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PROGRESS REPORT ON THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE STATISTICS CENTRE AND
STEPS BEING TAKEN TO AVOID DUPLICATION OF REQUESTS
TO GOVERNMENTS FOR STATISTICAL DATA BY INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

(Report by the Secretary-General)

1. At its thirteenth session, the Commission adopted the following resolution (2(XIII)).

"CENTRALIZATION OF EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS

"The Statistical Commission,

"Recognizing the growing need for both detailed and summary data on external trade statistics,

"Noting with pleasure the rapid implementation of the recommendation of its twelfth session (resolution 11(XII)), that a Centre be established at the Statistical Office for the processing of detailed commodity-by-country data by electronic computer,

"Commending Governments for regularly contributing their data to the Centre in forms suitable for efficient processing by computer,

"Noting with satisfaction the much increased availability of data in published form, including the arrangements made for printing and publishing an important part of them without expense to the United Nations, and the increased use by international organizations of the data to decrease overlapping demands to Governments for the same or similar information,

"1. Urges Governments not yet providing data to the Centre on a current basis to consult with the Centre on methods of making the information available;

"2. Expresses the hope that international organizations will further reduce requests to Governments for statistical information by utilizing the services of the Centre;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to report at the fourteenth session of the Commission on the steps being taken to avoid duplication of requests to Governments for statistical data and to include in the report a study of the feasibility of instituting arrangements between international organizations and the Centre for this purpose;"

I. DATA COLLECTION, PROCESSING AND DISTRIBUTION

2. Annex I to this paper sets forth the present status of reporting by countries. Most of the data are supplied in the form of punched cards or magnetic tapes and the Centre is now processing them at the rate of 650,000 basic data items per month.

3. The Centre, with the co-operation of regional organizations, is arranging for the regular supply of data from countries which have so far failed, or have recently been late, in the reporting of their detailed trade statistics to the Centre. Special effort is being made to secure data from countries in Latin America and Africa through the regional economic commissions. It should be mentioned that similar efforts made through ECAFE have borne highly successful results. Personal contacts with Governments by statistical experts serving with the United Nations Development Programme in various countries are also being utilized to effect efficient arrangements.

4. As indicated in annex II, most countries are reporting their trade data in essentially the full commodity detail of the SITC, Revised,^{1/} that is, at the 5-digit level of the Classification and distinguishing countries of origin and destination also at that level.

^{1/} United Nations. Standard International Trade Classification, Revised. Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 34, available in English, French and Spanish. Commodity Indexes to the Standard International Trade Classification, Revised. Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 38, Vols. I and II; available in English; French and Spanish in preparation.

All countries, except one, which reported on the original SITC^{2/} have furnished enough information for conversion to the SITC, Revised.

5. All data received from Governments are promptly processed, converted to the standard format and stored on tapes which contain data at the 5-, 4-, 3-, 2- and 1-digit levels of the SITC, Revised, and total trade, distinguishing countries of origin and destination at each level. Countries began reporting in 5-digit detail with the^{annual} figures for 1962 and have been asked to report for January-June, January-September and January-December 1963, 1964, 1965 and 1966. Prior to annual 1962, data are available for principal trading countries at the 3-digit level of the SITC, Revised, going back, in varying degree of completeness, to 1951.

6. It is not possible for the Centre to envisage regular publication of the large volume of data being collected and accumulated. The resources of the Statistical Office of the United Nations currently permit the following programmes for distributing the figures but they can be adjusted to meet the needs of others who wish to co-operate in publication.

A. Quarterly data at, essentially, the 4-, 3- and 1-digit and total trade levels are published in Commodity Trade Statistics (Statistical Papers, Series D) for each of the reporting countries in commodity-by-partner-country order as they become available. Certain regional aggregates of partner countries are regularly shown. In order to keep the pages of the publication to a manageable number, commodity aggregates, other than the SITC aggregates mentioned above, are not shown at present nor are individual transactions of value less than \$100,000 separately printed, though they enter into all appropriate aggregates.

