non-reporters, it presents a problem especially when there is substantial trade with the other non-reporters. This is the case for Taiwan and Vietnam which conduct trade with each other but for which data is not available from the UN's COMTRADE data because they are non-reporters. Fortunately, both countries compile their own national trade statistics that comply with international classifications. This data is available through other private and non-U.N. data sources. Taiwan's complete bilateral data set was obtained through Global Trade Information Services (GTIS). This data was used to fill gaps for missing bilateral flows.

15.B.2 Unreported Commodities and Reliability

Missing trade flows for individual commodities is most obvious when one partner fails to report. The share of unreported trade can vary substantially by GTAP sector. This is seen when countries report some but not all commodities. Unreported trade in petroleum commodities is most noticeable. As shown in table 15.B.4, oil (GSC 16) has the highest share of unreported exports (51 percent). Petroleum products (GSC 32) also has a high share of unreported exports (40 percent). Gas (GSC 17) has a much higher share of unreported imports (40 percent) than unreported exports (10 percent). In contrast to petroleum sectors, motor vehicles (GSC 38) has the smallest share of unreported exports (1 percent). In some cases a sector may have an equally high share of unreported imports and unreported exports. This is the case for processed rice (GSC 23) and sugar (GSC 24), with unreported trade of 35 percent and 34 percent respectively. Generally exporters fail to report more often than importers. For overall merchandise trade, the share of unreported exports is 9.5 percent compared with unreported imports of 7.7 percent.

The ability of reporting countries to accurately match their reported trade flows with their partners is an indication of reliability in reported trade. Differences can arise for many reasons. Misclassification or mis-identified partners is a major reason for the problem. Individual trade flows of reporting countries must be reconciled before the data is used in the GTAP data base.

After adjusting for transport costs and by accounting only for the transactions where both importer and exporter report, world merchandise exports and imports are reported at nearly the same level. Table 15.B.5 presents this as a ratio of reported imports to exports (M/X). For individual sectors, the differences in reported imports and exports are noticeable in some cases. For paddy rice (GSC 1), world imports exceeds exports by 12 percent in world trade. A likely reason for this is the mis-classification of paddy rice with processed rice (GSC 23), where imports are reported 18 percent less than world exports. This could be characterized as a systematic error in reporting. Importers may erroneously assign processed rice to paddy rice thereby overstating imported paddy rice and exporters may assign paddy rice to processed rice hence understating exports of paddy rice. This contributes to inaccurately reported transactions. Paddy rice has the lowest share of accurate transactions (table 15.B.5).

Incorrectly identified partners is another reason for discrepancies in trade flows. However this problem alone does not contribute towards larger disparities in world imports or exports since it does not involve under or over-reporting for individual sectors. Bilateral trade flows can often be mismatched even while world totals are accurately reported. For example, wearing apparel (GSC 28) and electronic equipment (GSC 40) have consistent totals for world imports and exports. Among manufactures, these sectors have the lowest shares of accurate transactions with less than 40 percent is of the value of trade accurate. The motor vehicles (GSC 38) sector has the highest share of

accurate transactions (77 percent). Partner identification in motor vehicle trade is less of a problem with trade more concentrated with far fewer suppliers than wearing apparel or electronic equipment.

15.B.3 Specific Examples of Reporter Reliability

Indexes of reliability are calculated on a country-commodity basis. These are used in reconciling individual trade flows. The index is based on the share of accurate transactions a country reports in total reported trade with the world.¹ Examples of the index are shown in table 15.B.6 at the detailed commodity level (SITC). Motor vehicles (SITC 7812) is one of the more accurately reported trade categories. But there can be major differences for the same country as an exporter and as an importing country. The United States has a higher reliability index as an importer (0.987) than it has as an exporter (0.767). The Czech Republic is a more reliable exporter (0.924) than it is as an importer (0.645). Why the U.S. has a high index as an exporter can best be seen in the accuracy of individual transactions. The level of reliability in motor vehicle trade is reflective of its accurately reported trade flows with some of its largest partners including Canada, Japan, Germany, and Mexico (shown in table 15.B.7). Transactions with these countries are deemed as accurate reports.¹ Likewise, the Czech Republic accurately matches its reported export trade with its partners (0.924). Examples of its export flows are shown in table 15.B.7. Korea has a poor record of reporting its imports of motor vehicles. The reliability index is 0.025. This is because there are a number of large mismatched transactions with its partners. Examples of Korea's mismatched imports of motor vehicles are shown in table 15.B.7.

