

Bangladesh - Foreign Trade Statistics of Bangladesh 2008-2009

BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER
BGD-BBS-FTS-2008-09-v01

Version

VERSION DESCRIPTION

PRODUCTION DATE
2010-10

Overview

ABSTRACT

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) has been publishing the Foreign Trade Statistics since 1973-74 regularly in order to ensure due coverage of foreign trade data. This publication provides 'Key Foreign Trade Statistics' which gives an overview of the foreign trade of Bangladesh at a glance and 'Key Statistical Tables' depict detailed foreign trade statistics on export and import for the fiscal year 2008-09. This is the 23rd issue of this publication.

KIND OF DATA
Sample survey data [ssd]

Scope

NOTES

Except military hardware, bullion, currency notes, coins and goods in transit, FTS includes all other commodities which pass through the boundary of customs territory. In case of import, all goods and commodities entering 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	
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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

DDI-BGD-BBS-FTS-2008-09-v01

Sampling

No content available

Questionnaires

Overview

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2008	2009	N/A

Data Collection Mode

Other [oth]

Data Collection Notes

At present, BBS collects foreign trade data only from secondary sources. 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 foreign trade data. BBS brings CD-Roms from NBR which contain data in tabular form covering many fields. BBS uses some data as per its requirements from these divergent fields. For sea-born data, in the past, BBS collected 'bills of entry' for import and 'shipping bills' for export entries. For customs clearance, the importers had to submit bill of entry and exporters shipping bills 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 used to collect the documents regularly and carried them to Dhaka twice or thrice a month. At present, BBS only collects data from NBR in CD-Rom. 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 air-borne 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 F1'S) under National Accounting Wing collects CD from NBR on a monthly basis. Then that CD is sent to the Computer Wing of BBS for rearranging, processing, tabulating etc. After completion of related works the Computer Wing sends back the tabulation sheets to FFS for correction, compilation and editing. Then F1'S sends those sheets back to the Computer Wing for reposting the corrected entries. The Computer Wing then incorporates the corrected figures and prints a copy for further checking. After a final checking, the Computer Wing prints the final tables. Though most of the tabulations are made according to HS Coding, some selected tabulations are done on the basis of category of goods by different exporting or importing accounts.

Selected monthly tables are published in the Monthly Statistical Bulletin and other monthly and annual publications of BBS. FTS 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 (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 the last known destination. BBS enlists the quantities and values recorded in CD-Rom by NBR against HS code and commodities imported and exported. BBS does not change the value of the commodity given by NBR. But, in case of quantity, BBS checks and rechecks them in order to find out any inconsistencies between value and quantity. If any anomaly is found, BBS examines it and fixes a reasonable figure of quantity based on observations of last few years' figures of the same commodity.

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics follows Brussels Definition of Value (BDV) for the purpose 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 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 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