^{2/} United Nations. Standard International Trade Classification. Statistical Papers, Series II, No. 10, second edition. Commodity Indexes for the Standard International Trade Classification. Statistical Papers, Series II, No. 10, indexed edition.

D. Because the United Nations does not have the financial resources, the Statistical Office has arranged with a commercial publisher (Walker and Company, New York) to publish 1964 data at the SITC item (5-digit code) level in two separate publications, each giving a characteristic arrangement of basic data aimed to provide convenient reference for the user, for the following principal trading countries: United States, Canada, Belgium-Luxembourg, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Austria, Portugal, Switzerland, Iceland, Ireland, Greece, Turkey, Spain, Finland, Yugoslavia, Australia, Japan. The trade covered by these 23 reporting countries represents more than 80% of total world trade (if derived data for non-reporting countries are taken into consideration).

(a) 1964 World Trade Annual: This publication presents, in four volumes, the trade in 1964 in each of the 1312 most detailed commodity items of the SITC, Revised, arranged in commodity-by-reporting-country-by-partner-country order. In addition, division (2-digit), section (1-digit) and total trade data are given. Individual entries valued at less than \$50,000 are omitted to save space. The publication consists of 1923 pages. The material is divided among four volumes as follows:

- Vol. I. Food, beverages, tobacco, raw material, fats and oils (SITC Sections 0, 1, 2, 4)
- II. Fuels, chemicals (SITC Sections 3, 5)
- III. Manufactured goods, n.e.s. (SITC Sections 6, 8)
- IV. Machinery, transport equipment, miscellaneous transactions (SITC Sections 7, 9)

This arrangement of data is primarily for the benefit of users who are interested in individual commodities.

(b) Supplement to 1964 World Trade Annual. This publication presents in five volumes the data of the 1964 World Trade Annual in geographical order of about 120 partner countries which traded with the 23 reporting countries; the trade between the 23 countries is omitted. Individual entries valued at less than \$25,000 are omitted to save space. The publication consists of 2533 pages. The material is divided among five volumes as follows:

- Vol. I. Eastern Europe
- II. South and Central America including the Caribbean
- III. Africa
- IV. The Near East
- V. The Far East

This arrangement of data is to serve users interested in individual countries which do not report or are late in reporting their external trade data.

7. In compliance with the recommendation of the thirteenth session of the Statistical Commission, the Statistical Office has prepared a paper (E/CN.3/341) on the "Classification by Broad Economic Categories" (BEC), namely

Food and Beverages	Capital Goods	Goods n.e.s.
Industrial Supplies	Consumer Goods	

This will be discussed under item 7 of the provisional agenda. As a preliminary step toward implementation of this Classification, Commodity Trade Statistics (See paragraph 6A) has introduced data according to the BEC on a trial basis for periods beginning January-December 1965 for all reporting countries. The figures thus aggregated have already been used together with comparable figures for earlier years produced at the special request of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the United Nations Centre for Industrial Development (CID), other international agencies, and Governments.

The numerous comments received subsequent to the issuance of this Classification together with the immediate utilization of the BEC data by various users have shown the desirability of making these economic aggregates available. It is hoped that the Statistical Commission will finalize the BEC during this session so that the data currently published by the Statistical Office in the form of current value, volume, prices, etc. can all be brought into line with this Classification which is considered to facilitate the economic analysis of world trade.

8. The installation of the IBM 7044 and IBM 1401 computer systems at United Nations Headquarters became operative on 15 November 1965 and the International Computing Centre was then established within the Statistical Office. In addition to the processing of the trade data described in the foregoing paragraphs, the Computing Centre currently provides data processing services to the Office of the Controller of the United Nations, UNICEF, the Postal Administration, and several other offices and departments of the United Nations.

