

# **STATISTICS ON THE TRADING OF GOODS USER GUIDE**



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Agency for Statistics of  
Bosnia and Herzegovina**

**Federal Office of Statistics  
of Federation of  
Bosnia and Herzegovina**

**Republika Srpska  
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## **Foreword**

In the process of accession to European Union and harmonization with the EU standards and practice, the statistical system of BiH is expected to harmonise its activities with the requirements of European Statistical System. Nevertheless, the transition period implies significant changes in politics, legislation, and economics and requires adoption of new statistical standards and methods. Accordingly, statistical system has to ensure the high quality and timely following the changes occurring in the new circumstances and to allow international comparison of statistical data. The objective of the CARDS Twinning Project “EU Support to the Statistics Sector of Bosnia and Herzegovina- Phase III”, funded by the European Union, was to support Bosnia and Herzegovina in carrying out this important obligation.

Within the frame of the aforementioned Project, the Component “External Trade Statistics” was implemented. Publication “User Guide for Statistics on the Trading of Goods” is the result of the joint efforts of experts from the Italian National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT) and statisticians from three statistical institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

We would like to express our gratitude and thanks to the European Union, the Delegation of European Commission to Bosnia and Herzegovina and Eurostat for their joint efforts in the implementation of this project as well as providing financial, administrative and technical assistance.

Furthermore, we would like to express our special thanks to the expert team from the Italian National Institute of Statistics – ISTAT, led by Ms. Ersilia Di Pietro, Team Leader of the Component “External Trade Statistics”, for their open and professional efforts to contribute to the improvement in Statistics on the Trading of Goods.

Special thanks go to Ms. Cecilia Pop, the Resident Twinning Advisor and her team for highly professional and committed support to the BiH statistical system.

We are very glad to offer to all our users the User Guide that will ensure better understanding, correct interpretation and usage of data regarding Statistics on the Trading of Goods. It represents another step towards the complete harmonization of External Trade Statistics with EU standards and practice.



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## ABBREVIATIONS

**EU** – European Union  
**BiH** – Bosnia and Herzegovina  
**EUROSTAT** – Statistical Office of European Communities  
**MS (MEMBER STATES)** – Member States of the European Union  
**BHAS** – Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina  
**FOS** – Federal Office of Statistics  
**RSIS** – Republika Srpska Institute of Statistics  
**ITA** – Indirect Taxation Authority of Bosnia and Herzegovina  
**SAD** – Single Administrative Document  
**INTRASTAT (INTRA-EU TRADE STATISTICS)** – trade between Member States  
**EXTRASTAT (EXTRA-EU TRADE STATISTICS)** – trade between Member States and countries that are not members of the European Union  
**CT of BiH** – Customs Tariff of Bosnia and Herzegovina  
**CN** – Combined Nomenclature  
**BPM** – Balance of Payments  
**ISTAT** – Italian Statistical Institute  
**HS** – Harmonized System  
**SITC** – Standard International Trade Classification  
**BEC** – Broad Economic Categories  
**ISIC** – International Standard Industrial Classification  
**NACE** – Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community  
**CPC** – Central Product Classification  
**CPA** – Classification of Products by Activity in the European Community  
**ISO** – International Organization for Standardization  
**WTO** – World Trade Organization  
**GATT** – General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade  
**FOB** – Free on Board  
**CIF** – Cost, Insurance, Freight  
**IMF** – International Monetary Fund  
**OECD** – Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development  
**UN** – United Nations  
**ASYCUDA** – Automated System for Customs Data  
**EXIM** – application for data processing in BHAS and RSIS  
**VAT** – Value Added Tax (VAT number of the companies/traders = VAT code of the companies/traders)  
**EFTA** – European Free Trade Association  
**OPEC** – Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries  
**NAFTA** – North American Free Trade Agreement  
**EURO ZONE** – Member States who have adopted the euro  
**COMEXT** – Eurostat reference database for external trade  
**TARIC** – Integrated Tariff of the European Communities  
**ETS** – External Trade Statistics (**FTS** – Foreign Trade Statistics)  
**SNA** – System of National Accounts

# PART I - SUMMARY

## 1. CONCEPTS, DEFINITIONS AND CLASSIFICATIONS

### STATISTICAL CONCEPT

The subject of external trade statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) is the movement of goods across frontiers of BiH. Basically all physically incoming and outgoing movable goods, including electricity, are recorded and documented.