The reliability index can vary within the same sector. A good example of this is that a country may accurately report automobiles but not auto parts. The U.K. has a high degree of reliability in its reported motor vehicle imports. However, as an importer of motor vehicle parts (SITC 7843), reliability is considerably lower (0.217). The UK's reported imports do not accurately match with its most significant partners. Its largest partners within the European Union show inaccurate reporting (table 15.B.7). France on the other hand has a high reliability index (0.882) for imported motor vehicle parts. Examples illustrating how well trade flows are matched with France's trading partners are shown in table 15.B.7. Its largest trade flows are accurately reported with its partners. These include Germany, Spain, Italy, and Sweden.

The wearing apparel sector is one of the more poorly reported sectors, as indicated by the low share of accurate trade flows. Mismatch trade flows are likely the result of mis-identified partners.

¹ A transaction is deemed accurate when there is less than a 20 percent discrepancy between reported trade flows.

An example of this is seen in Chile's exports to other Latin American countries. Chile's exports of trousers (SITC 8414) of \$1.7 million to Bolivia could have been actually exported to Peru instead of to Bolivia. This leads to over-reported exports to Bolivia and under-reported exports with Peru. Trade policy or the presence of quota restrictions can make it more essential to more closely monitor trade flows with individual partners. Exports from India and Bangladesh to the United States and other European countries are reported more consistently than for other trade flows.

Electronic equipment is another sector with poorly reported trade flows. There is an "across the board" tendency for inaccuracies for both developed and developing countries alike. As shown in table 15.B.6, few countries have a reliability index above 40 percent. Computer components make up the largest share of the sector. The U.S. is unable to match its reported trade flows with countries that it typically has a good reporting record for in other commodities. For example, table 15.B.7 shows that reported exports to Japan are less than half of what Japan reports as imports from the United States. U.S. reported exports to Malaysia are more than three times higher than Malaysia's reported imports from the United States. Malaysia is a major exporter of computer components but its reported trade flows are not accurately reported for most of its major partners.

15.B.4 Country Totals for Merchandise Trade

Trade totals from reconciled commodity trade flows will differ from totals made from estimates using balance of payment approach. Partners and commodities are not identified in the latter as done in the reconciled GTAP trade data base. Because of this, reconciled trade flow totals are generally lower than estimates of total merchandise trade. A comparison of merchandise totals for individual countries is provided in table 15.B.8.

The estimates of total merchandise trade balance of payments here are from the World Bank's *World Development Indicators*. The largest differences between these trade totals are found with non-reporting countries. Some examples of such countries are Azerbaijan, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Ukraine, and Kyrgyz Republic. Exports for Belarus are six times greater for the balance of payments estimate than for the reconciled exports. Trade with other non-reporters in these cases goes unaccounted. Balance of payments trade totals are generally lower for reporting countries. As examples, reconciled totals for Greece, Malaysia, and China are larger than estimates from balance of payment estimates. This is generally the result of the country under-reporting its own trade and its partners reporting greater trade.

Hong Kong is a special-case where re-export trade is not included in the totals for reconciled totals. This is the reason for the major differences in the balance of payments estimate (\$187.8 billion) from the reconciled total (\$26.5 billion). The reconciled export total contains only trade flows that are reported as its "national" exports.

