



# STATISTICAL CAPACITY BUILDING (STATCAB) PROGRAMMÉ ONLINE TRAINING COURSE ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE STATISTICS AND BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

#### INTERNATIONAL TRADE STATISTICS

20th June 2023



















#### TABLE OF CONTENTS







1

## Introduction on Import and Export Statistics Compilation

- Introduction to (IMTS) 2010
  - Coverage/Scope
- Time of Recording
- Territory and Trade System
- Commodity Classifications
- Valuation
- Partner Country
- Mode of Transport

2

Malaysian Import And Export At Glance

# INTRODUCTION TO (IMTS) 2010 - Coverage/Scope









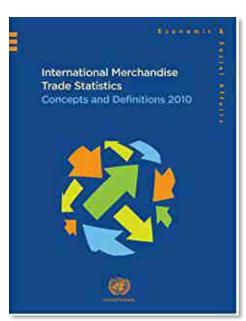


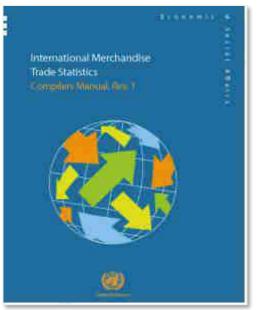




#### Methodological Work on IMTS

- ✓ IMTS: Concepts and Definitions 2010 (IMTS 2010) (2010)
- ✓ IMTS: Compilers Manual (IMTS 2010 CM) (2012)





#### Conceptual Framework

- IMTS 2010 aims to provide recommendations that globally applicable and operational and flows integrated approach to economic statistics.
- The term « trade » mostly reflects physical cross-border movement of goods but also other movements.
- IMTS 2010 conceptually differs with System of National Accounts, 2008 (2008 SNA) and Balance of Payment 6 (BPM6).

#### Recommendations and Encouragements

- Term «recommended» refers to a standard with which countries should comply.
- Term «encouraged» indicates a desirable practice that is not part of standard.









- Generally one of the oldest fields where statistics are available (from 1790 in the USA, publications since 1825 in France,...).
- Historical link with Customs procedures
  - Benefits: availability of data, harmonisation (concepts, definitions, classifications) from Customs agreements, first level quality checks,...
  - Drawbacks: concept and definitions not always fully adapted to statisticians needs
- Huge volume of data (detailed level).
- Mirror flows available.
- Various kinds of users ...
- Macro-Economic users: Balance of Payments, National Accounts, Ministry of Economy, Universities, Economic research, ...









#### Micro-economic users:

- Public users (Ministries of: Trade, Industry, Energy, Agriculture,...)
- Private users: Business organisations, Chambers of Commerce, Main traders, market analysis,...
- Trade negotiations (WTO)
- Users need coherent and comparable data.
- A first step is for producers to use common concepts and definitions.
- The UN Statistical Commission has adopted the first set of recommendations on IMTS Concepts and definitions in 1970.
- IMTS Concepts and definitions, revision 2 in 1998.
- ❖ → Revision 3 adopted in 2010.









#### Coverage/Scope

#### A. General Guideline

- It is recommended that international merchandise trade statistics record all goods which add to or subtract from the stock of material resources of a country by entering (imports) or leaving (exports) its economic territory.
- Application of criterion of change of ownership. The criterion of change of ownership is to be used to determine
  whether certain goods should be recorded only if the general guideline is not applicable or not sufficient.
  - ✓ Ownership is defined in accordance with 2008SNA and BPM6 as change of economic ownership.
  - ✓ Can apply, for example, to:
    - Ships and aircraft
    - Satellites and their launchers
    - ❖ Mobile equipment that changes ownership while outside the residence of its original owner

(Transactions in these goods might not be properly, if at all, be captured in the recording of cross border movements of goods).









#### B. Specific Guidelines

Clarify the treatment of certain categories of goods that are recommended to be:

- 1. Included in IMTS (of which some are recommended to be separately identified)
- Excluded from IMTS
- 3. Excluded but be separately recorded

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- Non-monetary gold
- Humanitarian aid, including emergency aid
- Goods for military use
- □ **Goods on consignment**. These are goods intended for sale but not actually sold when they cross the border (valuation issue)
- Media, whether or not recorded included at full transaction value (except for media used for carrying customized software or software written for a specific client or originals of any nature which should, in principle be excluded, in close cooperation with bop compilers).
- **Electricity, gas, oil and water**: Countries are encouraged to establish appropriate procedures for obtaining as accurate as possible records of this trade (coordinate with trading partners).
- **Goods under financial lease**. There are two kinds of leases in common usage: financial leases and operating leases. Goods are considered to be under financial lease if the lessee assumes the rights, risks, rewards and responsibilities in relation to the goods, and from an economic point of view can be considered as the de facto owner.









#### Examples of goods recommended for inclusion:

- **Ships and aircrafts**. In the absence of customs documents, use non customs data sources, such as registry additions and deletions or enterprise surveys as appropriate (on the basis of change of ownership).
- **Fish catch**: goods landed from vessels of one country in national ports of another country or acquired by vessels of one country on the high seas from vessels of another country are in the scope of IMTS 2010 for both exports and imports and should be recorded where economically or environmentally significant. Countries are encouraged to develop over time necessary data collection and/or estimation procedures.
- **Goods delivered to vessels and aircrafts** (Bunkers, stores, ballast and dunnage): goods acquired by national aircraft and vessels outside the economic territory of the compiling country, or from foreign vessels and aircraft inside the economic territory of a country.
- **Satellites and their launchers**: equivalent to the treatment of ships and aircraft (change of ownership principle). Launch and other related activities should be treated as services.
- ☐ Goods in electronic commerce. : goods ordered and paid for via Internet.
- Goods for processing with or without change of ownership; these goods are sent abroad or brought into a country under a specific arrangement between the involved parties and for specific operations as defined by the statistical authorities of the compiling country.
  - It is recommended that goods for processing, as well as goods resulting from the processing (compensating products in customs terminology) are to be included at their full (gross) value.
  - Countries are encouraged to explicitly identify (preferably by special coding) in their trade statistics goods for processing as well as goods resulting from such processing where no change of ownership takes place
  - Identification of this trade may be difficult (if no adequate sources of data).









#### Examples of goods recommended for exclusion:

- **Goods simply being transported through a country:** include goods "in transit", but are not limited to them. Goods crossing the compiling country's border should be excluded if it is known that their destination is a third country (except if there is a change of ownership after entering the economic territory).
- Goods temporarily admitted or dispatched: It is recommended that goods are considered as temporarily admitted/dispatched if at the time of admission/dispatch it is known that their intended stay in the receiving country is temporary (as defined by the statistical authority of a country) and after their stay they can be withdrawn/returned in the same state. This category includes, but is not limited to, goods identified in the Kyoto and Istanbul Conventions as goods covered by the "temporary admission subject to re-exportation in the same state" customs procedure.
- → Treat movement of goods as "simply being transported through the country" or as "temporary admission/dispatch" only if reliable criteria are established.
- Monetary gold
- **Non-financial assets,** ownership of which has been transferred from residents to non-residents, without crossing borders.
- Goods under merchanting: Merchanting is defined as the purchase of goods by a resident of the compiling economy from a nonresident combined with the subsequent resale of the same goods to another nonresident without the goods being present or crossing the border of the compiling country.
- **Goods under operating lease:** In absence of other information the duration of a lease of less than one year can be taken as an indication that the lease is an operating lease.









#### Examples of goods recommended for exclusion:

- Goods lost or destroyed after leaving the economic territory of the exporting country but before entering the economic territory of the intended importing country are to be excluded from imports of the intended importing country.
- Satellites (and their launchers as applicable) moved to and launched from another country without change of ownership.
- Goods functioning as means of transport; includes a wide range of items: ships, aircrafts, containers, empty bottles
  returned to be refilled,...
- **Goods treated as part of trade in services:** goods acquired by travelers, goods supplied by and to enclaves of foreign governments, Media carrying software customized or written for a specific client or originals of any nature, where identified.

#### Examples of goods encouraged to be recorded separately (for BOP and National Accounts needs):

#### Goods to be included but encouraged to be separately recorded (identified):

- (a) Goods for processing where no change of ownership took place
- (b) Goods which cross borders as a result of transactions between related parties

#### Goods to be excluded but encouraged to be separately recorded:

- (a) Goods for repair or maintenance
- (b) Waste and scrap having no commercial value
- (c) Goods entering or leaving the economic territory of a country illegally
- (d) Good lost or destroyed after ownership has been acquired by the importer

### TIME OF RECORDING









#### TIME OF RECORDING







As a general guideline it is recommended that goods be recorded at the time when they enter or leave the economic territory of a country

In the case of customs-based data-collection systems, this time can be frequently approximated by the date of lodgment of the customs declaration (date when customs accepts the declaration for processing)

If such dates differ considerably from the date when goods actually cross the border of the economic territory (e.g. if goods are cleared well in advance or after their arrival) or non-customs data sources are used (e.g. enterprise surveys) more appropriate dates should be identified and used (e.g. the date of arrival/departure of the goods carrier as indicated in the transportation documents)















#### IMTS 2010 provides an overview of "basic terms"

## Economic Territory

Statistical Territory

**Customs Territory** 

The area under the effective control of a single government

Territory with respect to which trade data are being compiled

Territory in which the customs law of a state applies

**IMTS Recommendation**: The definition of the statistical territory may or may not coincide with the economic territory or its customs territory. It is recommended that countries provide a detailed description of their statistical territory and make it publicly available.









- **IMTS Recommendation:** Make clear whether or not the following territorial elements exists and included in the statistical territory:
- Islands;
- Territorial waters and continental shelf;
- Offshore and outer space installations and apparatus;
- Commercial free zones; Industrial free zones;
- Customs warehouses;
- Premises for inward processing;
- Territorial enclaves and exclaves
- → Depending on what parts of the economic territory are included in the statistical territory the trade data compilation system adopted by a country (its trade system) may be referred to as general or special.



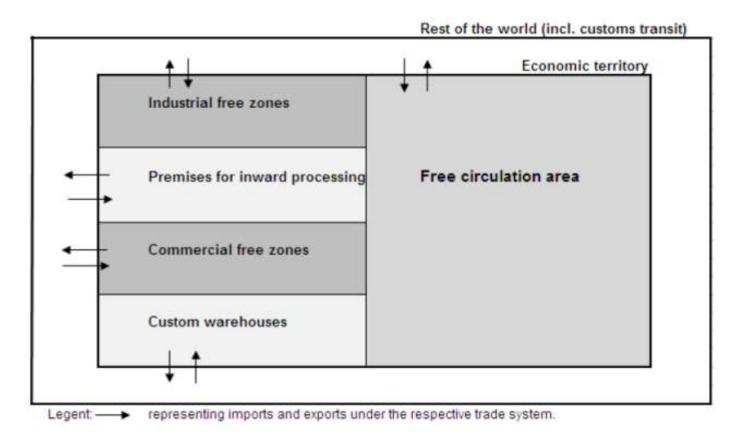






## ☐ Definition: General trade system, in use when the statistical territory coincides with the economic territory

Territorial elements and potential imports and exports under the general trade system:











#### ☐ Trade flows in the General Trade System

General Imports:

Imports of foreign goods

Re-imports of domestic goods

Re-imports are imports of domestic goods which were previously recorded as exports

General Exports:

Exports of domestic goods

Re-exports of foreign goods

Re-exports are exports of foreign goods which were previously recorded as imports









#### IMTS Recommendations

- Use all applicable territorial elements when applying general trade system.
  - ✓ General trade system is in use when statistical territory coincides with the economic territory.
- Not only include re-imports in total imports, but also identify (code) them separately for analytical purposes.
- Not only include re-exports in total exports, but also identify (code) them separately for analytical purposes.
- Add customs procedure codes to dataset for trade statistics (even if the responsible agency is not customs).
- Use general trade system for both imports and exports.