There are three statistical institutions in BiH i.e. the Agency for Statistics of BiH (BHAS), Federal Office of Statistics (FOS) and Republika Srpska Institute of Statistics (RSIS). BHAS is a state level institution. FOS and RSIS are entity level institutions. Statistical activities of BHAS, FOS and RSIS are regulated by the following laws: the Law on Statistics of BiH („Official Gazette of BiH“, No 26/04 and 42/04), the Law on Statistics of Federation of BiH („Official Gazette of Federation of BiH“, No 63/03) and the Law on Statistics of Republika Srpska („Official Gazette of Republika Srpska“, No 85/03).

BHAS is authorized and responsible for collection of the data from ITA.

Every month BHAS receives foreign trade data from the Indirect Taxation Authority of BiH (ITA) in an Access database form. At the moment, ITA also splits this database into three parts/databases, for two entities: Federation of BiH and Republika Srpska, as well as for District of Brčko. BHAS forwards the databases to the statistical offices of the entities, but for the statistical office of District of Brčko, BHAS processes the database and sends them a report, since this office is actually a part of BHAS.

*In the future, BHAS should perform validity and credibility checks of all data.*

At this moment, ITA uses value added tax (VAT) code as a key for splitting turnover according to the entities/cantons/municipalities. This approach uses a place of company's registration as an indicator for splitting turnover. BHAS considers this to be a wrong approach, which presents a false picture on imports/exports of entities/cantons/municipalities. For example, a company registered in Federation of BiH can import goods for the territory of Republika Srpska. In the external trade statistics this is considered to be the import of Republika Srpska and not of Federation of BiH. *The only way to solve this issue is to include information on the place/region of final destination/consumption of goods, i.e. production of goods in the Single Administrative Document or to contact companies in order to obtain this information.*

In general, the concepts and definitions applied are in accordance with the international recommendations of the United Nations (UN) – International merchandise trade statistics: concepts and definitions, revision 2.

BHAS transmits the data to Eurostat according to the main concepts and methods defined in the European Community legislation and Doc.Coop\_400.

Statistics on trade record the exports (outward flows from BiH to another country) of goods, and imports (inward flows from another country to BiH) of goods.

Exports include: Goods, which leave the statistical territory of BiH and are: under the customs export procedure (final export, export following inward processing, etc.) or under the customs outward-processing procedure (usually goods destined to be processed or transformed for subsequent re-import).

Imports include: Goods, which enter the statistical territory of BiH from another country and are: (1) placed under the customs procedure for release into free circulation (goods that will be consumed in BiH), either immediately or after a period in a customs warehouse, or (2) placed under the customs procedure for inward processing or processing under customs control (usually goods destined to be processed or transformed for subsequent re-export) either immediately or after a period in a customs warehouse.

### Products

Products covered by external trade statistics are all movable and physical goods, including electricity. In consequence trade in services is exempted.

At present ~10.500 different products are classified for external trade statistics according to the Customs Tariff of BiH 2008 (CT of BiH 2008), which is in line with the Combined Nomenclature 2008 (CN 2008).

External trade statistics present trade flows on each single product, but produce as well aggregated data according to the entire hierarchy of the CT of BiH 2008. Data may be compiled on the chapter level (97 chapters on a two-digit code) up to the ten digit sub-heading level of the CT of BiH 2008. In addition, goods are presented according to the international trade classification of the UN ((Standard International Trade Classification, Revision 3 (SITC, Rev.3)).

### The partner country

External trade statistics report on the trade flow between BiH and a partner country. The definition of the partner country is defined as follows:

- For exports, the trading partner is the country of final destination of the goods as it is known at the time of exports.
- For imports, the trading partner is the country of origin. In general, goods obtained entirely from a given country originate in that country; goods produced in two or more countries are deemed to originate in the country where the last transformation or substantial processing took place. In certain cases (returned goods, works of art), the partner country for imports is the country of consignment, i.e. the country in which the exports formalities were carried out.