Table 15.B.1. Reporting Status of Countries

	Country	Reported in 1997	Failed to Report in 1997	Never Reports
1	Afghanistan			x
2	Albania	x		
3	Algeria	x		
4	Andorra			x
5	Angola		x	
6	Argentina	x		
7	Anguilla			x
8	Antigua & Barbuda			x
9	Armenia	x		
10	Aruba			x
11	Australia	x		
12	Austria	x		
13	Azerbaijan		x	
14	Bahamas	x		
15	Bahrain		x	
16	Bangladesh	x		
17	Barbados	x		
18	Belarus		x	
19	Belgium		x	
20	Belgium-Luxembourg	x		
21	Belize	x		
22	Benin		x	
23	Bermuda	x		
24	Bhutan		x	
25	Bolivia	x		
26	Bosnia and Herzegovina			x
27	Brazil	x		
28	British Virgin Islands			x
29	Brunei	x		
30	Bulgaria	x		
31	Burkina Faso			x
32	Burundi			x
33	Burma		x	
34	Cambodia			x
35	Cameroon	x		
36	Canada	x		
37	Cape Verde	x		
38	Cayman Islands			x

contd

Table 15.B.1. Reporting Status of Countries (Continued)

	Country	Reported in 1997	Failed to Report in 1997	Never Reports
39	Central African Republic		x	
40	Chad		x	
41	Chile	x		
42	China	x		
43	Colombia	x		
44	Comoros			x
45	Congo		x	
46	Cook Islands		x	
47	Costa Rica	x		
48	Cote d'Ivoire		x	
49	Croatia	x		
50	Cuba		x	
51	Cyprus	x		
52	Czech Republic	x		
53	Czechoslovakia		x	
54	Denmark	x		
55	Djibouti			x
56	Dominica		x	
57	Dominican Republic	x		
58	Ecuador	x		
59	Egypt	x		
60	El Salvador	x		
61	Eritrea			x
62	Estonia	x		
63	Ethiopia		x	
64	Equatorial Guinea			x
65	Faroe Islands	x		
66	Fiji		x	
67	Finland	x		
68	France	x		
69	French Guiana		x	
70	French Polynesia			x
71	Gabon		x	
72	Gambia	x		
73	Gibraltar			x
74	Georgia			x
75	Germany	x		
76	Germany Federal Republic		x	
77	Ghana		x	

contd

Table 15.B.1. Reporting Status of Countries (Continued)

	Country	Reported in 1997	Failed to Report in 1997	Never Reports
78	Greece	x		
79	Greenland	x		
80	Grenada	x		
81	Guadeloupe		x	
82	Guatemala	x		
83	Guinea	x		
84	Guinea-Bissau			x
85	Guyana		x	
86	Haiti	x		
87	Honduras	x		
88	Hong Kong	x		
89	Hungary	x		
90	Iceland	x		
91	India	x		
92	Indonesia	x		
93	Iran	x		
94	Iraq			x
95	Ireland	x		
96	Israel	x		
97	Italy	x		
98	Jamaica	x		
99	Japan	x		
100	Jordan	x		
101	Kazakhstan	x		
102	Kenya	x		
103	Kiribati		x	
104	Korea	x		
105	Korea Dem Republic			x
106	Kuwait	x		
107	Kyrgyzstan		x	
108	Lebanon			x
109	Laos			x
110	Latvia	x		
111	Liberia			x
112	Libya			x
113	Lithuania	x		
114	Luxembourg		x	
115	Macau	x		
116	Macedonia	x		

contd

Table 15.B.1. Reporting Status of Countries (Continued)

Country	Reported in 1997	Failed to Report in 1997	Never Reports
117 Madagascar	x		
118 Malawi	x		
119 Malaysia	x		
120 Maldives			x
121 Maldives Islands	x		
122 Mali	x		
123 Malta & Gozo	x		
124 Marshall Islands			x
125 Martinique		x	
126 Mauritania			x
127 Mauritius	x		
128 Mexico	x		
129 Micronesia			x
130 Moldova	x		
131 Mongolia		x	
132 Montserrat		x	
133 Morocco	x		
134 Mozambique		x	
135 Myanmar			x
136 Nepal			x
137 Netherlands	x		
138 Netherlands Antiles			x
139 New Caledonia			x
140 New Zealand	x		
141 Nicaragua	x		
142 Niger	x		
143 Nigeria	x		
144 North Mariana Island			x
145 Norway	x		
146 Oman	x		
147 Pakistan	x		
148 Panama	x		
149 Papua New Guinea		x	
150 Paraguay	x		
151 Peru	x		
152 Philippines	x		
153 Poland	x		
154 Portugal	x		
155 Qatar		x	

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Table 15.B.1. Reporting Status of Countries (Continued)

