

Bangladesh - Foreign Trade Statistics of Bangladesh 2007-2008

BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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Overview

Identification

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BGD-BBS-FTS-2007-08-v01

Version

VERSION DESCRIPTION

PRODUCTION DATE
2009-12

Overview

ABSTRACT

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) has been publishing the Foreign Trade Statistics since 1973-74 regularly in order to ensure the coverage of foreign trade data. This publication provides 'Key Foreign Trade Statistics' which gives an overview of foreign trade at a glance and 'Key Statistical Tables' depict detailed foreign trade statistics on export and import for the fiscal year 2007-08. This is the 22nd issue of its series.

KIND OF DATA

Sample survey data [ssd]

Scope

NOTES

Except military hardware, bullion, currency notes, coins and goods in transit, FTS include all commodities which pass through the boundary of customs territory. In case of import, all goods and commodities entering into the country and for exports, all goods and commodities leaving the country are incorporated in FTS.

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

National Coverage

UNIVERSE

FTS also cover the commodities imported for and exported from Export Processing Zones (EPZ). The entire exports and imports by various routes such as sea, air, land and postal parcels are taken into account.

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS	

FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
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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

DATE OF METADATA PRODUCTION

2019-09-01

DDI DOCUMENT ID

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Sampling

No content available

Questionnaires

Overview

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2007	2008	N/A

Data Collection Mode

Other [oth]

Data Collection Notes

At present, BBS 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 the various customs stations such as sea, land and air ports have been collected from the National Board of Revenue (NBR). NBR collects data from all customs stations that are the primary sources of the foreign trade data. BBS brings CD-Rom from NBR which contains data in tabular form against many fields. Of these fields, BBS takes a few as per its requirements. BBS collects primary data only from Mongla Sea port.

For sea-born data, in the past, BBS would collect 'bills 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 customs houses located at the sea port of Chittagong and Mongla. for every consignment imported into or intended for export from Bangladesh. 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 carried them to Dhaka twice or thrice in a month.

Still, BBS follows the same system for data collection only from Mongla Seaport. An assigned official posted at the Regional Statistical Office is responsible for collecting the documents from Mongla Customs 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. Air-borne data were collected from the airborne trade returns. These are the bill of entries for imports and customs statements for exports that are received from the air freight unit in Dhaka. But at present, both land-born and air-born 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) under National Accounting Wing collects CD from NBR on monthly basis. Then that CD is sent to Computer Wing of BBS for rearranging, processing, tabulating etc. After completion of the work, Computer Wing puts back the tabulation sheets to FTS for the work of correction, compilation and editing. Then FTS sends those sheets back to the Computer Wing for reposting the corrected entries. The Computer Wing enters the corrected figures and print out a copy for further checking. After final checking, Computer Wing is requested to print the final tables.

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 Batch Control Sheet that 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. Re-export is included after clearance from customs and falls under category (iii) and (iv) mentioned above.

Other Processing

On the basis of 'harmonized commodity description and coding system (HS code)' based on the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Rev-3, FTS 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. BBS has prepared the HS code at 2 to 8-digit level to cover all commodities under foreign trade. Imports are recorded 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 and commodities imported and exported. BBS keeps the value of the commodity given by NBR unchanged. But, in case of quantity, BBS checks and rechecks them in order to find out any inconsistency between value and quantity. If any anomaly is traced out, BBS examines and re-examines them and sets a reasonable figure of quantity following last few years' figures of the same commodity.

But for the export document from Mongla, quantities and values, 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. BBS 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 BDV of goods was introduced in December, 1950 under the Principles of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trades (GATT). The objective was to provide a comparable system of valuation. It 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. BBS records import value on cost, insurance and freight (CIF) basis and export value on free on board (FOB) basis.

Data Appraisal

No content available