External trade statistics compile figures on trade with a given partner country, but as well on trade with economic or geographical zones ((e.g. European Union (EU), North American Free Trade Agreement countries (NAFTA), Organization of the Petroleum Exporting countries (OPEC)).

## **DEFINITION OF INDICATORS**

Detailed statistics on the trading in goods of Bosnia and Herzegovina are collected and disseminated on a monthly basis. The trade value and the quantity are the basic indicators available for all products of the Customs Tariff of Bosnia and Herzegovina 2008.

## **CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM AND CONFORMITY WITH OFFICIAL STANDARDS**

Within external trade statistics standardised classifications are applied to data on commodities and on countries. Regarding the product classification the Customs Tariff of BiH 2008 in line with CN 2008 is applied for the detailed data whereas the Standard International Trade Classification, Revision 3 is used for aggregated data. The Geonomenclature 2007 is classifying the countries for external trade purposes.

### **CT of BiH 2008 – CN 2008 – Harmonised System 2007 (HS 2007)**

For trade purposes goods are classified according to the Customs Tariff of BiH 2008. The CT of BiH 2008 is based on the Combined Nomenclature 2008 and the Harmonised Commodity Description and Coding System 2007. The Combined Nomenclature 2008 is nomenclature used in the EU. It is based on HS 2007 as well. The HS is managed by the World Customs Organisation (WCO). The HS 2007 uses a six digit numerical code for the coding of products and the Combined Nomenclature 2008 is further breaking down the coding into an eighth digit level according to Community needs. Customs Tariff of BiH 2008 uses ten digit codes for national needs. *The CT of BiH is subject to annual revisions to ensure that the CT of BiH is kept up to date in the light of changes in technology or in patterns in international trade.*

### **Standard International Trade Classification, Revision 3**

External trade statistics publish figures according to the international trade classification of the UN (SITC, Rev.3). The SITC, Rev.3 has a five-level hierarchical structure with purely numerical coding. The SITC, Rev.3 enables to make comparisons on a worldwide basis.

### **Geonomenclature 2007**

BiH external trade statistics classify the partner country according to the country nomenclature for external trade statistics - known as the "Geonomenclature 2007". The Geonomenclature is managed by Eurostat. An ISO alpha-2 classification is applied, which means that each country is identified with a two-letter alphabetical code. If necessary, the Geonomenclature is subject to annual revision in order to take into account any geopolitical changes.

## **2. COVERAGE OF THE DATA**

### **GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE**

External trade statistics cover in principal trade flows entering or leaving the statistical territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The statistical territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina corresponds to its customs territory.

### **STATISTICAL UNITS**

Any natural and legal person carrying out a customs declaration in Bosnia and Herzegovina represents a statistical unit on the condition that the customs procedure is of statistical relevance.

### **REFERENCE PERIOD**

The reference period for the information on external trade transaction should be the calendar month of exports respectively that of imports of the good. However, in practice the reference period is the calendar month during which the customs declaration is accepted by the ITA.

### **RECORDING OF TRANSACTIONS**

#### **The statistical value**

External trade statistics apply harmonised principles when compiling the statistical value of trade flows. In general all goods should be valued with the total amount which would be invoiced in case of sale or purchase at the national border of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In practice the statistical value of the goods is based in most of the cases on the value determined for customs purposes.

However, for some trade transactions the amount determined for fiscal or customs purposes is not applicable. This concerns mainly processing transactions, transaction not involving transfer of ownership and return of goods. In these cases the total sale or purchase amount of the good has to be estimated.

The statistical value does not include taxes on export or import, such as customs duties, value added tax, excise duty, levies, export refunds or other taxes with similar effect. It includes only incidental expenses (freight, insurance) incurred, in the case of exports, in the part of the journey located on the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina and, in the case of imports, in the part of the journey located outside the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is said to be a FOB value (free on board), for exports, and a CIF value (cost, insurance, freight) for imports.

The statistical value of the trade flow is transmitted to Eurostat in Euros.

### The quantity measurements

The quantity of a commodity is documented essentially in kilograms. This is the intrinsic weight of the commodity. It is defined as the weight of the commodity without any packing (net mass).