	Country	Reported in 1997	Failed to Report in 1997	Never Reports
156	Reunion		x	
157	Romania	x		
158	Russian Federation	x		
159	Rwanda			x
160	Sao Tome Principe			x
161	South Africa Custom Union	x		
162	Saudi Arabia		x	
163	Senegal	x		
164	Seychelles		x	
165	Sierra Leone			x
166	Singapore	x		
167	Slovakia	x		
168	Slovenia	x		
169	Somalia			x
170	Solomon Islands		x	
171	Spain	x		
172	Sri Lanka		x	
173	St. Christopher-Nevis	x		
174	St. Lucia	x		
175	St. Vincent and Grenadines	x		
176	Sudan	x		
177	Surinam	x		
178	Sweden	x		
179	Switzerland	x		
180	Syria			x
181	Taiwan			x
182	Tajikistan			x
183	Tanzania	x		
184	Thailand	x		
185	Togo	x		
186	Tongo			x
187	Trinidad and Tobago	x		
188	Tunisia	x		
189	Turkmenistan			x
190	Turkey	x		
191	Tuvalu	x		
192	Uganda		x	
193	Ukraine			x
194	United Arab Emirates		x	

contd

Table 15.B.1. Reporting Status of Countries (Continued)

Country	Reported in 1997	Failed to Report in 1997	Never Reports
195 United Kingdom	x		
196 United States	x		
197 Uruguay	x		
198 Uzbekistan			x
199 Vanuatu New Hebrides		x	
200 Venezuela	x		
201 Vietnam			x
202 Yugoslavia	x		
203 Yemen			x
204 Zambia		x	
205 Zimbabwe	x		
Total	116	42	47

Table 15.B.2 Reporting Status of Former Soviet Union States

FSU State	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Armenia				x		x
Azerbaijan					x	x
Belarus					x	x
Georgia						
Kazakhstan		x	x	x	x	x
Kyrgyzstan		x	x		x	x
Moldova	x	x		x	x	x
Russia			x	x	x	x
Tajikistan						
Turkmenistan						
Ukraine						
Uzbekistan						
Estonia		x	x	x	x	x
Latvia	x	x	x	x	x	x
Lithuania	x	x	x	x	x	x

Table 15.B.3. Reporting Status of Sub-Saharan African Countries

SSA Country	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
1 Angola						
2 Benin					x	
3 Botswana						
4 Burkina Faso						
5 Burundi						
6 Cameroon		x	x	x	x	x
7 Cape Verde				x		
8 Central African Republic	x	x	x			
9 Chad		x				
10 Comoros						
11 Congo, Dem. Rep.						
12 Congo, Rep.	x	x				
13 Cote d'Ivoire		x	x			
14 Equatorial Guinea						
15 Eritrea						
16 Ethiopia			x			
17 Gabon	x		x			
18 Gambia, The	x	x	x	x	x	
19 Ghana					x	x
20 Guinea		x	x	x		
21 Guinea-Bissau						
22 Kenya	x	x	x	x	x	x
23 Lesotho						
24 Liberia						
25 Madagascar	x	x	x	x	x	x
26 Malawi	x	x	x			
27 Mali			x	x		
28 Mauritania						
29 Mauritius	x	x	x	x	x	x
30 Mayotte						
31 Mozambique	x	x	x			
32 Namibia						
33 Niger		x	x	x	x	x
34 Nigeria			x	x	x	x
35 Rwanda						
36 Sao Tome and Principe						
37 Senegal			x	x	x	x
38 Seychelles	x	x	x			
39 Sierra Leone						
40 Somalia						
41 South Africa	x	x	x	x	x	x
42 Sudan		x	x	x	x	
43 Swaziland						
44 Tanzania		x	x	x	x	x
45 Togo		x	x	x	x	x
46 Uganda	x	x	x		x	x
47 Zambia		x				
48 Zimbabwe	x	x	x	x		x

