Bangladesh - Foreign Trade Statistics of Bangladesh 2006-2007

BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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Overview

Identification

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Version

VERSION DESCRIPTION

PRODUCTION DATE
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Overview

ABSTRACT
As a regular publication, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics has been publishing the Foreign Trade Statistics since 1973-74 with a view to ensuring the coverage of foreign trade data. This publication reflects 'Key Foreign Trade Statistics' gives an idea of foreign trade at a glance and 'Key Statistical Tables' presents detail foreign trade statistics on export an import for the fiscal year 2006-07. This is the 21st issue of its series

KIND OF DATA
Sample survey data [ssd]

Scope

NOTES
Foreign trade statistics, except military hardware, bullion, currency notes, coins and goods in transit, incude all commodities which pass through the boundary of customs territory- in case of import, ll goods and commodities entering into the country and for exports, all goods and commoditis leaving the country

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE
National Coverage

UNIVERSE
Foreign tra1e statistics also covers the commodities imported for and exported from Export Processing Zones (EPZ). The entire exports and imports by various routes, sea, air, land and postal parc4ls, are taken into account.

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS	

FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role

Statistics and Informatics Division	SID	

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS	BBS	Statistics and Informatics Division, Ministry of Planning	Documentation of the study

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Sampling

No content available

Questionnaires

Overview

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start
2006

End
2007

Cycle
N/A

Data Collection Mode

Other [oth]

Data Collection Notes

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, at present, collects foreign trade data from both primary and secondary sources, but the bulk of data collected from primary source are very insignificant. Except Mongla Sea Port, all data originated from various sources- sea, land and air ports, the customs stations of the country, have been collected from the National Board of Revenue, which now collects data from all customs stations, the primary sources of the foreign trade data, through CD-Rom that contains data in tabular form against many fields of which BBS takes into consideration only a few as its requirements. BBS collects primary data only from Monga Sea Port.

For sea-born data, in the past, BBS would collect 'bilth of entry' for import and 'shipping bills' for export entries. For customs clearance, the importers had to submit bill of entry and the exporters shipping bill to the custom houses located at the sea port of Chittagong and Mongla for every consignment imported into or intended for export from Bangladesh by sea. BBS personnel posted at Chittagong and Mongla Customs Houses were responsible for collecting and sending these bills to Foreign Trade Section of National Accounting .Wing. The staffs posted at the said two customs houses were used to collect the documents regularly and carry them to Dhaka twice or thrice in a month.

Still, BBS follows the same system as mentioned above for data collection only from Mongla Sea-port. An assigned official posted at the Regional Statistical Office, Khulna, not at Mongla Customs House, is responsible for collecting the documents from Mongla Custom House and sending the same to BBS regularly.

Accordingly, in the past, the land born foreign trade data were compiled from the monthly returns received from the land customs stations across the country, which deals with border trade with neighboring countries. Air-borne data were collected from the air-borne trade returns, bill of entry for imports and customs statements for exports received from the air freight unit in Dhaka. But at present, both land-borne and air-borne foreign trade data have been collected from NBR in CD-Rom.

Questionnaires

Data Collectors

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation
Statistics and Informatics Division	SID	Ministry of Planning

Data Processing

Data Editing

Foreign Trade Section (FTS) belong to National Accounting Wing, BBS collects CDs containing data from NBR on monthly basis and sends these to Computer Wing of BBS for rearranging, processing, tabulating etc. After completion of the work, Computer Wing put back the data in hard copies to Foreign Trade Section which does the work of correction, compilation and editing and then, sends them back to the Computer Wing for reposting the corrected entries. The Computer Wing puts the corrected figures into computers and make out a print copy of data which are again come back to FTS in order to make the final checking. After doing the final correction and amendment, FTS put these back to the Computer Wing for printing out the final copies. Mentionable that Computer Wing carries out the work of preparing all tables given in the publication using computer programming.

After receiving the shipping bills from Mongla, entries are made in the control register and the bills are sorted out according to the date and type of trade. Then, the documents are bound in the form of a book which is termed as batch consisting of 50-60 bills. Each batch has a different Bach Control Sheet, virtually represents the summary of the batch. The batches are distributed among the coders for coding the basic required information such as commodity specification by type, quantity of each commodity according to prescribed unit, value, export destination, sector and other relevant information, checking and editing properly on the documents. On completion of coding, the value is taped from and checked with documents. Batch total is marked in the control register for subsequent matching with computer total. Batches are then sent to the Computer Wing for further processing as mentioned earlier.

Though most of the tabulations are made according to Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System, selected tabulations are done on the basis of category of goods by different exporting or importing accounts.

Selected nionthly tables are published in the Monthly Statistical Bulletin and other monthly and annual publications of BBS. Foreign Trade Statistics are published on fiscal year basis, from July 1 to June 30.

Other Processing

On the basis of 'harmonized commodity description and coding system (HS code)' based on the Standard International Trade Classification (S1TC) Rev-3, foreign trade statistics of Bangladesh are compiled and classified. These classifications are arranged in 98 chapters under 21 sections which cover all commodities of international trade. They include broad headings of commodities at 4-digit level and detailed description at 8-digit level. Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics has prepared the HS code at 2 to 8-digit level to cover all commodities under foreign trade. Imports are recorde-1 by country of consignment and exports by country of last known destination.

Excluding the export document collected from Mongla Sea Port, BBS enlists the quantities and values recorded in CD-Rom by NBR against HS code as well as commodities imported and exported. In case of any anomaly, if is found when it is checked and rechecked by FTS, between value and quantity, BBS examines and re-examines them and set a reasonable figure of quantity following last few years' figure of the same, but value always remain unchanged.

But for, the export document from Mongla, quantities and value, shown in the trade bills, marked and checked by customs officials are recorded. The weight marked in the trade bills is taken as net weight. Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics follows metric system of weight for compiling and publishing the quantity of exports and imports.

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics follows Brussels Definition of Value (BDV) for the purposes of valuation. The Brussels definition of valuation of goods, introduced in December, 1950 under the Principles of the General Agreement.on Tariffs and Trades (GAiT) with the object of providing a comparable system of valuation, has been accepted by almost all countries of the world. Under the BDV, the dutiable value of goods imported for home consumption is calculated at normal price i.e. the price which they could fetch at the time when the duty becomes payable on a sale in the open market. In practice, valuation of goods is rather tricky and depends on expediency of revenue collection. Currently, tariff values or the international prices are perceived by the customs authority from the floor level for the purpose of determining customs and related duties.

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics records import value on cost, insurance and freight (CIF) basis and export value on free on board (FOB) basis.

Data Appraisal

No content available