For selected types of commodities the quantity is also recorded and documented in a supplementary unit as this furnishes further useful information (e.g. Carats, Gross Tonnage, Kilowatt Hours, Litre, Square Metre, Cubic Metre, Number of Items, Terajoule). Further information whether a supplementary unit is collected for a given good is available in the Customs Tariff of Bosnia and Herzegovina 2008.

### Inclusions

The following transactions are generally included in external trade statistics: barter trade, goods on consignment, goods on financial lease, goods traded between enterprises under common ownership, goods traded on government account, processing trade.

### Exclusions

The following transactions are excluded in trade statistics for conceptual or methodological reasons:

- Goods in simple transit: The reporting on operations in BiH is excluded when the goods travel directly through BiH or stop for reasons only related to its transport.
- Temporary trade: Goods moving abroad or entering BiH for a well defined duration and without undergoing any change except normal depreciation (e.g. hire, operational leasing). The exemption depends on fiscal and customs obligations.
- Particular trade is not subject of a commercial transaction (e.g. advertisement material, commercial samples).
- Means of payment and monetary gold.

Goods for and after repair should be excluded from external trade statistics, but there are still no adequate procedures of exclusion in BiH external trade statistics. These procedures will be developed as soon as possible. *Statistical institutions intend to exclude transactions which have nature of transaction code 42, 43, 52 or 53 (repairs) and compatible customs procedure code and product code (some products can/cannot be processed/repared). For transactions which do not have compatible nature of transaction code, customs procedure code and product code, ITA/companies will be contacted, if possible. In the case of ITA/companies non response, statistical institutions will give priority to customs procedure code i.e. transactions with customs procedure code that belongs to special trade system will be included in external trade statistics regardless the nature of transaction code. Nature of transaction code will then be transposed to another appropriate code, which should be compatible with the specific traded product.*

### Specific movements of goods

There are some movements of goods of such a nature that their inclusion in external trade statistics merits separate mention. These goods are defined as specific movements, whose features are significant for the interpretation of the information. More specifically, the features may relate to the movement as such, the nature of the goods, the transaction which gives rise to the movement of the goods or the exporter or importer of the goods, in particular industrial plant; vessels and aircraft; sea products; goods delivered to vessels and aircraft; staggered consignments; military goods; goods to or from offshore installations; spacecraft; motor vehicle and aircraft parts; electricity and gas and waste products. These goods need specific provisions regarding the scope of trade or the data sources. For most of these goods harmonised rules are determined by the Commission Regulations (EC) No 1917/2000 (Extrastat).

At this moment, statistical institutions in BiH use only Single Administrative Documents to capture the previous mentioned goods.

### Trade system

BiH external trade statistics apply the special trade system which means that goods from another country which are received into customs warehouses are not recorded in external trade statistics unless they subsequently go into free circulation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (or are placed under the customs procedures for inward processing). Similarly, outgoing goods from customs warehouses are not recorded as exports.

### Transaction threshold

BiH external trade statistics do not apply a transaction threshold system.

## **3. NATURE OF THE BASIC DATA**

### **DATA SOURCES USED**

Bosnia and Herzegovina collects, compiles and transmits the external trade statistics to Eurostat according to the specific BiH regulations and European Council regulations supplemented by various European Commission regulations.

BiH external trade statistics are based on the data from the Single Administrative Documents (SADs) provided by ITA.

### **TECHNIQUES OF DATA COLLECTION**

BiH external trade statistics data are collected by using the data from the customs declaration. Trade operators fulfilling their reporting obligations to ITA are providing at the same occasion the statistical data. The statistical information depends, therefore, very much on ITA practices, definitions and policies and only few dimensions are collected

purely for statistical purpose. The dependence on customs procedures entails to a high quality and nearly total coverage of data on trade.

The electronic data transmission system is implemented in Bosnia and Herzegovina facilitating the communication between ITA and the trade operators. Therefore in BiH the use of traditional paper declaration is declining.