9. With the wealth of data accumulated in the data bank of the International Trade Statistics Centre and the establishment of the International Computing Centre, the Statistical Office is in a position to serve, in addition to the regular requirements of the Trade Centre, the needs of Governments, international organizations, commercial enterprises and others. Selected data are being supplied in the form of tabulations in a wide range of formats. During the period from the installation of the computers in November 1965 to date, contracts in excess of \$125,000 have been executed. Various departments of the Governments and commercial firms of the United States, Japan and several European countries, international agencies (e.g. FAO) and various United Nations offices, such as UNCTAD, CID, regional offices are important clients of the Centre. It is expected that work of this sort in the Centre

will

will be greatly expanded and/continue on a self-supporting basis. The computers are, at present, being operated on a two-shift basis of which 55% of the time has been for the International Trade Statistics Centre. 10. To understand the operation of the International Trade Statistics Centre, an explanation of some technical details is necessary and may be of general interest. When Governments submit data to the Centre, they are in a variety of forms which must be converted into a standard format (values in US dollars, quantities in metric units, commodities according to the SITC, countries in standard United Nations arrangement). To accomplish this, various computer programmes are required. The Centre was aware that the most expensive and time-consuming part of carrying out any specific task by computer, is writing the programmes and making them operable. For this reason, a standard file format and generalized programmes are essential in order to avoid reprogramming every time the specifications of input or output undergo a change, a phenomenon typical of cases where different forms of original data are submitted by Governments. The Centre, therefore, has written and is using the following generalized programmes:

A. Conversion programme. Accepts data in any form on punched cards or magnetic tape, the specific input format being indicated to the computer by control cards; by means of tables provided, it converts commodity codes to the SITC, country codes to the United Nations standard, quantities into metric units, values into US dollars, and produces a file in the standard United Nations format.

B. Checking programme. Makes any or all of the following checks and/or aggregates as determined by control cards: adds partner-country data within a commodity and records the sum and/or checks the sum against a reported total; adds n-digit data for each partner country and for the commodity total and records the sum and/or checks the sum

against data reported at the (n-1)-digit level; compares current data in any desired detail with data for the previous period reported by the same country; checks partner-country unit values against the unit value for the commodity total.

C. Choosing and aggregation programme. Selects and/or aggregates data according to any specified combinations of the identifying codes. The making of control cards for this step has been greatly shortened by the use of a number of conventions.

D. Printing programme. Provides a tape which, when run on the IBM 1401, yields a tabulation of the data in any one of a large class of tabular formats; will also print the titles of tables, column and stub headings. This programme has recently been greatly modified so that it now can handle almost all types of tabulations.

11. The programmes described above are basic to the work of the Centre in the preparation of Commodity Trade Statistics. They can be adapted for the processing of data other than trade statistics as long as the data are in the standard file format.

12. Anticipating a large demand for special requests from Governments, international organizations, academic institutions and commercial enterprises, the Centre has also written or is preparing the following generalized programmes in order to serve these requests efficiently by avoiding, as much as possible, tailored programming each time a request is received. In addition, to meet its own requirements in research and development, the Centre needs certain generalized programmes:

A. Arithmetic programme. Selects data by means of their codes and makes combinations of the data according to algebraic or analytic formulae specified in sub-routines.

B. Index number programme. Calculates Laspeyres, Paasche and Fisher indexes, with "commodity" and "country" analysis, imputing,

where coverage is incomplete, as indicated by the way in which the input data and control cards are coded. Output gives the index numbers and the weight and percentage coverage of each index figure.

C. Commodity balance sheet programme. As directed by control cards, calculates any one of the following six magnitudes from the other five: production, imports, exports, bunkers, net additions to stock, consumption of raw material (e.g. tin ore in metal content) with production of resulting products (e.g. tin and tin content of compounds obtained directly from the ore). The use of this technique has already disclosed discrepancies which have led Governments to amplify or revise their official data.

D. Broad Economic Categories programme. Aggregates data in standard format to give information based on the BEC (see paragraph 7).

E. Estimation programme. Estimates sets of data for a current period when data for the previous period are known. Takes account of current period data known exactly or approximately and of relations known or presumed to exist among the data. Produces estimates for the current period as nearly proportional to the previous period data as is consistent with the facts known about the current period. Basically this programme is aimed at the compilation of a trade matrix of from 4000 to 5000 cells. At present, adoption of a standard matrix estimation programme based on principles of quadratic non-linear programming has been highly successful. But the programmes in question can handle matrices of only about 100 cells, and between 60 to 70 stages must be used to compile the four or five thousand cells required. To accomplish this, considerable effort on ordinary as well as system programming is necessary.