- □ **Definition:** The Special Trade System is in use when the statistical territory comprises only a particular part of the economic territory.
- Special Trade system "strict definition: the statistical territory is limited to the free circulation area.
- Special Trade "relaxed definition": is in use when:
  - i. Goods that enter a country for or leave it after inward processing and
  - ii. Goods that enter or leave an industrial free zone are also recorded and included in international merchandise trade statistics.
- ☐ Limitations of the special trade system:
  - Narrows the coverage of the statistics as not all goods are covered reduces relevance
  - Not uniform application across countries creates serious incomparability.



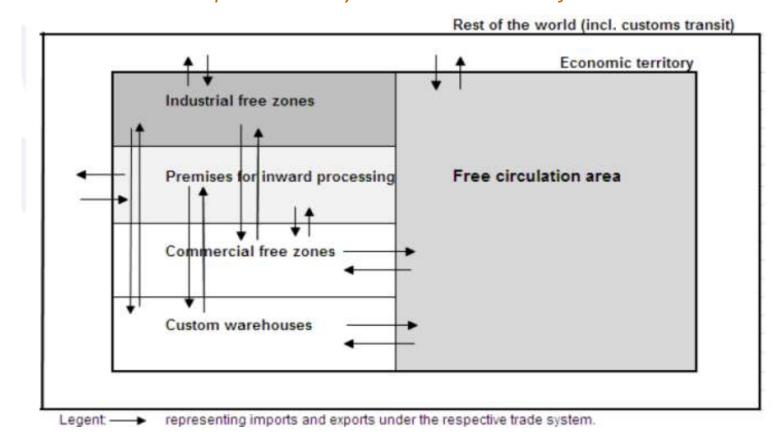






## ■ Definition: The Special Trade System is in use when the statistical territory comprises only a particular part of the economic territory

Territorial elements and potential imports and exports under the special trade system in its relaxed definition:



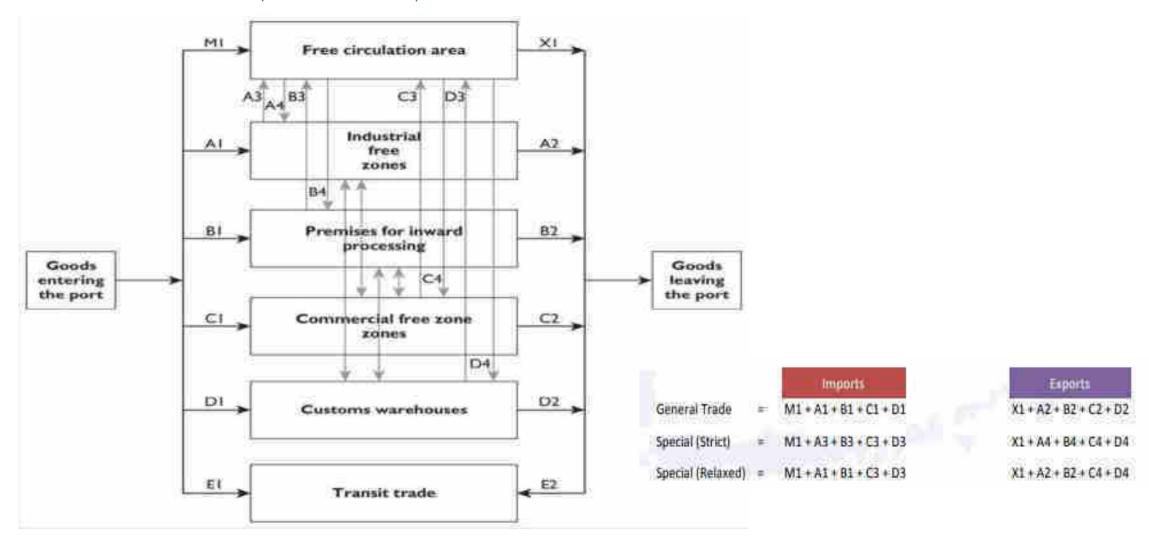








#### Illustration of Import and Export Flows











#### Moving Towards General Trade System

- Countries using special trade system are encouraged to develop plans to introduce the general trade system.
- When regular customs records are not available for certain territorial elements of the economic territory, additional data sources may be required.
- Such sources could be surveys of free zone operators or enterprise surveys.
- Surveys can be costly and put a significant burden on respondents therefore, preference should be given to the use of administrative records of customs or other entities that monitor the trade related to free zones for security or other reasons.
- It is good practice for countries that follow the special trade system to explore the possibility of including in the statistical territory, territorial elements that are currently not included, if the trade related to these territorial elements is significant.

## COMMODITY CLASSIFICATIONS







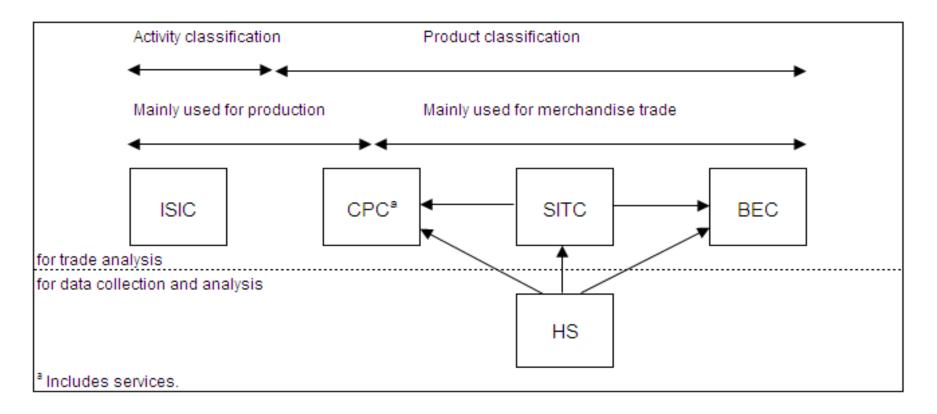


#### COMMODITY CLASSIFICATIONS









ISIC : International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities

**CPC**: Central Product Classification

SITC : Standard International trade Classification

**BEC**: Broad Economic Classification

HS: Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (Harmonised System)



#### COMMODITY CLASSIFICATIONS







#### IMTS 2010 RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Use HS for the collection, compilation and dissemination of IMTS
- In addition to HS, use SITC for the dissemination and the analysis of IMTS according to users requirements

#### IMTS 2010 ENCOURAGEMENT:

Use the most current version of HS

#### **Correspondence tables:**

Describe the relationship between different classifications or different versions of the same classification by providing the relationship between the elements (codes) of the two classifications at the detailed level (see UNSD website).















#### It is **recommended** that:

- for all goods covered in international merchandise trade statistics whether sold, exchanged
  or provided without payment, a statistical value is recorded following the specific rules as
  defined below...
- the **customs value**, when established in compliance with the WTO Agreement on Customs Valuation, should form the basis for the statistical value.
- countries adopt the WTO Agreement on Customs Valuation as the basis for valuation of their international merchandise trade for statistical purposes (whether a country is a WTO member or not). This recommendation for determining the statistical value applies to both imports and exports.









- To promote the comparability of international merchandise trade statistics and taking into account the commercial and data reporting practices of the majority of countries and analytical needs, it is recommended that:
  - (a) The statistical value of exported goods be an FOB-type value;
  - (b) The statistical value of imported goods be a **CIF-type value**;
- However, countries are **encouraged** to compile FOB-type value of imported goods as supplementary information.
- Countries which compile only CIF-type values of imports are encouraged to compile separately data for freight and insurance, at the most detailed commodity and partner level possible.









#### VALUATION OF SPECIAL CATEGORIES OF GOODS

- **Media, whether or not recorded:** to be valued at their full transaction value (i.e. not at the value of the empty diskettes or CD-ROMs), except customised software
- Goods under financial lease: Goods which are part of a financial lease should be recorded using a value equivalent to the price of the goods if offered for sale
- Goods for processing with or without change of ownership: Goods for processing should always be valued at their full (gross) value
- Returned goods: if identifiable, are to be valued as at the initial transaction.









#### VALUATION OF SPECIAL CATEGORIES OF GOODS

International transaction in goods that **may not require goods valuation** by parties involved:

- trade and barter agreements based on quantities without stated prices
- food and other humanitarian aid
- goods on consignment
- goods for processing
- migrants' effects
- cross-border movements of unsold articles and gifts and donations made by private agencies or persons.















#### INTRODUCTIONS

Trade statistics by partner country are used for a number of purposes, including analysis of economic trends, national accounts, balance of payments, regional trade patterns, trade shares, market analysis and business decisions, and trade policy and negotiations, as well as for checking the accuracy and reliability of trade data

#### TYPES OF PARTNER COUNTRY ATTRIBUTION

#### Exports

- Country of sale: The country of sale is the country where the purchaser of the goods (the seller's co-contractor) resides
- Country of consignment: The country of consignment (in the case of exports) is the country to which goods are dispatched
  by the exporting country, without as far as it is known at the time of exportation being subject to any commercial
  transactions or other operations that change the legal status of the goods taking place in any intermediate country
- Country of last known destination: The country of last known destination is the last country as far as it is known at the time of exportation to which goods are to be delivered, irrespective of where they have been initially dispatched to and whether or not, on their way to that last country, they are subject to any commercial transactions or other operations that change their legal status.









#### TYPES OF PARTNER COUNTRY ATTRIBUTION

#### Imports

- Country of purchase: The country of purchase is the country where the seller of the goods (the purchaser's cocontractor) resides
- Country of consignment: The country of consignment is the country from which goods were dispatched to the importing country, without any commercial transactions or other operations that change the legal status of the goods taking place in any intermediate country
- Country of origin: The country of origin of a good is determined by rules of origin established by each country.
   Generally, rules of origin consist of two basic criteria:
  - The criterion of goods "wholly produced" (obtained) in a given country, where only one country enters into consideration in attributing origin;
  - The criterion of "substantial transformation", where two or more countries have taken part in the production of the goods.

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#### IMTS 2010 RECOMMENDATIONS:

#### It is recommended that:

- In the case of imports, the country of origin be recorded;
- In the case of exports, the country of last known destination be recorded.
- Country of consignment to be recorded as the second partner attribution, in the case of imports.
- For trade balances calculation, in the context of the analysis IMTS, use imports by country of origin and exports by country of last known destination

#### Other recommendations:

- Use economic territory of trading partners as basis upon which the statistics on trade by partner are compiled
- Report the data with complete and most detailed partner breakdown, when reporting to regional or international organization
- In the case a different partner attribution is used for certain types of imports, e.g., used goods, provide the partner attribution in country metadata

#### **IMTS 2010 ENCOURAGEMENT**

Country of consignment as the second partner attribution, in the case of exports

## **MODE OF TRANSPORT**









### MODE OF TRANSPORT







#### INTRODUCTIONS

The availability of trade data by mode of transport is very important for many purposes, including the monitoring of international transport routes, the formulation of transportation policy, the assessment of the impact of trade on the environment etc.