Table 15.B.4. Unreported Commodity Trade by GTAP Sector

Sector Number	GTAP Sectors	Share of Unreported Imports	Share of Unreported Exports
1	pdr	0.098	0.345
2	wht	0.135	0.162
3	gro	0.184	0.058
4	v_f	0.071	0.111
5	osd	0.073	0.063
6	c_b	0.098	0.364
7	pfb	0.045	0.390
8	ocr	0.069	0.185
9	ctl	0.109	0.045
10	oap	0.092	0.096
12	wol	0.098	0.067
13	for	0.070	0.248
14	fsh	0.064	0.112
15	col	0.100	0.037
16	oil	0.048	0.513
17	gas	0.397	0.104
18	omn	0.055	0.147
19	cmt	0.086	0.038
20	omt	0.091	0.060
21	vol	0.158	0.072
22	mil	0.124	0.035
23	pcr	0.331	0.339
24	sgr	0.216	0.268
25	ofd	0.105	0.129
26	b_t	0.145	0.040
27	tex	0.080	0.099
28	wap	0.046	0.069
29	lea	0.042	0.077
30	lum	0.066	0.093
31	ppp	0.050	0.034
32	p_c	0.135	0.403
33	crp	0.065	0.061
34	nmm	0.075	0.047
35	i_s	0.095	0.091
36	nfm	0.069	0.170
37	fmp	0.075	0.068
38	mvh	0.044	0.008
39	otn	0.269	0.102
40	ele	0.047	0.072
41	ome	0.071	0.038
42	omf	0.052	0.088
43	ely	0.230	0.226
Weighted Average		0.077	0.095

Table 15.B.5 Accuracy and Reliability in Reporting by GTAP Sector

Sector Number	GTAP Sectors	Average Ratio M / X	Share of Accurate Transactions
1	pdr	1.129	0.476
2	wht	1.092	0.749
3	gro	0.994	0.763
4	v_f	0.963	0.579
5	osd	0.996	0.576
6	c_b	0.962	0.664
7	pfb	1.068	0.815
8	ocr	1.023	0.582
9	ctl	0.966	0.812
10	oap	1.057	0.592
12	wol	1.044	0.530
13	for	1.077	0.713
14	fsh	0.984	0.544
15	col	1.007	0.756
16	oil	1.038	0.658
17	gas	0.975	0.879
18	omn	1.075	0.612
19	cmt	0.976	0.688
20	omt	0.931	0.696
21	vol	0.941	0.565
22	mil	0.965	0.657
23	pcr	0.817	0.537
24	sgr	1.041	0.608
25	ofd	0.994	0.560
26	b_t	0.932	0.664
27	tex	0.956	0.520
28	wap	1.005	0.369
29	lea	1.055	0.437
30	lum	0.963	0.616
31	ppp	0.981	0.645
32	p_c	0.973	0.604
33	crp	1.019	0.562
34	mmm	0.949	0.572
35	i_s	0.981	0.616
36	nfm	1.034	0.562
37	fmp	0.968	0.500
38	mvh	0.975	0.770
39	otn	0.997	0.456
40	ele	1.017	0.392
41	ome	1.005	0.491
42	omf	1.090	0.480
43	ely	0.869	0.711
Weighted Average		1.001	0.551

Table 15.B.6 Selected Examples of Detailed Country Commodity Reliability Indexes

Products/Countries	Importer Reliability	Exporter Reliability
<u>Motor vehicles: SITC 7812</u>		
United States	0.987	0.767
United Kingdom	0.959	0.823
Italy	0.732	0.679
Mexico	0.109	0.970
Korea Republic of	0.025	0.659
Czech Republic	0.645	0.924
<u>Parts of motor vehicles: SITC 7843</u>		
United Kingdom	0.217	0.704
France	0.882	0.778
Indonesia	0.054	0.057
Thailand	0.878	0.652
Mexico	0.946	0.975
<u>Chemicals, organic heterocyclic: SITC 5157</u>		
United States	0.681	0.372
Italy	0.263	0.661
Sweden	0.942	0.034
Bulgaria	0.039	0.724
<u>Chemicals, medicaments: SITC 5429</u>		
Germany	0.718	0.589
United Kingdom	0.422	0.845
Belgium-Luxembourg	0.726	0.220
Israel	0.039	0.884
Russia	0.602	0.469
<u>Electronic equipment, computer chips: SITC 7764</u>		
United States	0.382	0.324
Japan	0.175	0.330
Malaysia	0.090	0.118
Mexico	0.851	0.018
Germany	0.309	0.439
<u>Wearing apparel, trousers: SITC 8414</u>		
United States	0.566	0.129
Japan	0.298	0.120
France	0.671	0.309
Chile	0.792	0.069
Belgium-Luxembourg	0.582	0.169
Bangladesh	na	0.838
India	na	0.699

