



The asymmetry dilemma with Intrastat – which data is the better one? National experiences out of the ESS.VIP “REDESIGN of Intrastat”

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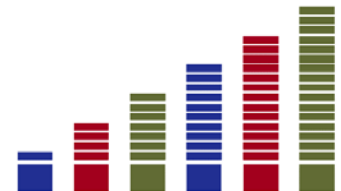
ESS.VIP “REDESIGN of Intrastat” *Background*

Scope

- Modernisation of the Intrastat system
 - Reducing the burden for providers of statistical information
 - Maintaining a sound level of quality
- Basis of decision-making for future orientation of Intrastat (ESSC, May ‘16)

Aspects of analysis

- Cost-benefit analysis of possible options to modernise Intrastat
- Potential of burden reduction
- Treatment of methodological and legal issues
- In Germany:
 - **Simulation of different options to modernise Intrastat and**
 - **Consistency analysis of these options**



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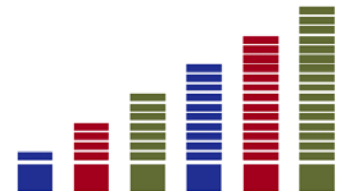
Simulated options in Germany

“SIMSTAT-DE”

- Reduction of coverage rate to 85% for imports
- Use of mirror microdata for the distribution structure of estimations

“Mixed Model”

- Alternative 1: Reduction of coverage rate to 85% for imports
- Alternative 2: Reduction of coverage rate to 90% for imports
- Use of mirror results for the distribution structure of estimations

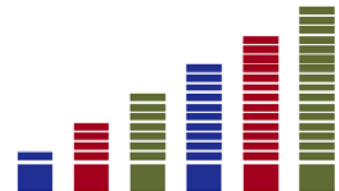


The challenge of asymmetries: Why do asymmetries occur?

- Asymmetries not inherent in the system
→ represent quality flaws
- Asymmetries inherent in the system: resulting from methodology
→ reasonable grounds for existing: no quality flaws

Impact on simulation

- German EU-imports 1.8% (2013) lower than respective exports
- Broken down by partner country or commodity level
→ asymmetries may be even higher
- Asymmetries were not the tool for measuring quality BUT consistency regarding breaks in national time series

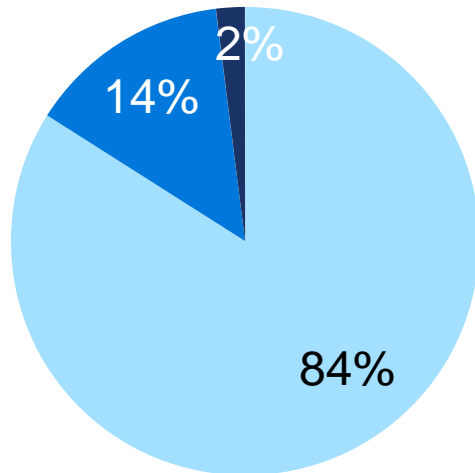


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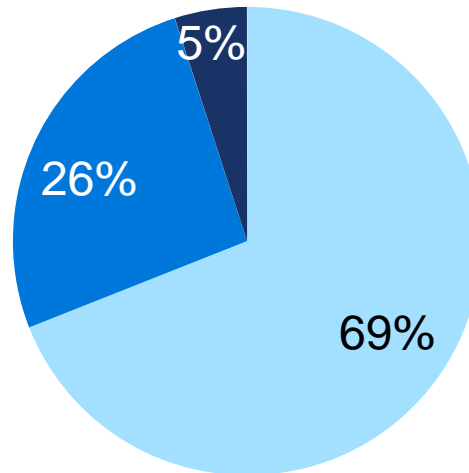
Consistency analysis on CN8-level - France

Percentage difference in value by commodity code CN8-level between nationally collected Intrastat imports and simulated options for France – reference year 2013

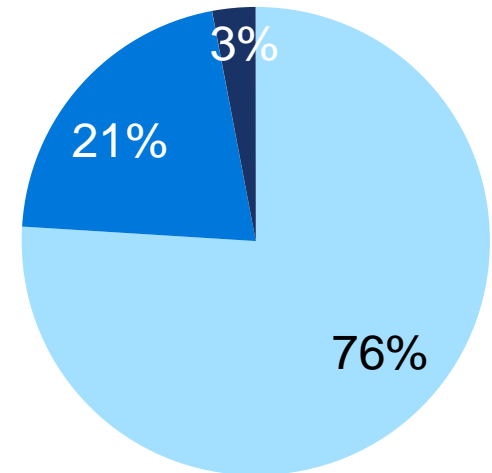
SIMSTAT-DE
 coverage rate 85%
 value



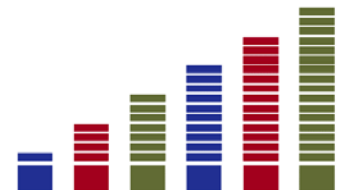
Mixed Model
 coverage rate 85%
 value



Mixed Model
 coverage rate 90%
 value



- difference ≤ 10,0
- 10,0 < difference ≤ 50,0
- 50 < difference

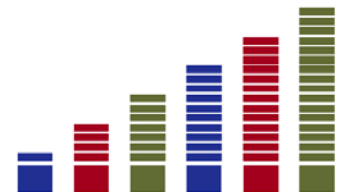


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The asymmetry dilemma with Intrastat

Conclusion

- Results of the consistency analysis on CN8-level:
 - Best fit: SIMSTAT-DE
 - Reason: - The match is performed on micro (enterprise) level
 - As a result asymmetries can be identified more precisely
 - Therefore asymmetries are better controlled/excluded
- Asymmetries are measured on (aggregated) commodity code level, but most of them result from the enterprise level
- Not possible to identify: Data source responsible for the asymmetries
- Inherent in the system and therefore reasonable: no quality flaws
 - Asymmetries were not the tool for measuring quality BUT consistency regarding breaks in national time series



Thank you very much for your attention!