#### IMTS 2010 RECOMMENDATIONS:

#### It is recommended that:

- Compile and disseminate IMTS by mode of transport at the most detailed commodity level in order to provide information on transportation arrangements and for other analytical purposes
- The mode of transport which should be recorded is the means of transport used when goods enter or leave the
  economic territory of a country
- Indicate clearly the contents of the categories used
- Taking into account their national requirements and circumstances countries might want to compile mode of transport not only according to the means of transport when crossing the border, but, in addition, according to other criteria such as the predominant mode of transport
- If countries record multiple mode of transports, provide detailed information in the metadata



### MODE OF TRANSPORT







#### IMTS 2010 ENCOURAGEMENTS:

To allow international comparability to the best possible extent, countries are encouraged to use the main categories (1-digit) of the classification and, if countries wish to do so, the detailed (2-or 3-digit) categories

- 1. Air
- 2. Water
- 2.1 Sea
- 2.2 Inland waterway
- 3. Land
- 3.1 Railway
- 3.2 Road
- 4. Not elsewhere classified
  - 4.1 Pipelines and cables
    - 4.1.1 Pipelines
    - **4.1.2 Cables**
  - 4.2 Postal consignments, mail or courier shipments
  - 4.3 Self-propelled goods
  - 4.4 Other



### MODE OF TRANSPORT







### MALAYSIA'S EXPERIENCE

- The mode of transport classification defined below is used to disseminate international merchandise trade statistics.
- The mode of rail, road and other transport was re-classified to land.

Compilation			
MOT Class. Code	Description	Re-Classified	Dissemination
1	Sea	Sea	Sea
4	Air	Air	Air
2	Rail	Rail	
3	Road	Road	Land
10	Other	Pipeline	Land
		Cable	

# MALAYSIA'S IMPORT AND EXPORT AT GLANCE









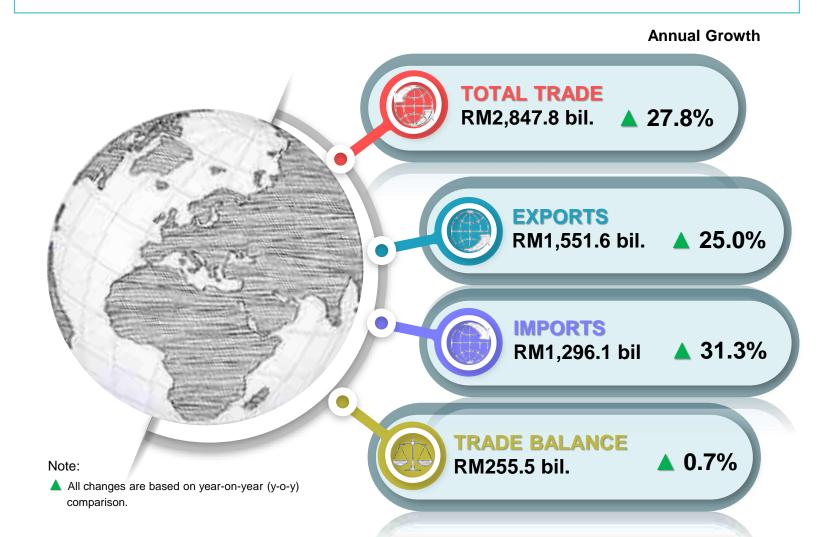
### EXTERNAL TRADE 2022







Malaysia's trade in the year of 2022 amounted to RM2,847.8 billion, recording an annual increase of 27.8 per cent





### EXTERNAL TRADE BY PRODUCT 2022







### **EXPORT**



**E&E Products** 

**Share: 38.3%** 

**30.2%** 

RM593.5 bil.



Refined Petroleum Products

**Share: 10.5%** 

**▲** 69.4%

RM163.0 bil.



Palm Oil & Palm Oil-based Products

**Share: 8.9%** 

**▲** 53.9%

RM138.0 bil.



Chemicals & Chemical Products

**Share: 5.2%** 

**14.0%** 

RM80.6 bil.



Liquefied Natural Gas

**Share: 4.4%** 

**▲ 78.0%** 

RM68.0 bil.

#### **TOP 5 PRODUCTS**



#### Note:

▲ All changes are based on year-on-year (y-o-y) comparison.

### **IMPORT**



**E&E Products** 

**Share: 30.4%** 

**25.1%** 

RM393.5 bil.



Refined Petroleum Products

**Share: 11.5%** 

**▲** 66.1%

RM148.7 bil.



Chemicals & Chemical Products

**Share: 8.9%** 

**19.6%** 

RM115.5 bil.



Machinery, Equipment & Parts

**Share: 6.9%** 

**▲** 30.2%

RM89.4 bil.



Manufactures of Metal

**Share: 4.9%** 

**▲ 17.8%** 

RM63.9 bil.



### EXTERNAL TRADE 2022 BY END USE & BEC









#### **Intermediate Goods**

Share: 54.4% RM705.4 billion

**29.2%** 



#### **Capital Goods**

Share: 9.3% RM120.3 billion

**15.8%** 



#### **Consumption Goods**

Share: 8.0% RM104.1 billion

**24.0%** 

#### Notes:

▲ All changes are based on year-on-year (y-o-y) comparison.