13. In order to provide a capability similar to that of external trade statistics in the areas of demographic, industrial, and financial statistics, expansion of the current generalized programmes is being implemented. This expansion is required primarily because of the number and size of codes which can be recognized by the programmes described in the preceding paragraphs. When the expansion of these programmes is completed, the Centre will be in a position to handle statistics of any sort.

II. STEPS TAKEN TO AVOID DUPLICATION OF REQUESTS TO GOVERNMENTS FOR STATISTICAL DATA BY INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

A. Agreement with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

14. Every year, FAO sends out a questionnaire to each member country for information for the FAO Trade Yearbook on the quantity and value of imports and exports for about 290 commodities (without analysis by country of origin or destination). These data can be obtained from Commodity Trade Statistics (see paragraph 6A), published by the Centre for those countries which normally report their statistics to the Centre, except for:

- (a) Commodities (21) detailed beyond SITC 5-digit level,
- (b) Commodities of SITC 5-digit codes which are not shown in Commodity Trade Statistics, and
- (c) Commodities whose value amounts to less than \$100,000.

In addition to the questionnaire mentioned above, FAO sends out separate questionnaires to selected countries for information on the quantity and value of imports and exports from and to particular partner countries, whose trade data FAO does not expect to be otherwise able to obtain (e.g., China, mainland). The purpose of these additional questionnaires is to estimate the trade of such non-reporting countries.

15. To meet FAO requirements as described above, the Centre has agreed to supply specially prepared supplementary tabulations, for annual data beginning with 1965, listing full arrays of shipments relating to

commodities of value of less than \$100,000 and SITC 5-digit codes, not shown in Commodity Trade Statistics. This information will meet all the present, as well as future, needs of the FAO Trade Yearbook except the data whose detail goes beyond the SITC 5-digit level, which FAO will secure by special questionnaires sent to individual countries. The information in the form of supplementary tabulations, are supplied free of charge to FAO.

16. The tabulations described in paragraph 15 are being supplied since the beginning of July 1966. Since FAO had already sent out its questionnaires for 1965 data prior to the receipt of the data supplied by the Centre, notifications have been sent to Governments informing them that information already supplied to the Centre need not be entered on the questionnaires. Beginning with 1966, the FAO regular questionnaire will be dispensed with.

B. Agreement with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

17. To meet the requirements of its publication programme, OECD has been requesting, from its member countries, annual and quarterly data on international commodity trade in essentially identical detail to that which Governments normally supply to the United Nations International Trade Statistics Centre. The simultaneous collection of essentially the same data by the Centre and OECD constitutes direct duplication.

18. As early as the beginning of 1963, the Centre discussed with OECD the possibility of close cooperation aimed at eliminating this duplication. At the time, OECD expressed the opinion that ultimately the collection of data would have to be entrusted to the Centre and that OECD would do no processing of "raw" data but would take processed material from the Centre in standard form, after an overlap period of several years during which the testing of the feasibility of using the Centre's processed data would be conducted. It was anticipated by OECD that this interim period would last through data for 1963, and possibly also for those for 1964.

19. In July 1964, responsible staff of the Centre and OECD met and discussed the following two subjects:

A. OECD's proposal for sharing responsibility with the Centre for the collection or standardization of data relating to member countries of OECD,

B. Practical investigation of the possibility that OECD utilize data collected by the Centre.

The Centre could not agree to the first subject and indicated that it was not negotiable. On the second subject OECD recommended, without committing itself to final participation in the Centre's centralized data collection, the setting up of a full-scale testing of the use of the Centre's processed data by OECD.

20. Beginning with data for January-June 1964 for the United States and for January-March for Norway, the Centre has been sending processed tapes together with full technical descriptions and supporting material to OECD at the requests of the Governments of the United States and Norway. OECD made detailed tests of these tapes, and by September 1965 an OECD report was received by the Centre regarding the testing of the US tape. Aside from some minor difficulties, the report stated that "In all respects other than those mentioned, the UN tapes proved fully satisfactory".