Table 15.B.7 Selected Examples of Reported Bilateral Trade Flows and Size of Discrepancies

Products \ Exporters	Importer	Reported Exports	Reported Imports	M / X
<u>SITC 7812: Motor Vehicles</u>				
Canada	United States	26,427,306	26,114,302	0.988
Japan	United States	22,408,450	22,937,579	1.024
Germany	United States	9,363,583	8,902,452	0.951
Mexico	United States	7,916,130	8,197,347	1.036
Czech Republic	Germany	278,317	270,479	0.972
Czech Republic	Slovak Republic	198,962	187,126	0.941
Czech Republic	Italy	165,419	152,599	0.922
Czech Republic	United Kingdom	112,471	121,991	1.085
Canada	Korea Republic of	3,703	20,524	5.543
Belgium-Luxembourg	Korea Republic of	2,038	11,853	5.816
United Kingdom	Korea Republic of	10,083	4,941	0.490
<u>SITC 7843: Auto Parts</u>				
Germany	United Kingdom	2,751,883	3,825,952	1.390
France	United Kingdom	1,161,302	1,657,927	1.428
Italy	United Kingdom	641,028	526,950	0.822
Sweden	United Kingdom	152,366	315,214	2.069
Germany	France	1,498,681	1,806,189	1.205
Spain	France	1,075,110	1,024,347	0.953
Italy	France	758,621	754,973	0.995
United Kingdom	France	468,700	439,343	0.937
Sweden	France	215,326	221,635	1.029
Indonesia	Japan	9,508	28,022	2.947
Indonesia	United States	17,762	24,664	1.389
Indonesia	Malaysia	6,614	22,732	3.437
Indonesia	Philippines	17,109	5,818	0.340
Indonesia	Australia	2,474	5,702	2.305
Indonesia	United Kingdom	1,142	4,583	4.013
<u>SITC 8414: Wearing Apparel</u>				
Chile	Bolivia	1,702	38	0.02
Chile	Argentina	680	362	0.53
Chile	Peru	398	1,892	4.75
Chile	Sweden	238	250	1.05
Chile	Mexico	194	766	3.95
Belgium-Luxembourg	France	203,126	51,524	0.25
Belgium-Luxembourg	Germany	188,726	95,378	0.51
Belgium-Luxembourg	Netherlands	127,089	83,293	0.66
Belgium-Luxembourg	Italy	72,674	76,930	1.06

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Table 15.B.7 Selected Examples of Reported Bilateral Trade Flows and Size of Discrepancies
(Continued)

Products \ Exporters	Importer	Reported Exports	Reported Imports	M / X
<u>SITC 8414: Wearing Apparel (contd)</u>				
Albania	Italy	3,033	6,249	2.06
Albania	Greece	570	1,694	2.97
Albania	Belgium-Luxembourg	399	7,933	19.88
Albania	Germany	44	74	1.69
Algeria	Italy	53	126	2.37
<u>SITC 8415: Wearing Apparel</u>				
Bangladesh	United States	199,158	199,384	1.00
Bangladesh	United Kingdom	83,018	81,414	0.98
Bangladesh	Italy	62,843	72,857	1.16
Bangladesh	Netherlands	21,249	20,096	0.95
India	United States	27,981	23,070	0.82
India	France	6,823	5,043	0.74
India	Italy	5,498	4,522	0.82
India	United Kingdom	5,152	5,315	1.03
India	Germany	4,434	4,685	1.06
<u>SITC 7764: Computer Components</u>				
United States	Mexico	2,061,582	2,558,439	1.24
Japan	Mexico	175,905	158,162	0.90
Malaysia	Mexico	10,554	109,208	10.35
Korea Republic of	Mexico	7,602	99,228	13.05
United States	Japan	2,202,191	5,602,248	2.54
United States	Korea Republic of	2,587,916	4,663,239	1.80
United States	Malaysia	3,252,936	868,777	0.27
United States	Thailand	977,439	307,959	0.32
United States	Philippines	2,587,832	134,075	0.05
Malaysia	United States	3,053,636	4,611,997	1.51
Malaysia	Singapore	2,664,453	3,372,320	1.27
Malaysia	Japan	999,757	548,765	0.55
Malaysia	Canada	41,896	523,452	12.49

