Food Balance Sheets (FBS)

Trade: Import and Export
Outline
Learning objective
1. Main features of trade data
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• Imports
  ➢ transboundary flows of goods destined for a given final destination country that add to the total supply of goods available in that country

• Exports
  ➢ transboundary flows of goods from a given country of origin that take away from the total availability of goods in that country

Goods that come in and exit a given country without having undergone any type of transformation are therefore excluded from these definitions. These exits are categorized as re-exports
1. Main features of trade data

Trade data are the most likely to be reported reliably by official sources.

Tax purposes, compliance with WTO and WCO guidelines

!!! However, particularly in trade of agricultural goods, official reported trade flows may not encompass all cross-border transaction

UNRECORDED TRADE

→ Example: Affect a country’s food supply and food security
1. Main features of trade data

UNRECORDED TRADE:

• Data from other sources (several additional data resources are available)

• Mirror statistics (data cross-checking tool)
2. Official data sources
2. Official data sources

A. Customs declaration

B. Additional official administrative data

C. Official data that estimate otherwise unrecorded trade flows
2. Official data sources

A. Customs declaration

• Most of the world’s countries collect official data on both imports and exports of goods via customs declarations

• Customs declarations can require the provision of a wide variety of information about a given cross-border transaction, but they must include a commodity code for the product to aid in classification

  ➢ They include a commodity code for the product (HS code)

  ➢ Usually updated and disseminated frequently
2. Official data sources

B. Additional official administrative data

Additional official administrative data are:

- Shipping manifest, shipping registers, port administration reports, enterprise surveys

FBS compilers may wish to consult additional official administrative records in the case that potential issues with official customs data are identified.
2. Official data sources

C. Official data that estimate otherwise unrecorded trade flows

In some cases, countries also produce official data estimating otherwise unrecorded trade flows

Example: Uganda, annually conducts an “Informal Cross Border Trade (ICBT)” survey to collect information about the scope of these trade flows

The country’s 2014 survey suggested that ICBT exports were nearly one-fifth the size of formal exports, and agricultural goods represented almost half of those unreported trade flows
3. Importance of accurate data
3. Importance of accurate data

Unrecorded trade flows can be important contributors to:

I. Household income

II. Localized food security

Example: trade data are particularly important for the accurate estimation of livestock population (especially for countries with nomadic populations)

For these reasons, official data may need to be supplemented with data from other sources
4. Alternative data sources
4. Alternative data sources

FBS compilers who for some reason cannot access national customs data or for compilers who wish to cross-check the data or consult other sources

i. International trade databases

ii. Mirroring technique

iii. Unrecorded trade resources

iv. Food aid data
4. Alternative data sources

4.i.a International trade database: COMTRADE

For the majority of the world’s countries, official customs data is forwarded to the UN Statistics

UN Database Comtrade

http://comtrade.un.org/

Comtrade is a comprehensive database, which publishes trade statistics by year, reporting country, partner country, trade flow type (import, export, re-export), and HS code

Comtrade data are considered official data
4. Alternative data sources

4.i.b International trade database: FAO dataset

• **FAO also produces a dataset** on agricultural trade

• This dataset is elaborated on the basis of Comtrade data

• **FAO’s dataset attempts to account for food aid and unrecorded trade flows**, rendering it a more complete dataset for food balance sheet purposes

• **FAO’s dataset contains imputations and estimations, thus it is not entirely an official data source**
4. Alternative data sources

4.ii Mirroring technique

• Countries are encouraged to check the trade flows reported by their trading partners—referred to as “mirror” data

• Countries oftentimes tax imports through tariffs, there is a tendency for import data to be more closely and accurately monitored

• Most exports are not taxed, sometimes those trade flows are not adequately captured, even in official data

• In those instances, it may make sense for compilers to consult partner data and, investigate the discrepancy, and even override official trade figures
4. Alternative data sources

4.iii Unrecorded trade resources

In countries where unrecorded trade is reported to be substantial, compilers should at least attempt to quantify those values.

Example: FEWS NET network produces periodic cross-border trade reports for both East and Southern Africa.

Example: CILSS, for Comité permanent Inter-Etats de Lutte contre la Sécheresse dans le Sahel, collects data on unrecorded trade flows between eight West African countries for both major cereal grains and livestock.
4. Alternative data sources

4. iv Food Aid Data

- For some countries, food aid shipments do not show up in commercial shipment data

- The World Food Programme (WFP) is the UN Agency that oversees most deliveries of food aid (INTERFAIS website)

- International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI)

- FAO’s GIEWS team will begin to collect and publish data on non-WFP food aid shipments
5. Imputation and estimation
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✔ FAO recommendation:

No methodology is recommended as various datasets already exist
References

- Guidelines for the compilation of Food Balance Sheets (FAO, 2017), chapter 3.5, section 3.5.2 (Global Strategy & FBS Team)

- The FAO source book for the compilation of Food Balance Sheets (FAO, 2016) (Global Strategy & FBS Team)

THANK YOU!

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