21. By December 1965 OECD, having arrived at the conclusion that the use of the tapes supplied by the Centre has proved to be very satisfactory, proposed to approach its member countries with a view to putting into effect the new system in which OECD meets its requirements for detailed trade statistics via the Centre.

C. Requirements of UNESCO on trade data for newsprint and other printing and writing paper

22. It has come to the attention of the Centre that UNESCO has been collecting ^{trade} data from individual countries on newsprint and other printing and writing paper for the purpose of estimating consumption figures for

these commodities. The Centre could supply the required up-to-date data by extracting them from the tapes. The Centre is now inquiring as to how it can most efficiently serve the needs of UNESCO.

D. Requirements of the regional economic commissions of the United Nations

23. The regional commissions have been or are being approached by the Centre to submit their detailed statistical needs in the field of external trade in order that it may review to what extent the data available at the Centre would meet the requirements of the various divisions of the commissions. The Economic Commission for Europe already has submitted its report. Statistics such as those of trade in engineering commodities between the centrally planned economies and market economies, and most of the data required by the timber and agricultural divisions of the Commission are now being supplied by the Centre. The requirements of other regional commissions will be similarly reviewed so that no duplication in the collection of statistics will occur.

ANNEX I

Reporting to the International Trade Statistics Centre (by 98 countries)^{1/}

(as of end - 1966)

KLY

- A Reported essentially at the item (5-digit) level of the SITC, Revised
 B " sub-group (4-digit) "
 C " group (3-digit) "
 D Reported according to the original SITC
 E Reported according to national commodity code
 I Reports on magnetic tape
 II Reports on punched cards
 III Reports by tabulation only

Note: In the case of a number of countries, secret categories of goods somewhat affect reporting, particularly at the item and sub-group levels. The method of reporting and the level at which the data are transmitted indicated for each country refer to the data for the last period reported to the International Trade Statistics Centre.

Reporting Country	Current Reporting	Remarks
Afghanistan	D II	
Argentina	A II	
Australia	A I	
Austria	A II	
Belgium-Luxembourg	A II	Quarterly, B II
Brazil	E I	Converted to A
Brunei	D II	Converted to A
Burma	A II	
Cambodia	E II	Converted to A
Cameroon	E III	1962, C for imports; exports: sections and principal items. 1964, converted to A

^{1/} Some of the data for African, Asian and American countries associated with the European Economic Community are being supplied by the Statistical Office of the European Communities. The assistance of the secretariats of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and the Economic Commission for Africa is also acknowledged in putting on punched cards or magnetic tape the data for a number of the countries of their region.

Reporting Country	Current Reporting	Remarks
Canada	A I imports A II exports	
Central African Republic	II	C for imports; exports: sections and principal items
Ceylon	A II	
Chad	II	C for imports; exports: sections and principal items
Chile	A II	
China (Taiwan)	E II	Converted to A
Colombia	E I	Converted to A
Comoro Islands	II	C for imports; exports: sections and principal items
Congo (Brazzaville)	II	C for imports; exports: sections and principal items
Congo (Democratic Republic of)	II	C for imports; exports: sections and principal items. A II expected beginning 1965
Dahomey	A II	1962 - C for imports; exports: sections and principal items
Denmark	A II	
El Salvador	D II	Converted to A
Ethiopia	II	C for imports and re-exports; A for exports
Finland	A I	
France	A I	
French Guiana	II	C for imports; exports: sections and principal items
French Polynesia	II	C for imports; exports: sections and principal items

Reporting Country	Current Reporting	Remarks
French Scmaliland	II	C for imports; exports: sections and principal items
Gabon	II	C for imports; exports; sections and principal items
Gambia	A II	
Germany, Federal Republic of	A I	
Ghana	A II	
Greece	A II	
Guadeloupe	II	C for imports; exports: sections and principal items
Honduras	D II	Converted to A
Hong Kong	A II	
Hungary	III	Data reported at the division level
Iceland	A III	
India	D II	Converted to B; A II expected beginning 1965
Indonesia	E II exports	Converted to A
Iran	E II	Converted to A
Iraq	E III	Converted to A
Ireland	E II	Converted to A
Israel	A II	
Italy	A I	
Ivory Coast	A II	1962 - C for imports; exports: sections and principal items
Jamaica	D II	Converted to B
Japan	A I	
Jordan	A II	
Kenya	A III	
Korea, Republic of	A II	