## **4. DATA PROCESSING**

### **INDICES**

Indices can be computed as Fixed Base Indices or as Chained Indices. Chained Indices are considered more suitable for foreign trade for several reasons. Firstly, the index weights used to construct the chain index will be derived from recent values and quantities traded, and will therefore be responsive to the changing patterns of world trade. A second advantage of chain indices is that they are more robust in the face of an abnormal event such as a temporary peak in commodity prices. If this occurs in the base year, it can distort the weighting of a fixed base index until it is re-based. Thirdly, since the Combined Nomenclature changes each year due to the subdivision and regrouping of headings, focusing on year-to-year changes makes better quality comparisons.

*BiH statistical offices did not calculate external trade volume indices in the past. Their intention is to calculate the unit value and volume indices with the help of ISTAT experts. Eurostat, as well as ISTAT experts, recommended calculating the chained indices of Fisher type. That means that the base year should be revised each year (the 2006 indices should have 2005 as base year, the 2007 indices should have 2006 as base year, and so on). The current reference year for unit value and volume indices is 2005 (i.e. 2005 = 100). Therefore each index should be expressed in terms of 2005 by chaining all the links back and up to 2005.*

### **VALIDATION OF STATISTICAL DATA**

The prime responsibility for ensuring the accuracy of the external trade data rests with ITA and statistical institutions. *Statistical institutions in BiH are constantly trying to improve their validity and credibility checks and the data quality.*

Further checks are carried out by Eurostat, essentially to ensure that the transmission of the requested data has been carried out satisfactorily, that datasets are complete, error-free, and there are no extreme values (outliers).

### **REVISION POLICY**

The first version of data sent to the statistical institutions by the ITA is inevitably subject to revision. Every month, ITA submits to the statistical institutions the data for the period from the beginning of the year onward (e.g. in June ITA sends the data for the period January – May. The data for May represent new data. The data for the period January – April represent revised data). When publishing the data or sending the data to Eurostat, revisions are always included. (e.g. in November, BHAS sends the data for the period



January – October. The data for October represent new data. The data for the period January – September represent revised data).

## **5. OTHER ASPECTS**

### **CONFIDENTIAL DATA**

According to the Law on Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina 26/04, Article 26, BHAS has to apply the following rule when disseminating data:

- Data can be disseminated for those products for which at least three units (companies) are represented and each of them weights not more than 85% in value.

So, BHAS should apply the principle of “active confidentiality”.

Two types of data can be made confidential in connection with BiH's trade: the product code and the partner country code. Statistical institutions may decide to make all or part of a product code confidential. If statistical institutions wish to conceal the destination or the source (origin) of a product, the code of the partner country is replaced by a “secret country” code. The application of “trading partner confidentiality” does not preclude product confidentiality.

### **METHODOLOGICAL DIFFERENCES**

The main objective of BiH external trade statistics is to be fully harmonized with Eurostat’s methodology. Generally there should be no differences between the methodology applicable to external trade statistics published by Eurostat (known as EU figures) and those published by Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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## **PART II – USER GUIDE**

### **1. INTRODUCTION**

#### 1.1. Purpose of the User guide

The purpose of this User guide is to assist in the use and analysis of the statistics of trade in goods published by the statistical institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Guide describes the basic methodology used for the compilation of statistics, the role of statistical institutions in the dissemination of them as well as the sources which are available to the users. The Guide also describes the future actions regarding the BiH external trade statistics.

The present guide has been last upgraded on July 2008. If necessary, it will be yearly revised.

#### 1.2. Usefulness of international trade statistics

The need for statistics on trade in goods is self-evident. International trade forms an important part of the world economy and, as such, must be measured reliably and the relevant statistical data should be comparable and widely disseminated.

International trade statistics are an important primary source for most public- and private-sector decision-makers.

### **2. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND LEGAL BACKGROUND**

#### 2.1. Institutional framework

##### 2.1.1. Institutional framework in EU

The compilation of trade figures rests on a series of Council and/or European Parliament and Commission regulations; the final work is a co-operative effort between Eurostat and the appropriate bodies in the Member States which are responsible for collecting and processing the basic information. Eurostat (Statistical Office of European Communities) is the institution responsible for statistics at Community level. It has the responsibility for overseeing and developing work on international trade statistics of goods. The main areas for which Eurostat is responsible are: Methodology, Classification, Dissemination of EU statistics, Analysis, Co-operation and EDICOM program (a set of actions relating to the trans-European network for collection, production and dissemination of statistics on the intra and extra-EU trading of goods)

The competent authorities in Member States are most often the national statistical institutes but also include some national Customs authorities and, for Belgium, even the National Bank. Co-operation between Member States and Eurostat is full and regular. It has been formalized by the creation of working parties and management committees.

