# From HS to ISIC

*https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/international-trade-in-goods/methodology/classifications*

*Eurostat manages correspondence tables enabling the transposition of data collected according to the Combined Nomenclature into other classifications like the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), the Classification of Products by Activity (CPA), the Broad Economic Activities (BEC) or the classification of goods for transport statistics NSTR/Rev.1. All classifications and correspondence tables are available on Eurostat’s metadata server RAMON.*

Good news : out of 5383 HS5 codes, only 40 are linked to 2 ISIC\_2d and 1 to 3 ISIC\_2d.

# Roadmap

We create a dataset at the t-i-j-isic level to count the number of observations.

1. Filter outliers
   1. Impute missing uv ?
2. Compute price indices
3. Average price indices at the right level of aggregation
   1. Year
   2. Year x ISIC\_2d
   3. Year x BEC
   4. Year x ISIC\_2d x BEC
4. Compute total trade at the right level of aggregation, and trade in volume

# Programs

01\_prepare\_data : creates the correspondence tables and a version of BACI aggregaed

# Filtering rule :

Compute distribution of delta\_ln\_uv at the year x product level and remove the observations for which delta\_ln\_uv is not between the 5th and 95th percentile.

The ISIC\_2d needs to have enough observations for the price index to be correctly computed : we aggregate all sectors representing less than 1ù of trade flows into an aggregated « NED » sector.