Reporting Country	Current Reporting	Remarks
Laos	E II	Converted to B
Libya	A II	
Madagascar	E III	1962 - C for imports; exports: sections and principal items - thereafter, converted to A
Malaysia:		
Malaya	A II	
Sabah	A II	
Sarawak	A II	
Mali	II	C for imports; exports: sections and principal items
Martinique	II	C for imports; exports: sections and principal items
Mauritania	II	C for imports; exports: sections and principal items
Mexico	E II	Converted to A
Netherlands	A II	
Netherlands Antilles	D II	Converted to A
New Caledonia	II	C for imports; exports: sections and principal items
New Zealand	A II	
Niger	II	C for imports, exports: sections and principal items
Nigeria	A II	
Norway	A II	
Pakistan	B II	
Panama	D I imports) D III exports)	Converted to A
Peru	A II	
Philippines	D II	Converted to A
Portugal	A II	
Réunion	II	C for imports; exports: sections and principal items

Reporting Country	Current Reporting	Remarks
Senegal	E III	1962 - C for imports; exports: sections and principal items - thereafter, converted to A
Sierra Leone	A II	
Singapore	A II	
Somalia	II	C for imports; exports: sections and principal items
Spain	A I	
Sudan	A II	
Surinam	II	C for imports; exports: sections and principal items
Sweden	A I	
Switzerland	A II	
Thailand	D I	Converted to A
Togo	II	C for imports; exports: sections and principal items
Trinidad and Tobago	D III	Converted to C
Tunisia	A I	
Turkey	A II	
Uganda	A III	
United Kingdom	A I	1962: B
United Republic of Tanzania	A III	
United States	A I	
Upper Volta	II	C for imports; exports: sections and principal items
Venezuela	D II imports) D III exports)	Converted to A
Viet-Nam, Republic of	E II	Converted to A
Western Samoa	II	C for imports; exports: sections and principal items
Yugoslavia	A I	

ANNEX II
 (CONTINUED)

COUNTRY	1962			1963			1964			1965			1966		
	JJ	JS	JD	.JJ	JS	JD	.JJ	JS	JD	.JJ	JS	JD	.JJ	JS	JD
POLYNESIA			A	.			.			.			.
PORTUGAL	3	3	4	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5
REUNION			A	.			.			.			.
SABAH			4	.		5	.	5		.	5		.		
SARAWAK			4	.	5	5	.	5		.	5		.		
SENEGAL			A	.		5	.		5	.	5		.		
SIER LEONE			.	.		5	.		5	.			.		
SINGAPORE			5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.		
SOMALIA			A	.			.			.			.
SPAIN			4	.	4	4	.	5		.	5	5	.	5	5
SUDAN			.	.		5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5
SURINAM			A	.			.			.			.
SWEDEN	3	3	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5
SWITZERLND	3	3	4	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5
TANZANIA			.	.			.	4		.			.		
THAILAND	3		5	.	5	5	.		5	.	5	5	.		
TRINIDAD T		3	3	.	3	3	.	3		.			.		
TOGO			A	.			.			.			.
TUNISIA			5	.		5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5
TURKEY	3	3	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5
UGANDA			.	.			.	4		.			.		
UNTD KNGDM	3	3	4	.	5	5	.		5	.	5	5	.	5	5
UPPER VOLT			A	.		5	.		5	.			.		
U S AMER	3		5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5
VENEZUELA			.	.		5	.			.			.		
VIETNM REP			3	.		5	.		5	.			.		
W SAMOA			4	.		4	.		5	.			.		
YUGOSLAVIA	3		4	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5