\*BEC – Broad Economic Categories

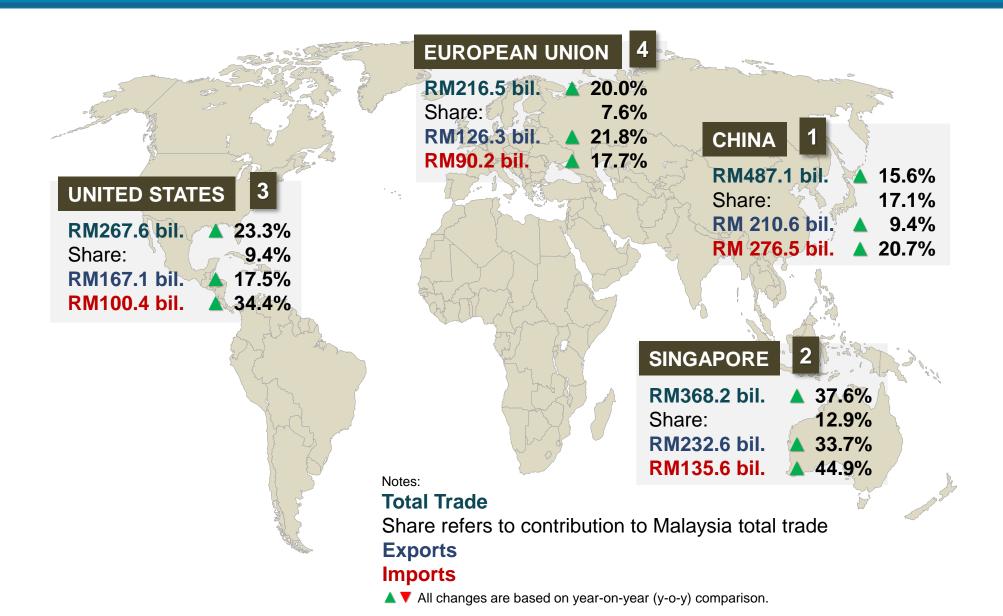


# EXTERNAL TRADE BY MAJOR TRADING PARTNERS 2022









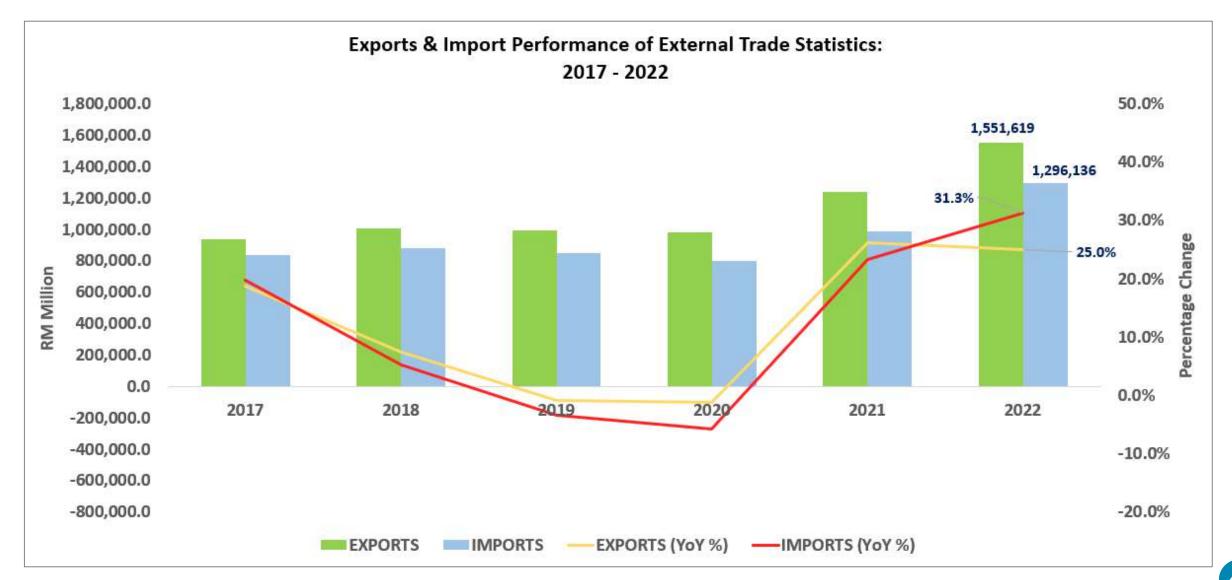


# EXPORTS & IMPORTS PERFORMANCE OF EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS (YoY), 2017-2022









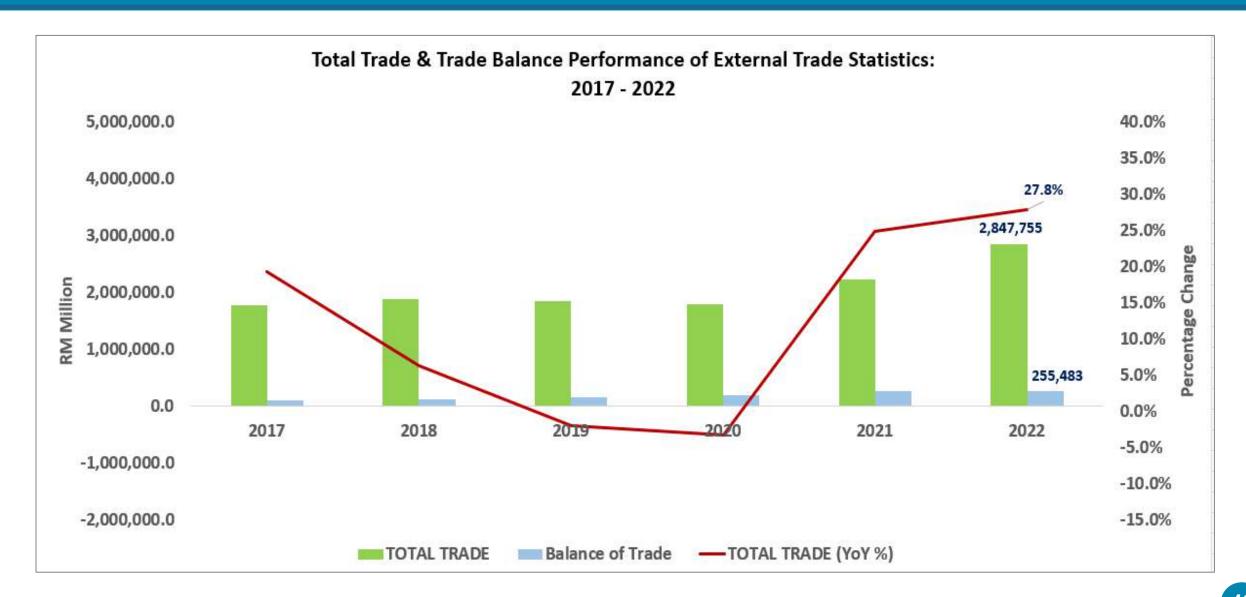


# TOTAL TRADE & TRADE BALANCE PERFORMANCE OF EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS: 2017-2022









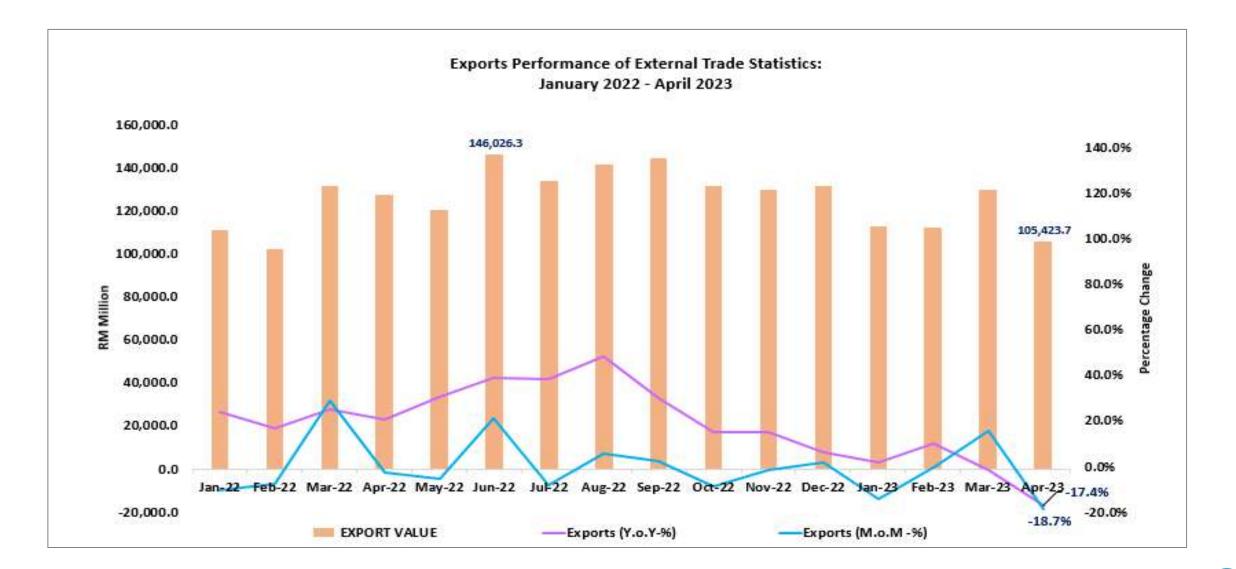


# EXPORTS PERFORMANCE OF EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS (YoY), JANUARY 2022 - APRIL 2023









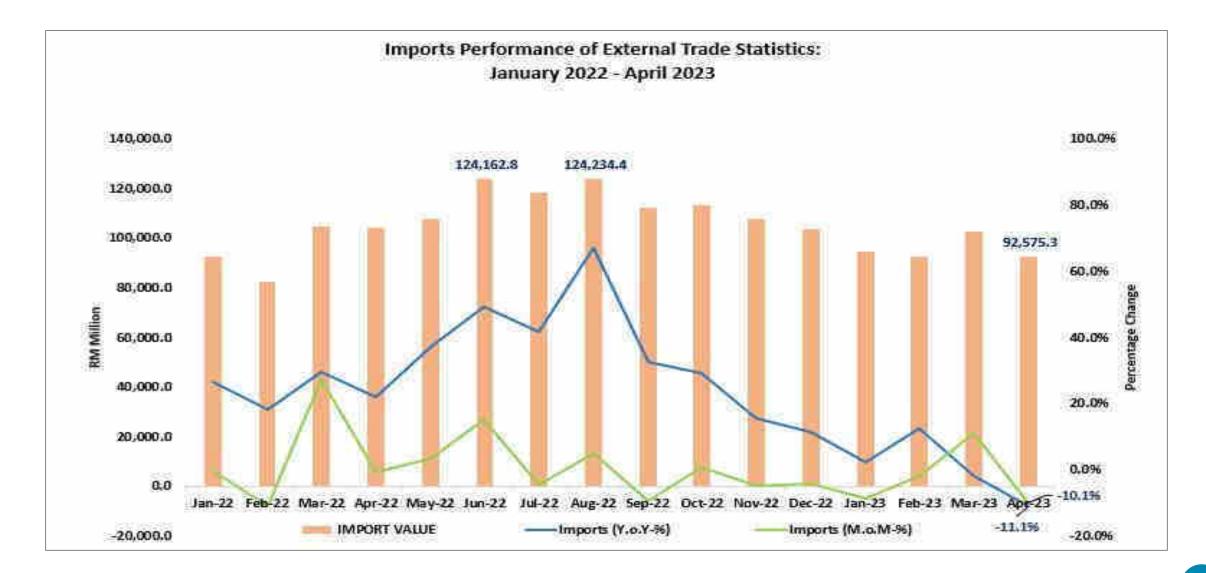


# IMPORTS PERFORMANCE OF EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS (YoY), JANUARY 2022 - APRIL 2023









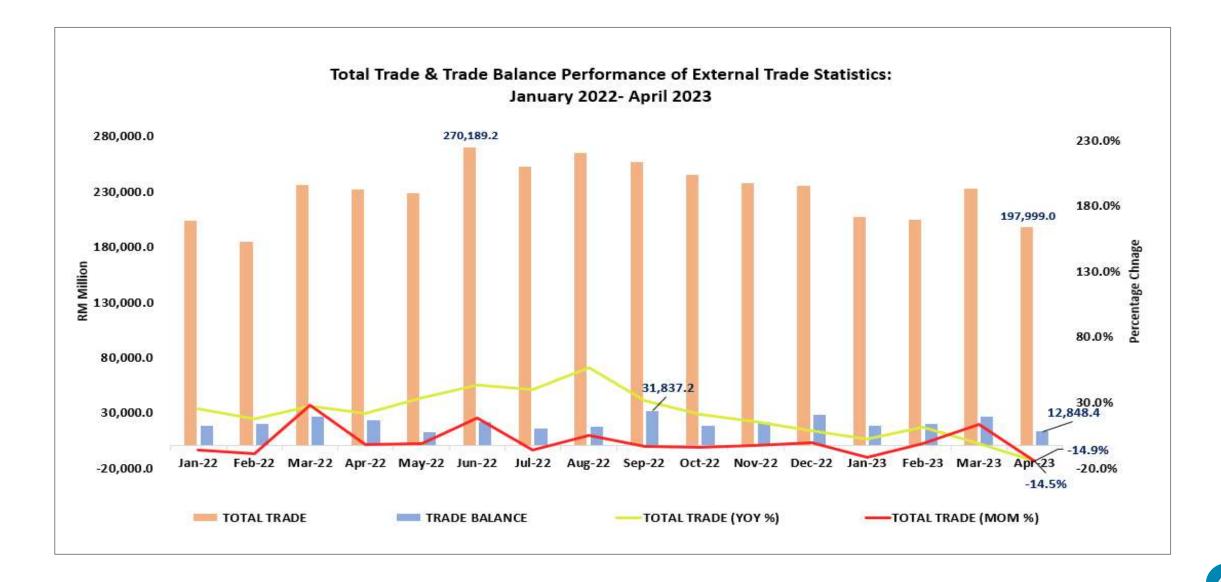


# TOTAL TRADE & TRADE BALANCE PERFORMANCE OF EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS: JANUARY 2022 - APRIL 2023











