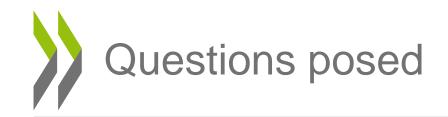
## MEASURING CROSS-BORDER E-COMMERCE: TOWARDS A MEASUREMENT FRAMEWORK

UNCTAD/WTO/UPU Ecommerce day

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- How to develop a *conceptual framework* for *measuring* cross-border e-commerce?
- How to integrate e-commerce in *national data systems*?
- How can *public* and *private sector* data complement each other?
- What should be the role of *International Organizations*?



#### **E-commerce transactions**

<u>**B2C**</u> i.e. final demand <u>**B2B</u>** i.e. intermediate demand</u>

Further classifications to be decided: Which business? (industries?)

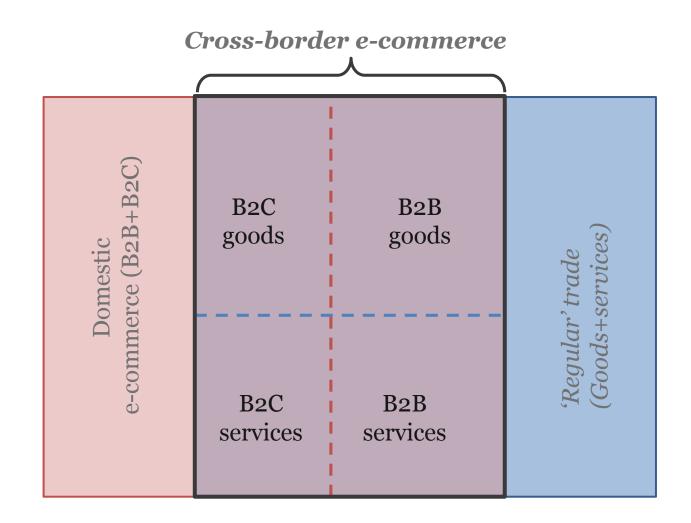
### **International trade statistics**

#### <u>Merchandise trade</u> Classification: HS products Method: IMTS 2010

<u>Trade in Services</u> Classification: EBOPS categories Method: MSITS 2010

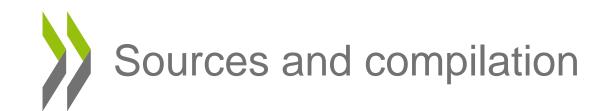
> What about Mode 3? (foreign presence)





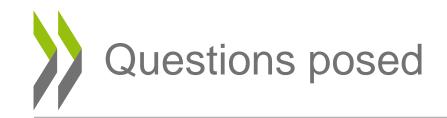
# Conceptual framework: questions and considerations

- What (policy) questions do we want to answer?
  - Cross border- ecommerce as share of trade? As share of total ecommerce? As share of business sales? By industry? By type of firm? By product/service category? By final demand category?
- Definitions/concepts:
  - Is current definition still sufficient? Is it applicable to both goods and services?
  - New breakdowns that come from combining trade statistics (HS, EBOPS) and more 'business oriented' statistics (B2B, B2C, B2G) and household surveys (CtoC)

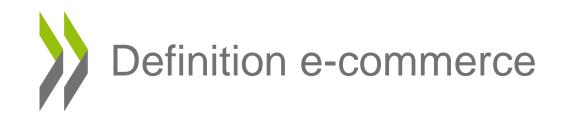


- Detailed examination of public and private sector sources:
  - a) In light of these concepts: which sources provide insights on which totals and breakdowns?
  - b) In light of their possible role to mitigate observation problems in traditional trade and business statistics:
    - a) Below threshold observations in merchandise trade
    - b) Services fully delivered online (downloaded music etc)

Keep in mind: data linking, leveraging existing sources, integration and consistency



- How to develop a conceptual framework for measuring cross-border e-commerce?
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- An ecommerce transaction is the sale or purchase of a good or service, conducted over computer networks by methods specifically designed for the purpose of receiving or placing orders
- The goods or services are *ordered* by those methods, but the payment and ultimate delivery of the goods or services do not have to be conducted online
- An ecommerce transaction can be between enterprises, households, individuals, governments, and other public or private organizations
- To be included are orders made over the web, extranet or Electronic data interchange. *The type is defined by the method of placing the order*. To be excluded are orders made by phone, fax or manually typed email.



- Manufacturing services on inputs owned by others
- Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.
- Transport
- Travel
- Construction
- Insurance and pension services
- Financial services
- Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.
- Telecommunication, computer and information services
- Other business services
  - Research and development services
  - Professional and management consulting services
  - Technical, trade-related and other business services
- Personal, cultural and recreational services
- Government goods and services n.i.e.