- 2 DIVISION
- 3 GROUP
- 4 SUB-GROUP
- 5 ITEM
- A IMPORT GROUP/EXPORT ITEM
- B IMPORT SUB-GROUP/EXPORT ITEM
- C IMPORT ITEM/EXPORT SUB-GROUP
- + EXPORT ONLY
- * IMPORT ONLY
- = JUL 62/JUN 63
- ** MAR 22/MAR 21

ANNEX II

PERIODS AND SITC LEVELS AT WHICH DATA FOR REPORTING COUNTRIES HAVE BEEN PROCESSED BY THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE STATISTICS CENTRE

COUNTRY	1962			1963			1964			1965			1966		
	JJ	JS	JD	.JJ	JS	JD	.JJ	JS	JD	.JJ	JS	JD	.JJ	JS	JD
AFGHANISTAN **			5	.		5	.		5	.					
ARGENTINA			5	.		5	.		5	.					
AUSTRALIA	3		3	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5		5		5
AUSTRIA	3	3	3	.	4	4	.	4	4	.	5	5	5	5	5
BELG LUX	3	3	5	.	4	4	.	4	4	.	5	4	4	5	5
BRAZIL			5	.		5	.		5	.				5	
BRUNEI			4	.	5	5	.		5	.					
BURMA			5	.		5	.			.					
CALEDONIA			A	.			.			.					
CAMBODIA			5	.	5		.		5	.	5				
CAMEROON			A	.			.		5	.					
CANADA	3	3	4	.	4	4	.	4+	4+	.	C	5	5	5	
CEN AF REP			A	.			.			.					
CEYLON			4	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5				
CHAD			A	.			.			.					
CHILE			5	.		5	.			.					
CHINA TAIN			4	.	4	4	.	4	5	.	5	5	5	5	
COLOMBIA			4	.		4	.		5	.			5		
COMORO ISL			A	.			.			.					
CONGO BRA			A	.			.			.					
CONGO LEO			A	.			.			.					
DAHOMEY			A	.		5	.		5	.					
DENMARK	3	3	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	5	5	
ELSALSADOR				.		5	.			.					
ETHIOPIA			A	.			.			.					
FINLAND	3	3	4	.	4	4	.	4	5	.	5	5	5	5	
FRANCE	3	3	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	5	5	5
FR GUYANA			A	.			.			.					
FR SOMALND			A	.			.			.					
GABON			A	.			.			.					
GAMBIA				.		5	.		5	.					
GERMANY FED	3	3	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	5	5	
GHANA	3		5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	5	5	
GREECE	3		5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	5	5	
GUADELOUPE			A	.			.			.					
HONDURAS				.		5	.		5	.					
HONG KONG	3		5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	5	5	
HUNGARY				.			.		2	.					
ICELAND	3	3	4	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	5	5	
INDIA			5	.	5	5	.		5	.					
INDONESIA +			5	.			.			.					
IRAN				.		5	.		5	.					
IRAQ				.		5	.		5	.					
IRELAND	3	3	4	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	5	5	
ISRAEL	3	3	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	5	5	
ITALY	3	3	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	5	5	
IVOR COAST			A	.		5	.		5	.					
JAMAICA			5	.	5	5	.		5	.					
JAPAN	3	3	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	5	5	
JORDAN				.			.		5	.					
KENYA				.			.		4	.					
KOREA REP	3		5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	5	5	
LAOS			4	.		5	.		5	.					
LIBYA			5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	5	5	
MADAGASCAR			A	.			.		5	.					
MALAYA	3		5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5			
MALI REP			A	.			.			.					
MARTINIQUE			A	.			.			.					
MAURITANIA			A	.			.			.					
MEXICO			B	.		5	.		5	.			5		
NETHERLANDS	3	3	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	5	5	
NETH ANTIL	3	3	3	.	4	4	.	4	4	.	4	5	5	5	
N ZEALAND	3		3	.	5		.		5	.			5		
NIGER			A	.			.			.					
NIGERIA	3		4	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	5	5	
NORWAY	3	3	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	5	5	
PAKISTAN			4	.	4	4	.		4	.	4				
PANAMA			C	.		C	.			.					
PERU			5	.			.			.					
PHILIPINES	3		5	.		5	.		5	.	5				