# EXPORTS PERFORMANCE BY MONTHLY, QUARTERLY AND YEARLY









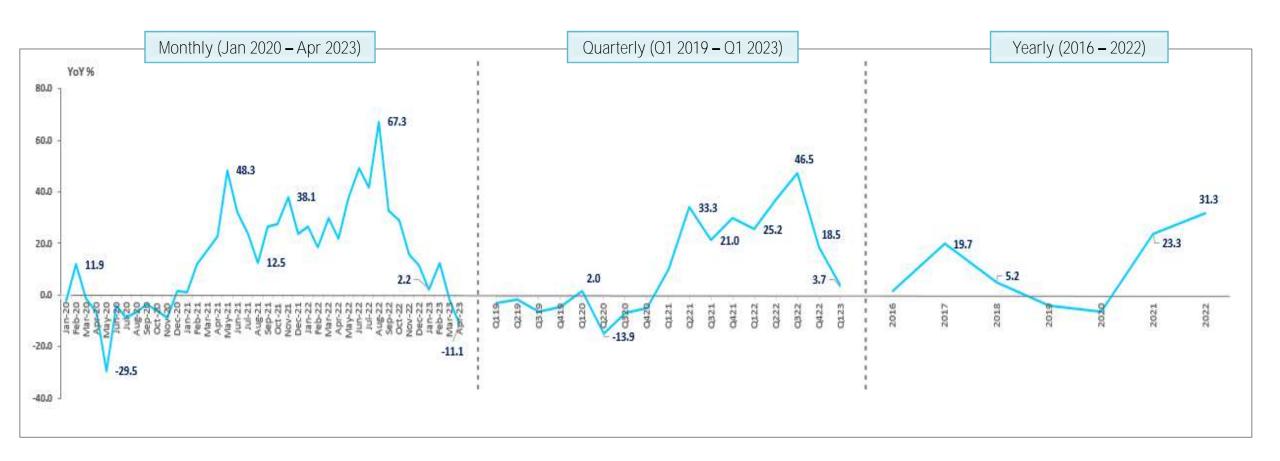


# IMPORTS PERFORMANCE BY MONTHLY, QUARTERLY AND YEARLY









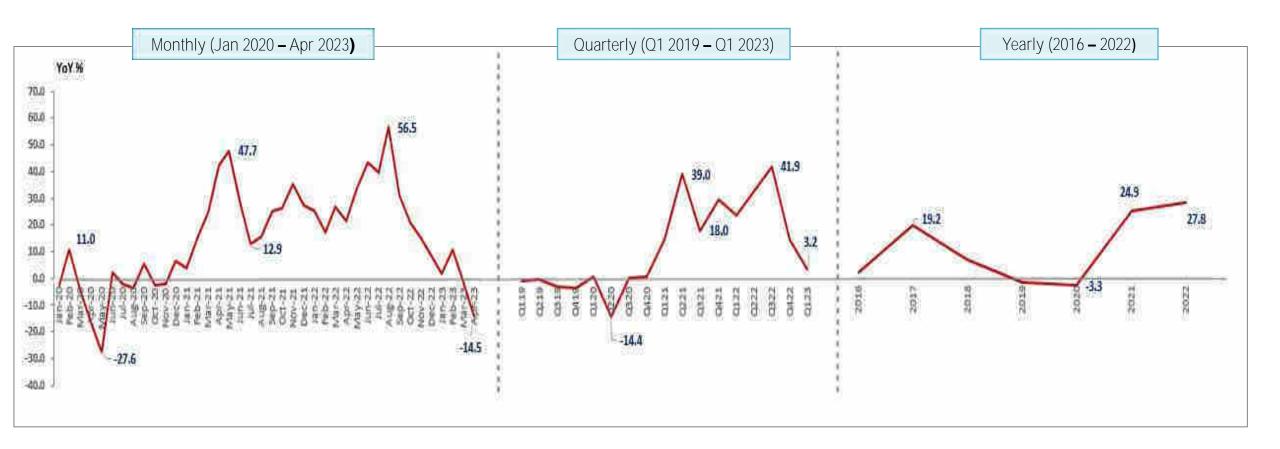


# TOTAL TRADE PERFORMANCE BY MONTHLY, QUARTERLY AND YEARLY









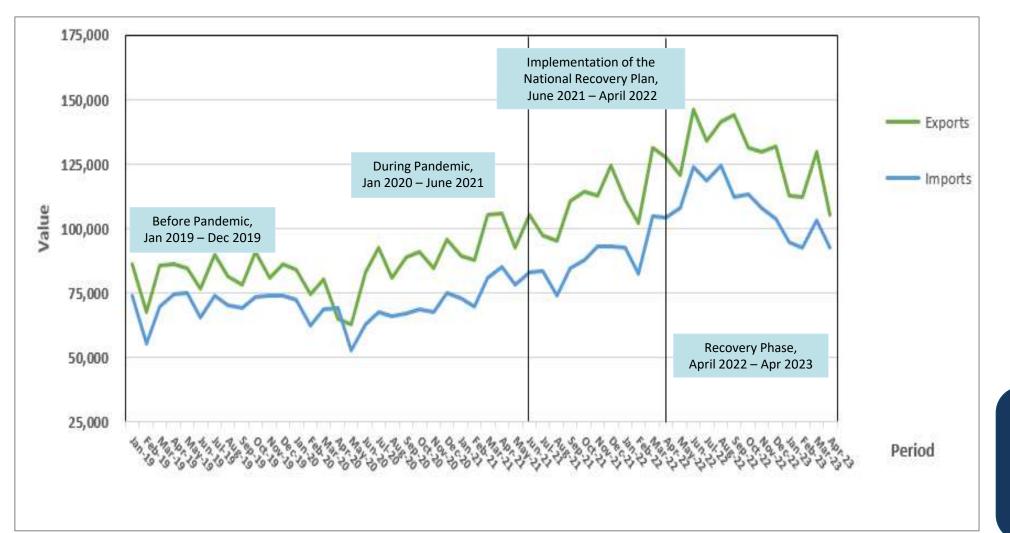


# IMPORTS AND EXPORTS (RM MILLION), JANUARY 2019 - APRIL 2023









#### HIGHLIGHT

From the line graph, it shows that exports and imports were at the lowest in May 2022 due to the MCO.

#### "STATISTICS BLOOM IN HARMONY"

Doesn't matter far or near Strength in numbers we don't live in fear

Birds of feather flock together Statistics our form of adour We, will always live it up

So let us live in solidarity And in the world arena we'll succeed It is statistics that will come to be The reason we will bloom in harmony

Everybody undivided Data's where our hearts reside in There will always be a bind

Just like fire that ignites That's how brightly lit our dreams are We'll reach higher than the stars

Sending love to one another Leaving no one in a slumber We will stand with unity

Mustering our courage while Embracing our disparities We'll achieve our victory

One dream with unity One love with harmony



STATISTICS BLOOM IN HARMONY" VIDFO

https://bit.ly/StatisticsBloomInHarmony

## THANK YOU





























# STATISTICAL CAPACITY BUILDING (STATCAB) PROGRAMMÉ ONLINE TRAINING COURSE ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE STATISTICS AND BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

### INTERNATIONAL TRADE STATISTICS

20th June 2023



















### TABLE OF CONTENTS







# Compilation of IMTS: Malaysia Experience Methodology

- Introduction
- Function ITSD
- Compilation
- Modernisation of Work Procedure
- Outputs
- Dissemination
- Benefit of Trade Data

# INTRODUCTION







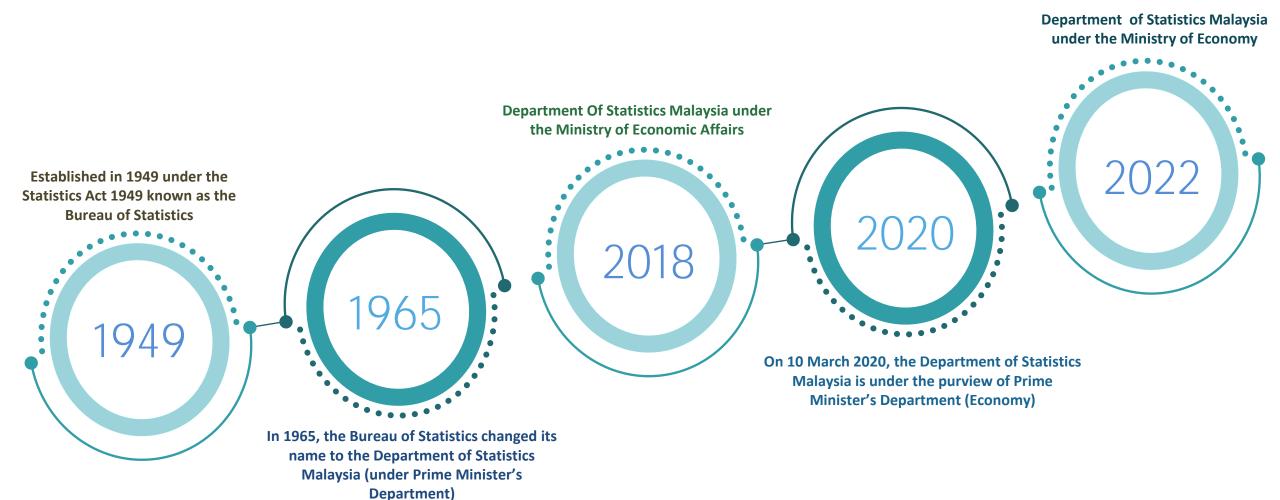


### CHRONOLOGY











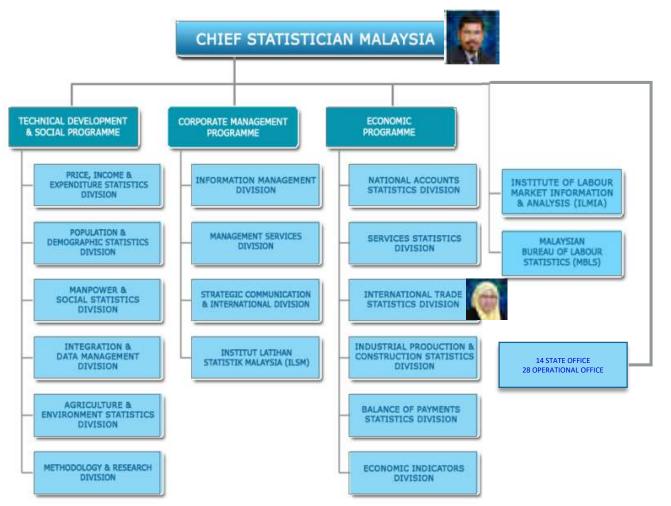
### ORGANISATION CHART & LEGISLATION







The main government agency responsible for collecting, interpreting, and disseminating timely and accurate statistics.





Statistics Act 1965 (Revised-1989)

Census Act 1960 (Revised-1969)

# FUNCTION OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE STATISTICS DIVISION (ITSD)









# FUNCTION OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE STATISTICS DIVISION







Responsible to compile Malaysia External Trade Statistics (METS) and Monthly External Trade Indices:

- i. Provide a database of monthly external trade statistics;
- ii. Generate external trade statistics monthly and annually;
- iii. Provides statistics of exports by micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) and halal products;
- iv. Provide specific data requests for regular customers and clients on an ad-hoc basis (government agencies and public); and
- v. Providing data to users in other parts of the Department of Statistics.

# **COMPILATION**









# THE OBJECTIVE OF MALAYSIA EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS (METS) COMPILATION







Provide information on Malaysia's trade performance compared with other countries in the world in terms of volume and value. This information is also a tool to assist the government in formulating policies and monitoring economic performance as well as for development planning.

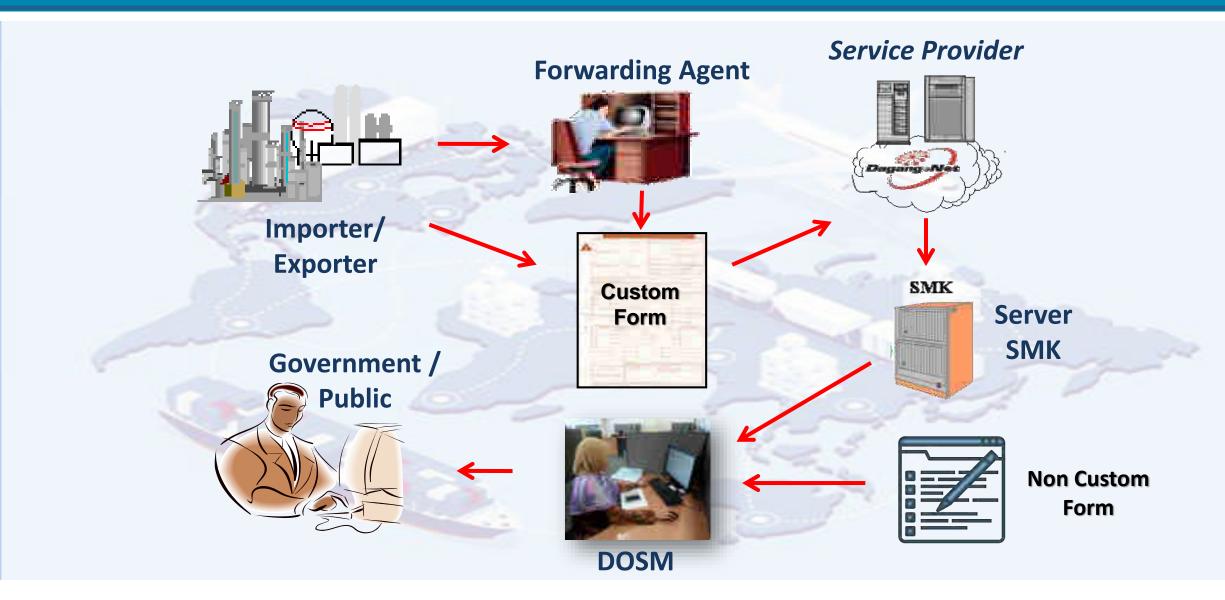


### MOVEMENT OF TRADE INFORMATION











### TRANSMISSION ELECTRONIC'S DATA FROM

SERVER CUSTOM TO FTP (DOSM)











### BACKGROUND - DATA SOURCES

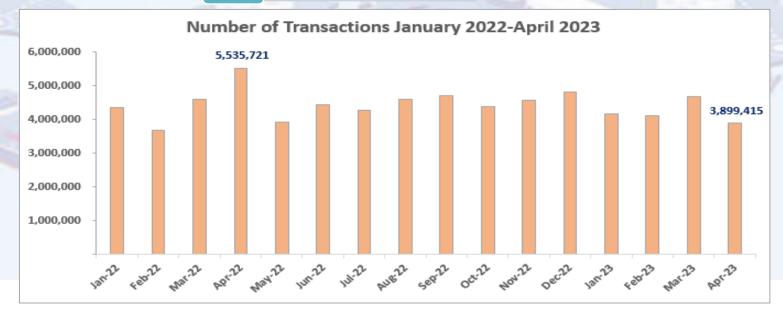














### DATA SOURCES







# Form / Electronic Data-Free Commercial Zone

- ZB1 form (import) and ZB2 form (export)
- 9 Free Commercial Zone

Statements on goods sold by Duty Free Shops

## Form / Customs Electronic Form

- Peninsular K1

   (import), K2
   (export) and K8
   (import & export)
- Sabah & Sarawak
   K1, K2, K3 (inter regional) and K8
- Covering all stations / out Customs
- Covering 99% of the total source
- Number of station custom- 309

# Parcel post / courier provided by related courier companies & Malaysian Postal

of bunkers, fuel for aircraft and stores supplied to planes from MAS, petroleum companies & other related companies.

