

Part4 How to Read Tables of Trade Unit Value Indices: In General and Classified by Industrial Classification

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How to Read Tables of Trade Unit Value Indices: In General and Classified by Industrial Classification

KUROKO Masato

These are some of the tables of trade indices formulated by IDE, showing trade unit value indices for 11 countries and regions. The indices are calculated according to the chain-linked Fischer index formula using the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database (Comtrade) for various SITC revisions and HS versions. Details of the formulation of these indices are discussed in Chapter 5 “Compilation of Trade Indices Using UN Comtrade Data Based on SITC and HS” in this volume. The basic format of the tables follows that of the tables shown in Kinoshita and Yamada (1993).

1. Headings of the Tables

The tables are listed in order of reporting country, partner country group and direction of trade. These items are shown in the heading of each table which should be read as follows:

1.1 Reporting Country/Region

“Reporter” indicates reporting country or region, which is one of 11 countries and regions: China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Taiwan and United States. They are indicated by the codes shown in Table 1-1, which are based on the three-letter country codes of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). The tables are listed in alphabetical order of the codes.

“Germany” before 1990 refers only to the former West Germany.

1.2 Partner Country Group

“Partner” indicates partner country group which comprises World, EU15, JPN, ASIA and US/CA. For “World,” we simply use data in which partner country equals “World total,” and which originally exists in Comtrade. Individual partner countries included in the each partner country group are shown in Table 1-2.

1.3 Direction of Trade

“Direction” indicates direction of trade which is either import or export. Because re-export values are included in export values in Comtrade, re-export is reflected in the export indices that use Comtrade as source data.

2. Column Headings

The column headings of each table should be read as follows:

2.1 Reporting Year

“RY” means a reporting year in Comtrade, which becomes the year of each index. Because indices are calculated according to a chain-linked formula, the base

Table 1-1 Reporting Countries / Regions

ISO code	Country name	ISO code	Country name	ISO code	Country name
CHN	China	KOR	Korea	THA	Thailand
HKG	Hong Kong	MYS	Malaysia	TWN	Taiwan
IDN	Indonesia	PHL	The Philippines	USA	United States
JPN	Japan	SGP	Singapore		

(Source) Compiled by author.

Table 1-2 Partner Country Groups

Partner Country Group	Countries included in the partner country group
World	World total (0)
EU15	Austria (40), Belgium (56), Belgium-Luxembourg (58), Denmark (208), Finland (246), France (251), Germany (276), fmr Dem. Rep. of Germany (278), fmr Fed. Rep. of Germany (280), Greece (300), Ireland (372), Italy (381), Luxembourg (442), Netherlands (528), Portugal (620), Spain (724), Sweden (752), United Kingdom (826)
JPN	Japan (392), Ryukyu Isl. (647)
ASIA	China (156), "China, Hong Kong SAR" (344), Indonesia (360), Rep. of Korea (410), fmr Sarawak (457), Malaysia (458), fmr Peninsula Malaysia (459), fmr Sabah (461), Taiwan (490), The Philippines (608), Singapore (702), Thailand (764)
US/CA	Canada (124), United States (before 1981) (841), United States (842), US Virgin Isl. (850)

(Source) Compiled by author.

(Notes) 3-digit numeric codes in brackets indicate UN country codes.

Table 1-3 Column Headings

Column Headings	Description	Column Headings	Description
RY	Reporting year of source data	06:LT	Leather products
CREV	Commodity revisions and versions of source data: S1: SITC Revision 1 S2: SITC Revision 2 S3: SITC Revision 3 H88: HS 1988/1992 H96: HS 1996 H02: HS 2002	07:WD	Lumber and wood products
ALL	All of industries (General indices)	08:PP	Paper and pulp
01:AG	Agricultural products	09RB	Rubber and plastics
02:MI	Mine products	10:CH	Chemical products
03:FD	Foodstuffs	11:PC	Petrochemical products
04:TX	Textiles	12:NM	Ceramics
05:AP	Apparel	13:IS	Iron and steel
		14:NF	Non-ferrous products
		15:MT	Metal products
		16:MC	Machinery
		17:EM	Electrical equipment and machinery
		18:TE	Transport equipment
		19:PI	Precision instruments
		20:MM	Miscellaneous manufactured products

(Source) Compiled by author, based on Kinoshita and Yamada (1993).

year used in first calculating the indices is the year prior to each reporting year. However, each series of indices is formulated based on 2000 as the base year.

2.2 Commodity Revisions and Versions

“CREV” means commodity revisions and versions of source data for the indices. This column contains “S1”, “S2”, “S3”, “H88”, “H96” and “H02”, which mean SITC Revision 1, 2, 3, HS 1988/1992, 1996 and 2002, respectively. For reporting country Taiwan, we used AID-XT data based solely on SITC Revision 1.

2.3 Industrial Classifications

Headings from “01:AG” to “20:MM” are industrial classifications following the classifications used by Kinoshita and Yamada (1993). The correspondence table employed in converting the commodity classifications of SITC and HS in the source data into these industrial classifications is shown in Noda and Kuroko (2006) and in Chapter 5 of this volume. Meaning of each sign is indicated in table 1-3. “ALL” indicates general indices for which indices by industrial

classification are weighted and aggregated.

3. Index Formula

The chain-linked Fischer formula is used to calculate the indices.

Reference

- Kinoshita, Soshichi and Mitsuo Yamada (1993). "Estimates on Sectoral Export Price Indices by Country for Global Economic Modeling," *Economic Research*, No. 97. Nagoya University, Japan.
- Noda, Y. and Masato Kuroko (2006). "Higashi Ajia shokoku to beikoku ni okeru boueki kanren shisu no mikata," in Noda and Kuroko (eds.), *Higashi Ajia shokoku chiiki no boeki kanren shisu* ("Preface How to Use the Trade Related Indices of East Asian Countries and Regions and US", in Noda and Kuroko (eds.), *Various Trade Indices of East Asian Countries and Regions and US*), Institute of Developing Economies, JETRO. (http://www.ide.go.jp/Japanese/Publish/Report/pdf/2005_02_04a_mokuji.pdf)