### 2.1.2. Institutional framework in BiH

There are three statistical institutions in BiH i.e. the Agency for Statistics of BiH, the Federal Office of Statistics and the Republika Srpska Institute of Statistics. BHAS is a state level institution. FOS and RSIS are entity level institutions.

Indirect Taxation Authority of BiH is the institution responsible for collection and controls of Single Administrative Documents. ITA provides statistical institutions with external trade data i.e. data from SADs. It is a state level institution.

## 2.2. Legal background

### 2.2.1. European regulations and international recommendations

Eurostat is responsible for harmonising Community legislation in the field of statistics on the trading in goods and ensuring that the legislation is applied correctly. Different legislation applies to statistics on trade between Member States (known as „intra-EU trade statistics“ or „Intrastat“) and trade between Member States and countries that are not members of the European Union („extra-EU trade statistics“ or „Extrastat“). A complete pool of texts regarding Community legislation in the field of external trade statistics is published by Eurostat and all legal texts of the community are accessible on Eur-Lex. The position, however, is not static with new legislation regularly being updated to reflect new needs and to further harmonize practices.

*At this moment, for BiH external trade statistics, the most important thing is to follow "Extrastat" regulations.*

Statistics on the European Union's trade with non-member countries are currently based on Council Regulation (EC) No 1172/95 (consolidated version) of 22 May 1995, the implementing Commission Regulation (EC) No 1917/2000 of 07 September 2000 and three amending Commission Regulations ((EC) No 1669/2001 on the threshold, (EC) No 179/2005 on the transmission delay and (EC) No 1949/2005 to exclude repairs).

The following regulations are also important: Council Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87 (consolidated version) of 23 July 1987, on the tariff and statistical nomenclature and on the Common Customs Tariff; Council Regulation (EEC) No 2913/92 of 12 October 1992, establishing the Community Customs Code; Commission Regulation (EC) No 1833/2006 of 13 December 2006, on the nomenclature of countries and territories for the external trade statistics of trade between Member States.

In addition to the EU legal requirements there is a number of international recommendations and conventions relevant to this topic although they do not generally have direct legal force. Among them, many recommendations are contained in the United Nations Statistics Division publications - International Merchandise Trade Statistics: Concepts and Definitions (Series M, No. 52, Rev.2); 1998 and the International Merchandise Trade Statistics: Compiler Manual; 2004 which represent international publications on this subject.

### 2.2.2. National regulations

Statistical activities of BHAS, FOS and RSIS are regulated by the following laws: the Law on Statistics of BiH („Official Gazette of BiH“, No 26/04 and 42/04), the Law on Statistics of Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina („Official Gazette of Federation of BiH“, No 63/03) and the Law on Statistics of Republika Srpska („Official Gazette of Republika Srpska“, No 85/03).

BHAS and ITA signed the Protocol on Cooperation on 28 April 2005.

Statistical monitoring of the foreign trade is designed fully in accordance with the Law on Customs Policy of BiH („Official Gazette of BiH“, No 57/04 and 51/06), the Law on Customs Tariff of BiH („Official Gazette of BiH“, No 1/98, 5/98, 7/98, 31/02, 19/03, 32/04, 48/05 and 76/06) and the Law on Protection of Personal Data („Official Gazette BiH“, No 49/06).

## **3. FOREIGN TRADE STATISTICS METHODOLOGY**

### 3.1. Observation unit

Observation unit of statistical survey on trade in goods with the rest of the world means every exports/imports transportation of goods homogenous in terms of production type, country of origin and/or destination, mode of payment and border-crossing time. *Goods are classified according to Customs Tariff of BiH 2008, which is in line with CN 2008.* For previous years, read page 26.

### 3.2. Trade systems

There are broadly two approaches, closely linked with customs procedures, used for the measurement of international trade in goods. These are the general trade system and the special trade system.