#### No. of Transaction from RMCD

Month	Manual	Electronics	Total
Nov 2022	3,164 (0.1%)	4,563,842 (99.9%)	4,567,006
Dec 2022	2,799 (0.1%)	4,817,505 (99.9%)	4,820,304
Jan 2023	3,097 (0.1%)	4,158,440 (99.9%)	4,161,537
Feb 2023	3,359 (0.1%)	4,114,299 (99.9%)	4,117,658
Mac 2023	5,679 (0.1%)	4,681,551 (99.9%)	4,687,230
Apr 2023	3,358 (0.1%)	3,899,415 (99.9%)	3,902,773









#### Manual & Reference

With effect from the reference month of January 2012, the concepts and definitions used for the purpose of compiling this statistics are based on International Merchandise Trade Statistics: Concepts and Definitions 2010 issued by the United Nations.



### System of Recording

- Malaysia is adopting the general system in compiling the external trade statistics (based on the International Merchandise Trade Statistics: Concepts and Definitions 2010 (IMTS 2010).
- National boundary of the country is used as the statistical frontier.
- All goods entering or leaving the country (besides exceptions) are recorded.
- Accordingly, goods entering or leaving Customs bonded warehouses, Free Trade Zones and Free Zones are recorded in the statistics.



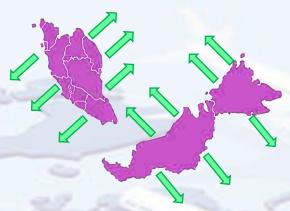






### **I**mports

- Goods are regarded as imports when they are brought into the country either directly or into bonded warehouses, irrespective of whether such goods are for consumption, to be processed, use in manufacturing or subsequent re-exports to other countries. It is also termed as 'general import'
- Imports are valued on a c.i.f. (cost, insurance and freight) basis.



### transformation.



- Goods (locally produced or manufactured or imported for subsequent re-exports) are regarded as exports when they are taken out of the country.
- Exports are valued on a f.o.b. (free on board) basis

#### Re-exports

 Goods are regarded as re-exports when they are taken out of the country in the same form as they were imported without any transformation. Re-packing, sorting or grading processes are not considered as part of the transformation process.











### These classes of goods were **excluded** from external trade statistics:

Transit cargo

Transhipment cargo

Containers, cylinders, bottles, crates and the like specified as returnable

Goods imported and exported by, or on behalf of, diplomatic services and non- Malaysian armed forces

Temporary admission of goods subject to re-exportation in the same state

Stores and fuel supplied to ships and aircraft handled by operators of Malaysian residence

Movement of goods by any mode of transportation between states within Peninsular Malaysia and movement of goods by land between Sabah and Sarawak

Gold bullion (monetary) and issued currency notes and coins

Barges (lash) used for the transportation of cargo from vessel to shore or vice- versa

Samples, gifts and specimens for test or analysis, irrespective of value

Diskettes or CD-roms with stored computer software and/or data

Exposed cinematographic films on a rental basis

Fish and other marine produce landed by Malaysian registered vessels direct from the sea

Toto & lottery tickets

Goods under operational lease

Goods for repair and maintenance



COVERAGE REPORTS BY STATION







## COMPLETENESS

### By Date

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	Makkine:		wz.		
Form	date	State	Form	ifate	State
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112	7/7/2014	Sclampor	12h	5/7/2204	Seranger
511:	30/7/2014	Selengor	536	3/7/2014	Keitah
114	4/7/2014	Kedah	524	9/7/2014	medah.
114	7/7/2014	Keelen	320	2/7/2014	Penang.
518	3/7/2014	Kedah	520	3/2/2014	Fenang
5140	AF7/2014	Penang	520	4/7/2214	Penang
51# -	4/7/2014	Persent	520	m/7/2014	Penang
18	-7/7/201A	Penane	52r	2/7/2004	Perts
nta .	8/7/1014	Panana	5.21	3/7/2014	Figurilla.

- Declaration forms either manual or electronic declared for import or export shall be provided to the Department of Statistics.
- Therefore, AGENTS responsibility to provide all import and export declaration forms to Customs data is important to avoid an inaccurate reference month.

### By Entry & Exit Point

state	SYATION	301.77		800'23		- 51/97 '72	
		Value	Book Transactions	Value	MOST Districtions	Union	New Of Transactions
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	211 BATTEPWHIT 20HOM	80,495		541,720	- 13	256.479	. 4
	JIE-PADR GODANGJOHOR	9.385,729,150	2.121	5.110.425.138	2 915	T385 636 159	2.10
	205-SURWARMENGIT, JOHCH	817,000	1	115/282/704		123,003,024	0-24
	JOS THIJONG KUFHIND, JOHOR:	195,411,000	3.521	130.834.625	3.768	101,304,877	3.04
	200 JETS RIGHTBISSE TRADING SON BHD	16,767,465	707	17.000 (900	129	TATREBUT	- 11
	233 TAILBUING PELEPHOLOHOR	334,872,870	503	100.337.914	1,106	184.020.023	79.
	THE SELECTION OF THE PARTY CHANGE STATE COST.	5,819,401	147	1,795,400	21	3,200,275	- 4
	JAP JETT PENDERWIN PIDEPENDERS TERMINAL	4,735,817,288	121	2,277 988 982	115	1.425.597.888	
	JAD JETHPENGERANG TERMINAL (TWC):	8,752,454,759	185	4,365,217,309	198	5.757.467.000	71
	JES CENTERWE DARCO INTO CPR SENAL CHOR	T 685	14	61,106	28	74.166	- 4
	ACCULATION OF FEMALES SERVING	342-516-267	25	(1.615.764.755	47:	101,146,302	
	275-PECARCHINI TIS CHINGS !	E040912100	:60	1,612,421.904	- 61	1,641,291,075	
MICHENNI.	000 BROKEDSEPORT DAY 200 BEHALFUR	85,876,900	2798	84.596.540	2,314	Attacht)	2.16
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	DYS-WORK KNOTHE PELABLESHER KLARG DELARGOR	796 1844 818	11.104	991 SQTAIN 9	21,399	910.305727	11.79
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	pris LTDAR DURING SELVINGOR.	822.513	10	1,300,729	281	1,007,734	-25
	DISPRESABLISHMENT RELAYOON	1201263700	70.740	2496394301	11107	1311202734	12.40
	833 JETS-SA NAGA, KTI E.B.	0.072404	1,340	6755.443	2.812	7.004/19	2.09
PERMIT	ALE XEIDERFELD HAARD FIRMS	41389.435	- Int	23.819.232	451	25,666,367	
	ARS- PIDH CARGO TRU PERM.	1,715,000	- 22	675.274	27	581754	
	ALCO PECASEANNI LLAMATICATO PERMI	76,476,530		TT/505 589		10.344771	
	AGA JETH LANK NO ALDER	1,881,356	34	2 103 202	27	1,851,167	. 7
PARAMO	CTS PELABORATIONALITATIVATING -	758.758.710	in	729 709 7614		STERRES	15
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	OTS-BICE BURKLIN, DACKNEY TRILLIES MERSON FEIL ARCTION	42,299	18	. 2.542	- 1	82188	2
	OTS PENSOLINI CHEFARE WITH	31591		48.724		67.746	









## **ACCURACY**

#### ☐ The content of data is TRUE

- Mode of Transportation
- Code and Description of Goods
- Quantity (in accordance with the Customs Classification)
- Country of Origin and Destination Deals (according to ISO UN)
- Value FOB / CIF (RM)
- Port Loaded / Discharged
- Via (for transhipment movements)

### **TIMELINESS**

- □ Data was collected to ensure that the reference period was accurate and timely.
- Customs manual form acceptance
  - 5th of each month after the reference month
- Customs electronic form acceptance
  - 2nd of each month after the reference month



#### INSTRUMENTS FOR GENERATING METS







#### **TRADE 2.0**



- Data Warehouse/ Mining Software System
- Apply various modules such as Speed
   Analyzer, Speed Listing and Speed ETL
- Vendor : Hesper Technology