Table 15.B.8. Country Comparisons of Total Merchandise Trade for Reconciled and Balance of Payment Estimates (in US \$ millions)

Countries	Exports WB B.O.P.*	Exports Reconciled	Imports WB B.O.P.*	Imports Reconciled
Albania	159	226	694	736
Argentina	26,430	25,567	28,554	26,921
Armenia	234	171	793	488
Aruba	1,729	910	2,116	756
Australia	64,893	54,740	63,044	55,932
Austria	58,662	49,864	62,936	59,465
Azerbaijan	808	353	1,375	923
Bahamas	295	612	1,411	1,361
Bahrain	4,383	1,460	3,778	1,787
Bangladesh	4,427	4,622	7,162	6,234
Barbados	289	234	888	853
Belarus	7,383	1,174	8,718	3,481
Belgium-Luxembourg	149,497	141,218	141,794	151,124
Belize	193	234	283	289
Benin	424	165	577	791
Bhutan	99	21	131	40
Bolivia	1,167	941	1,644	2,275
Brazil	53,189	49,840	59,841	58,779
Bulgaria	4,940	4,300	4,559	4,205
Burundi	87	78	96	56
Cambodia	736	521	1,064	824
Cameroon	1,816	2,010	1,347	1,066
Canada	217,739	201,810	200,516	181,123
Cape Verde	43	21	215	192
Chile	16,663	15,419	18,221	17,327
China	182,670	222,406	136,448	184,541
Colombia	12,064	11,223	14,705	13,827
Congo	1,744	1,932	803	657
Costa Rica	4,221	3,983	4,718	3,552
Croatia	4,210	3,785	9,407	7,809
Cyprus	1,246	729	3,317	3,169
Czech Republic	22,737	21,369	27,325	25,600
Denmark	48,103	42,672	42,734	39,372
Dominica	54	75	104	172
Dominican Republic	4,614	4,361	6,609	5,541
Ecuador	5,264	4,905	4,666	4,669
Egypt	5,345	5,414	16,718	17,683
El Salvador	2,429	2,038	3,533	2,962
Eritrea	54	47	495	178
Estonia	2,291	2,585	3,416	3,847
Ethiopia	599	504	1,309	980

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Table 15.B.8. Country Comparisons of Total Merchandise Trade for Reconciled and Balance of Payment Estimates (in US \$ millions) (Continued)

	Exports WB B.O.P.	Exports Reconciled	Imports WB B.O.P.	Imports Reconciled
Fiji	536	481	819	624
Finland	41,148	37,811	29,604	28,638
France	286,071	270,513	259,172	254,640
Gambia	120	165	207	243
Georgia	493	305	1,052	751
Germany	510,715	476,930	439,903	403,833
Ghana	1,490	1,303	2,128	2,210
Greece	5,576	9,752	20,951	25,452
Guatemala	2,603	3,372	3,543	4,044
Guinea	630	635	513	568
Guinea-Bissau	49	61	62	79
Haiti	205	223	560	779
Honduras	1,856	2,920	2,150	3,092
Hong Kong	187,821	26,540	208,610	72,169
Hungary	19,640	18,147	21,602	20,704
Iceland	1,855	1,899	1,850	1,764
India	35,680	37,348	51,187	36,794
Indonesia	56,298	51,769	46,223	42,536
Iran	18,381	15,551	14,123	10,437
Ireland	55,293	45,751	36,668	36,130
Israel	22,698	20,861	27,824	24,303
Italy	240,404	221,883	200,527	192,231
Jamaica	1,700	1,607	2,833	2,582
Japan	409,240	426,879	307,640	303,386
Jordan	1,836	685	3,647	2,866
Kazakstan	6,899	4,560	7,176	3,533
Kenya	2,063	1,595	2,948	3,195
Korea Republic of	138,619	130,606	141,798	128,684
Kuwait	14,281	10,933	7,747	7,124
Kyrgyz Republic	631	266	646	408
Laos	318	230	601	422
Latvia	1,838	2,713	2,686	3,176
Lebanon	781	507	7,479	5,322
Libya	9,876	9,502	7,160	4,502
Lithuania	4,192	2,820	5,340	4,889
Macedonia	1,201	1,178	1,589	1,541
Madagascar	516	573	694	697
Malaysia	77,538	82,977	74,029	71,397
Maldives	93	79	307	199
Mali	562	241	552	449
Malta	1,663	1,593	2,321	2,831
Mauritania	424	467	316	479