## MICROSOFT EXCEL



#### SAS



### MICROSOFT ACCESS



# MODERNISATION OF WORK PROCEDURE







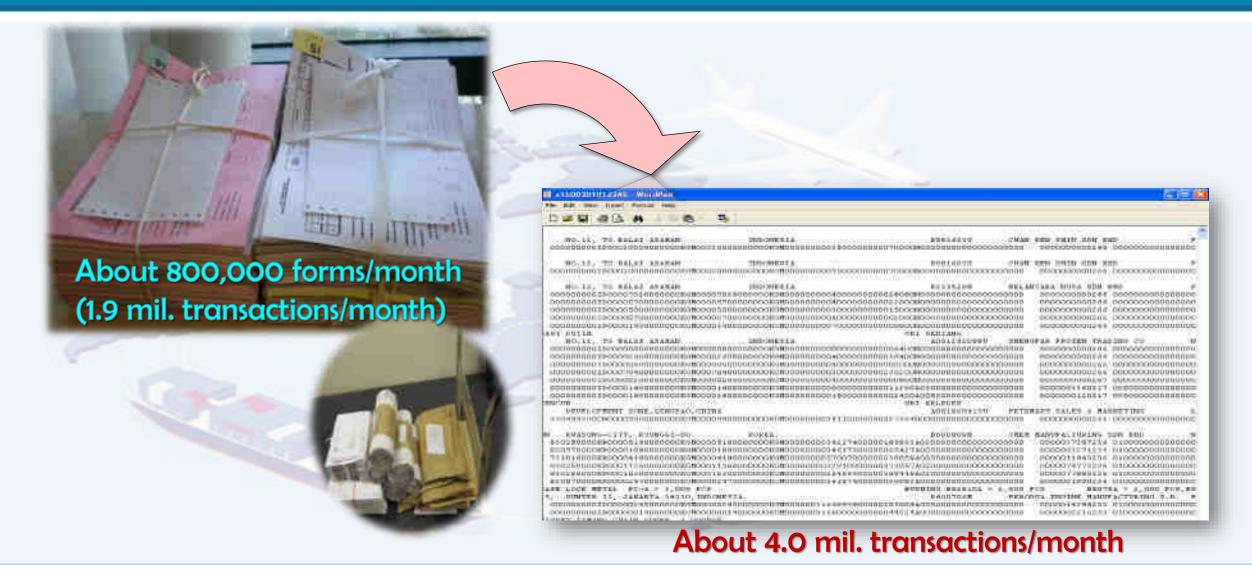


# MIGRATION FROM MANUAL TO ELECTRONIC DECLARATION









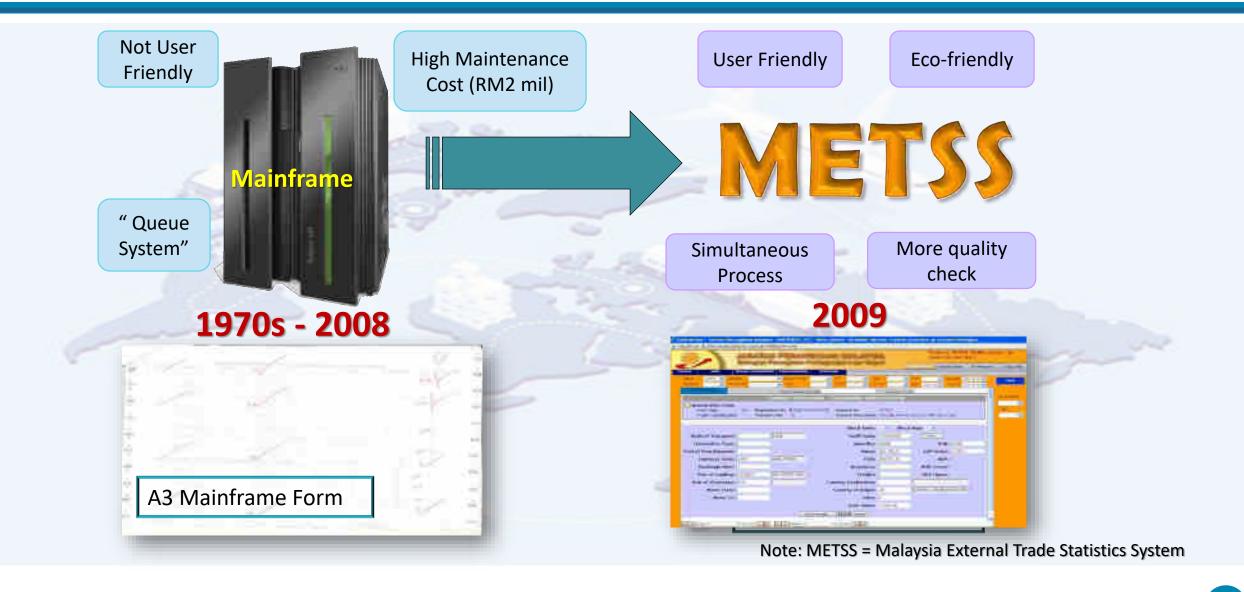


# MIGRATION FROM MAINFRAME TO METSS









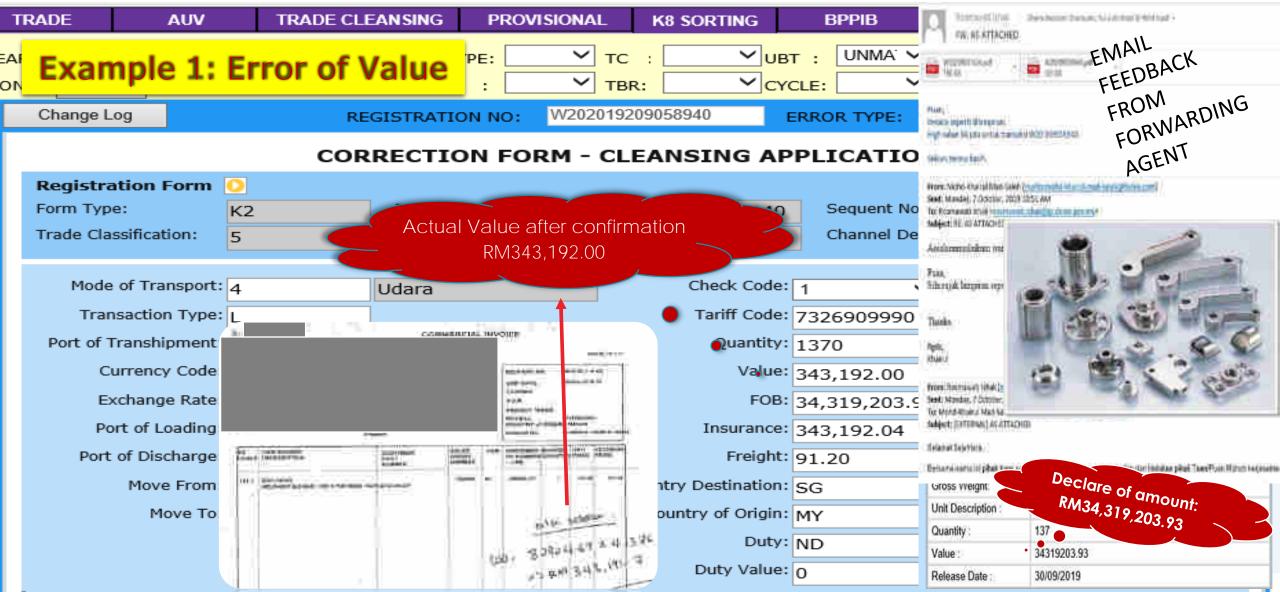


#### QUALITY CHECK IN METSS











Change Log

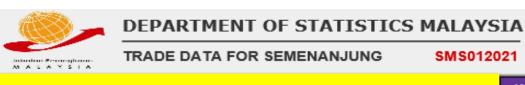
MONTH:

#### QUALITY CHECK IN METSS (con't.)









✓ STATION:

#### **Example 2: Error of HS Code**

✓ CGC

REGISTRATION NO:

۰	K8 SORTING B							
	:	~	UBT :	UNMA: ~	AUP:	Ĭ		
BF	₹:	~	CYCLE:	~	DEL: Not D	е		

ERROR TYPE:

#### **Original Code (HS): 4401120000**

Fuel wood, in logs, in billets, in twigs, in faggots or in similar forms; wood in chips or particles; sawdust and wood waste and scrap, whether or not agglomerated in logs, briquettes, pellets or similar forms. Fuel wood, in logs, in billets, in twigs, in faggots or in similar forms:Non-coniferous

#### CORRECTION FORM - CLEANSING APPLICATION

B102021101028255

Registration Form	0					
Form Type:	K1	Registration No:	B1020211	01028255	Sequent No:	00
Trade Classification:	1	Channel Code:	16		Channel Descr	iption: PE
		1			_	
Mode of Transport:	1	<sub>Laut</sub> After		Check Code:	0 🗸	Check
Transaction Type:	S	amendment	$\longrightarrow$	Tariff Code:	4011201000	More
Port of Transhipment:		Code (HS)		Quantity:	200	
Currency Code:	MYR	MALAYSIA		Value:	85,345.00	AUP V
Exchange Rate:	1			FOB:	81,120.00	
Port of Loading:	НКТЈР			Insurance:	845.00	AUP Lo
			_			

	New pneumatic tyres, of ru
	width not exceeding 450 m
00	

#### **Amendment Code (HS): 4011201000**

ubber.Of a kind used on buses or lorries:Of a

#### DESCRIPTION

	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
General Description :	TRUCK]
Specific Description :	3 X 40FT CONT STC. (PART OF) BRIDGESTONE BRAND TIRES
Gross Weight:	512600
Unit Description :	UNIT
Quantity:	200
Value :	85345
Release Date :	19/01/2021

						PP
RecordID	ChangeDate	ChangeTM	B4ChangeValue	ChangedValue	FieldID	Gre
						Un
K1  B102021101028255  00101	09/02/2021	11:01AM	KGM	UNT	Unit	Qu
						Val
K1  B102021101028255  00101	09/02/2021	11:01AM	4401120000	4011201000	Tariff Code	Re

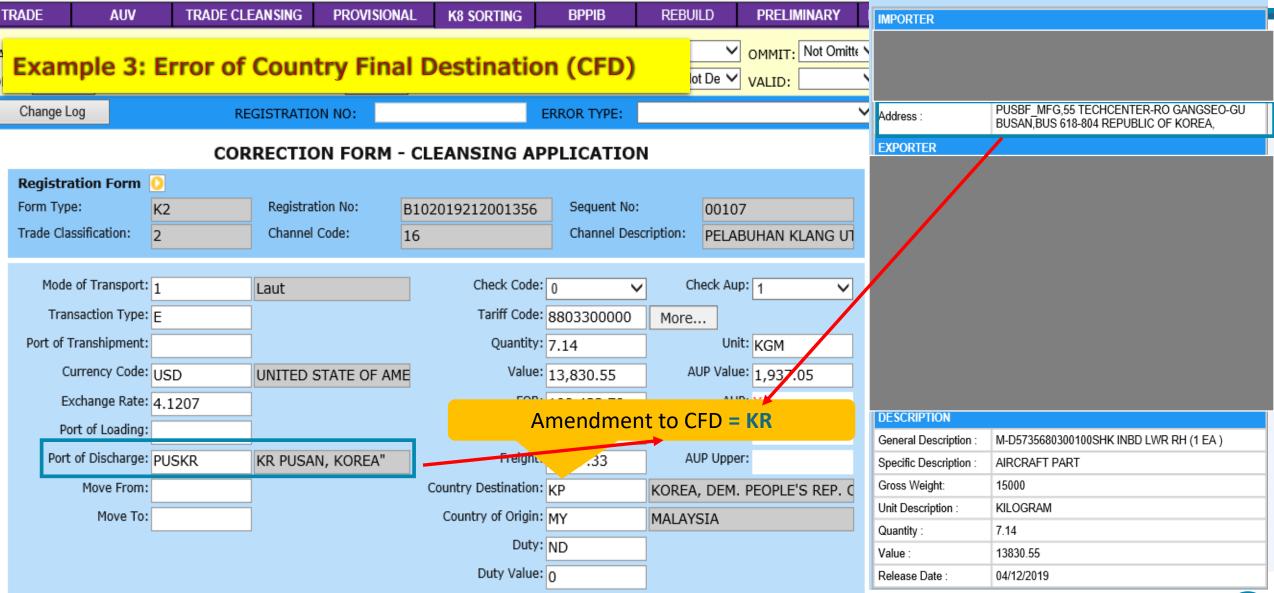


#### QUALITY CHECK IN METSS









# **OUTPUTS**









#### RELEASE OF MAIN & OTHER OUTPUTS







#### **Main Outputs**

- Malaysia External Trade Statistics:
  - Malaysia External Trade Statistics
     Bulletin
    - 2 weeks after the reference month
  - Malaysia External Trade Statistics
     Publication
    - 4 weeks after the reference month
  - Malaysia External Trade Statistics
     Online
    - 4 weeks after the reference month
  - Final Malaysia External TradeStatistics Publication7 months after the reference year

#### **Other Outputs**

- Malaysia External Trade Index4 weeks after the reference month
- Exports of Halal Products4 weeks after the reference month
- Malaysia External Trade Statistics by State
  - 4 weeks after the reference month 6 months after the reference year
- SMEs Exports of Goods6 months after the reference year



# MALAYSIA EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS (METS)







• These publications display Malaysia's trade performance vis-a-vis the rest of the world in terms of volume and value of merchandise goods.

• This publications contain statistics of Malaysia's external trade (merchandise) pertaining to

imports and exports (including re-exports) by:

- Sections;
- Divisions;
- Groups of commodity;
- Country of origin;
- Country of destination;
- Selected/major commodities;
- Broad Economic Category (BEC) classification;
- Seasonally adjusted data.
- Malaysia External Trade Statistics Bulletin is a simplified version of its publication and consists of limited tabulations.









# MALAYSIA EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS ONLINE









Malaysia External Trade Statistics Online (METS Online) was developed to meet the needs of a dynamic consumer community in generating information on Malaysia External Trade Statistics with integrity, timeliness and relevance and access in real time.





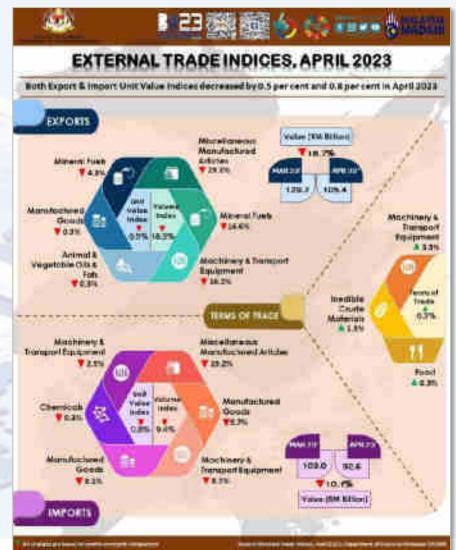
#### EXTERNAL TRADE INDICES







- External trade indices (2010=100) measure changes in the levels of unit values and volumes of Malaysia's imports and exports. The index numbers reflect the percentage rise or fall of unit value and volume levels
- Price changes in external merchandise trade are reflected by changes in unit value indices of external merchandise trade which are compiled based on unit value.
- Changes in volume of external merchandise trade are derived from changes in external merchandise trade value with the effect of price changes that has been discounted.
- The export and import unit value indices can be used to measure the Malaysia's terms of trade. The terms of trade index is calculated based on the ratio of unit value index of exports to the unit value index of imports.





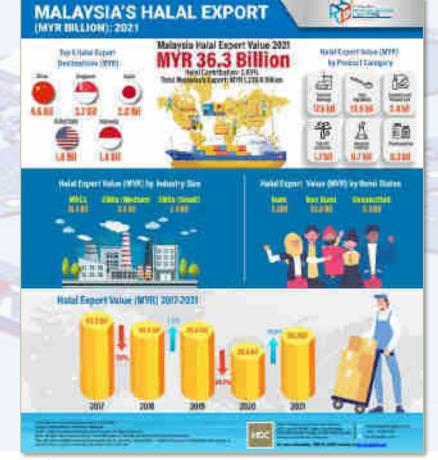
#### EXPORTS OF HALAL PRODUCTS







• Exports of halal products is an outcome from the combination of information obtained from external trade statistics database and list of halal establishments from Halal Development Corporation Berhad (HDC) which is based on halal certification awarded by the Department of Islamic Development Malaysia (JAKIM).



IADUAL 21 - EKSPORT PRODUK HALAL MENGKUT RE FABLE 21 - EXPORTS OF HALAL PRODUCTS ST COMMO								
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DENNI NCIQ HUA TIGHESIONES	7000	Xen	5.Ami	361	58	100	6.089	
BERGLAT F ARESANA DALACT PALM COL DEPAYMENTARIE	107	1001	100	27	) av.	86	Ci	
CONTRACTOR DATA SANAGAMA PERUADAMA PERUADA CESMETIC AND PEREUANA, CANS PRODUCTS	m	900	36	947	62	(486)	Adde	
INA ROUTH DEMOCRACITAT	40	ėłó	W	n	av.	421	85	
HODUN FARMASEUTIKAL HARMADUTIKAL PRODUCTS	¥	ŭά	ei	18	) av.	211	292	
UNIAN EREFONT HALAL CTAL OF WALAL EXPORTS	1346	4,079	4,000	100		20,339	14,923	
UNICAN YOTAL	112,366	12.88	105,424			472.470	400, pm	

Infographic by: Halal Development Corporation



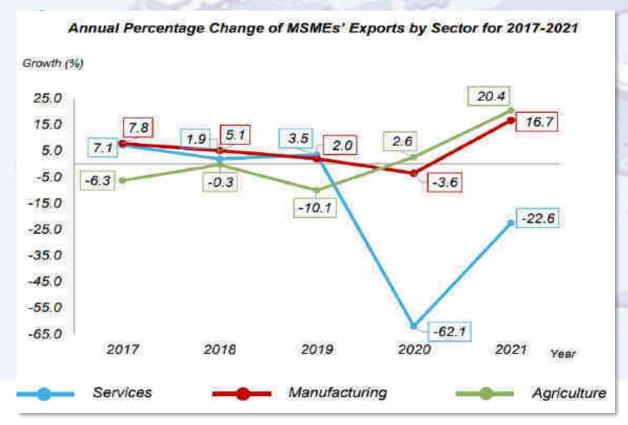
#### SMEs EXPORTS OF GOODS

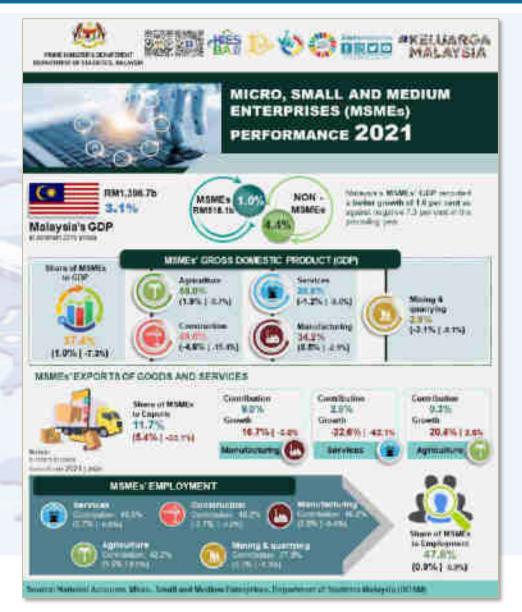






Various data sources are used for the calculation of SMEs exports. Companies with SME status are obtained from the Malaysia Statistical Business Register (MSBR), Department of Statistics Malaysia. The list of companies is matched with exports databases for the Manufacturing and Agriculture sectors.







#### EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS BY STATE







- The International Merchandise Trade Statistics: Concepts and Definitions 2010 (IMTS 2010) encourages countries to integrate trade register with business register towards establishing an integrated system of economics statistics for data compilation and analysis.
- Malaysia External Trade Statistics by State provides statistics at the state level. These statistics are generated from the Trade Enterprise Characteristics (TEC) module which is one of the DOSM initiatives under the Statistics Big Data Analytics (STATSBDA).
- TEC integrates two different statistics domains: the international merchandise trade database and Malaysia Statistical Business Register (MSBR) to analyse the business characteristics of traders in Malaysia.



### DISSEMINATION









#### DOSM STATISTICS COMMUNICATION









JADON, TT	JADUN, TARIKH PENGEL UMAK PERANGKAN PERDADAHRAK LUM NEGERI.
3111	JAHUARI CINEMBER 2013
19968.27	MONECULE OF MELENSE DATES FOR ENTERNAL PRACE STATISTICS.

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NOVEMBER NOVEMBER	**	DECEMBER	2023	28	DISCHARGE	2023
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ACAMADAWA AND SHARIFAR KEPACA PPAK SECIAL PINCK TANDH PROVELLAMAN CENTAWA MASA.
DIABANDO DIPETAMAN BADA TERMINISHAN KEMATANAN AND PINCK TANDH DIREBUIT DIREBUITAM MELIKATAM MASA.
EMBANDO DI LAHARI WEB JABAT NI PERMINISTANI MAJAMBA MELIKATIK DIREBUITAM MEMBANAN SHARIFAN.

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AND THE POST OF BUILDING THE PROPERTY AND SHOULD SEE ASSESSMENT OF SELECTION OF SELECTION AND SECURITIONS AND

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Special Data Dissemination Standard Advance Release Calendar



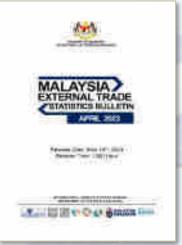
#### **PUBLICATIONS**



















SARAWAK



DOSM Sabah





Core Team Big Data Analytic

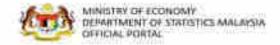


#### ONLINE SERVICES











#### **Online Services**





#### https://www.dosm.gov.my















#### **METS ONLINE'S SURFACE**











#### INFOGRAPHIC

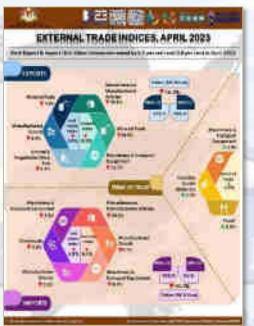


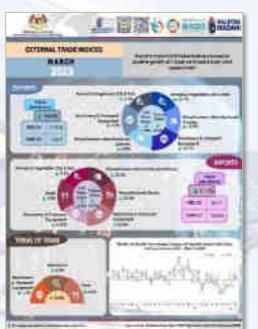
















#### NEWSLETTER



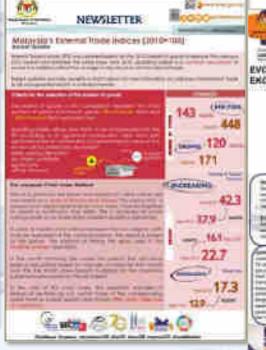




#### DOSM Newsletter













#### STATISTICS REVIEW







#### Malaysia Trade Statistics Review (MTSR)



#### TradeStats Newsletter





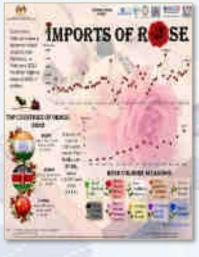
#### TRADEINFO



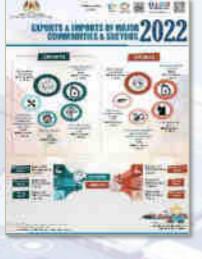
















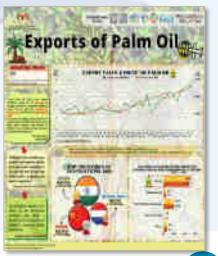












### BENEFITS OF TRADE DATA









#### **USERS**







#### Internal User

The statistics is supplied to the internal user within DOSM:

- As an important input for the compilation of External Trade Indices, Balance of Payment Statistics and Gross Domestic Products (Expenditure Approach).
- As an important supporting indicator for the compilation producer price statistics, manufacturing and services sector statistics.

#### External User

#### Main Stakeholders

- Ministry of International Trade & Industry (MITI Malaysia)
- Malaysia External Trade Development Corporation (MATRADE)
- Economic Planning Unit (EPU), Prime Minister's Department
- Ministry of Finance Malaysia (MOF)
- Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM)
- Economic Council (MEN)
- International Organizations (UN)
- Investors and Analysts







#### BENEFIT OF TRADE DATA







Malaysia's external trade statistics is to provide information on Malaysia's trade performance vis-a-vis the rest of the world in terms of volume and value of merchandise goods. The trade statistics, therefore, serve as a tool in assisting the government in formulating policies and monitoring economic performance as well as for development planning. The data can also be used by the private sector and individuals for specific purposes such as for economic projection and analysis. Its importance including but not limited to the followings:

- To measure Malaysia's trade openness
- To reflect the strength of domestic demand according to imports
- To know the position of Malaysia's trade as compared to the rest of the world
- As an essential input for the formulation of policies for national development planning.
- To compare the data of external trade statistics between partner countries in trade (mirror analysis)
- To establish international trade agreement

#### "STATISTICS BLOOM IN HARMONY"

Doesn't matter far or near Strength in numbers we don't live in fear

Birds of feather flock together Statistics our form of adour We, will always live it up

So let us live in solidarity And in the world arena we'll succeed It is statistics that will come to be The reason we will bloom in harmony

Everybody undivided Data's where our hearts reside in There will always be a bind

Just like fire that ignites That's how brightly lit our dreams are We'll reach higher than the stars

Sending love to one another Leaving no one in a slumber We will stand with unity

Mustering our courage while Embracing our disparities We'll achieve our victory

One dream with unity One love with harmony



STATISTICS BLOOM IN HARMONY" VIDFO

https://bit.ly/StatisticsBloomInHarmony

### THANK YOU























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