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Table 15.B.8. Country Comparisons of Total Merchandise Trade for Reconciled and Balance of Payment Estimates (in US \$ millions) (Continued)

	Exports WB B.O.P.	Exports Reconciled	Imports WB B.O.P.	Imports Reconciled
Mauritius	1,600	1,552	2,036	2,034
Mexico	110,431	102,902	109,808	88,922
Moldova	890	1,109	1,238	1,353
Mongolia	568	403	453	409
Morocco	7,039	6,629	8,903	8,706
Mozambique	230	254	684	681
Myanmar	1,028	1,057	2,136	2,456
Nepal	397	428	1,642	552
Netherlands	189,400	171,900	167,624	157,582
New Zealand	14,242	13,217	13,380	11,990
Nicaragua	631	727	1,329	1,112
Nigeria	15,207	14,770	9,501	5,366
Norway	48,737	45,315	37,585	33,181
Oman	7,631	6,619	4,649	4,443
Pakistan	8,096	7,869	11,241	10,537
Panama	6,655	2,339	7,356	15,070
Papua New Guinea	2,160	2,027	1,483	1,231
Paraguay	3,880	819	4,192	4,199
Peru	6,831	6,099	8,554	7,456
Philippines	25,228	26,778	36,355	40,244
Poland	30,731	23,459	40,553	40,871
Portugal	24,807	22,310	34,847	34,462
Romania	8,431	7,992	10,411	9,397
Russia	89,008	74,362	71,645	56,386
Rwanda	93	92	278	188
Saudi Arabia	60,731	53,098	26,370	29,527
Senegal	905	400	1,176	1,124
Seychelles	115	94	303	205
Singapore	125,746	100,682	124,628	114,432
Slovak Republic	9,641	8,509	11,725	10,740
Slovenia	8,407	7,893	9,184	9,116
Solomon Islands	156	206	185	98
South Africa	31,171	26,256	28,848	24,270
Spain	106,926	97,503	120,333	117,885
Sri Lanka	4,639	3,884	5,278	4,058
Sudan	594	332	1,343	838
Suriname	402	527	366	529
Sweden	83,194	78,945	65,195	61,009
Switzerland	95,039	84,494	92,302	73,797
Syria	4,057	3,209	3,603	3,222
Tajikistan	746	265	809	177
Tanzania	715	631	1,164	1,431

contd

Table 15.B.8. Country Comparisons of Total Merchandise Trade for Reconciled and Balance of Payment Estimates (in US \$ millions) (Continued)

	Exports WB B.O.P.	Exports Reconciled	Imports WB B.O.P.	Imports Reconciled
Thailand	56,656	56,270	55,084	56,361
Togo	422	207	531	537
Trinidad & Tobago	2,448	2,508	2,977	2,154
Tunisia	5,559	5,177	7,514	7,383
Turkey	32,631	23,961	48,029	44,670
Turkmenistan	774	324	1,005	1,022
Uganda	671	529	1,246	479
Ukraine	15,418	10,445	19,623	14,183
United Kingdom	281,308	253,296	300,801	289,375
United States	681,648	640,076	876,367	839,396
Uruguay	2,793	2,568	3,497	4,085
Uzbekistan	3,695	2,371	3,767	2,945
Vanuatu	35	35	79	128
Venezuela	23,703	22,203	13,678	14,115
Vietnam	9,145	8,361	10,460	10,058
Yemen, Republic of	2,264	2,162	2,407	1,802
Zaire	1,395	1,247	834	636

* From World Bank based on 'balance of payment' estimates