The general trade system is the wider concept and under it the recorded aggregates include all goods entering or leaving the economic territory of a country with the exception of simple trade transit. In particular, all goods which are received into customs warehouses are recorded as imports at that stage whether or not they subsequently go into free circulation in the country of receipt. Similarly, outgoing goods from customs warehouses are included in the general trade aggregates at the time they leave the country.

The special trade system, on the other hand, is a narrower concept. Goods from a foreign country which are received into customs warehouses are not recorded in the special trade aggregates unless they subsequently go into free circulation in the country of receipt (or are placed under the customs procedures for inward processing or processing under customs control). Similarly, outgoing goods from customs warehouses are not recorded as exports.

The differences between the two systems cause in particular a time lag when the movements are recorded, but it is more than that. For example, goods from country A, placed in a customs warehouse of country B and re-exported from there to country C will appear in general trade statistics for country B (if such a system is applied) but never in special trade statistics for that country.

Statistics on extra-EU trade are compiled on a special trade basis.

In the special trade system, the imports flows come from:

- The rest of the world or from customs transit;
- Premises for customs warehousing or commercial free zones.

There are three types of imports:

- Foreign goods (other than compensating products after outward processing);
- Foreign goods comprising compensating products after outward processing;
- Domestic goods in the same state as previously exported.

There is just one destination for imports, namely, the free circulation area, premises for inward processing or industrial free zones.

In the special trade system, the exports flows come only from the free circulation area, premises for inward processing or industrial free zones.

There are three types of exports:

- Domestic goods originating in the free circulation area or industrial free zones;
- Domestic goods comprising compensating products after inward processing;
- Foreign goods in the same state as previously imported.

There are two possible destinations for exports:

- The rest of the world;
- Premises for customs warehousing or commercial free zones.

*Statistical institutions in BiH use special trade system when compiling statistics of trade in goods.*

### 3.3. Coverage of transactions and specific movements of goods

#### 3.3.1. Coverage of transactions

As a general guideline, United Nations Statistics Division recommends that international trade statistics record all goods, which add to or subtract from the stock of material resources of a country by entering (imports) or leaving (exports) its economic territory. Goods simply being transported through a country (goods in transit) or temporarily

admitted or withdrawn (except for goods for inward or outward processing) do not add to or subtract from the stock of material resources of a country and are not included in the international merchandise trade statistics. In many countries, a country's economic territory largely coincides with its customs territory, which is the territory in which the customs law of a country applies in full.

The above general guidelines serve as a basis for formulating a set of specific recommendations on the inclusion or exclusion of certain categories of goods, which are listed below.

#### 1. Goods to be included in the detailed international trade statistics

- **Non-monetary gold:** Non-monetary gold includes, for example, gold powder and gold in other unwrought or semi-manufactured forms, gold coins and bars. It includes all gold which is not defined as monetary.
- **Unissued banknotes and securities, and coins not in circulation:** These items are regarded as commodities rather than as financial items, and should be included in imports and exports of products of the printing industry and coins.
- **Goods traded in accordance with barter agreements:** Goods traded in accordance with barter agreements are included in the foreign trade statistics as they add to or subtract from the stock of material resources of a country (the appropriate valuation of such goods represents a problem).
- **Goods traded on government account:** This category includes goods for both civilian and military use which cross borders as a result of, for instance, regular commercial transactions of Governments, goods under government foreign aid programs, (whether or not the goods constitute a grant, a loan, a barter or a transfer to an international organization) and war reparations and restitutions.
- **Goods for military use:** All goods imported for military or police use are included in the foreign trade statistics.
- **Food and other humanitarian aid:** Articles of food, clothing, medicaments and other goods entering or leaving a country under aid programs or as emergency assistance, whether provided by Governments, international organizations or non-governmental organizations, should be recorded as imports (exports) of the countries involved.
- **Goods acquired by all categories of travellers, including non-resident workers,** to a significant scale as defined by national law are to be included in foreign trade statistics.
- **Goods on consignment** are to be included in international trade statistics.
- **Goods used as carriers of information and software:** This category includes, for example, packaged sets containing diskettes or CD-ROMs with stored computer software and/or data developed for general or commercial use (not to order), with or without a users' manual, and audio- and videotapes recorded for general or commercial purposes.
- **Goods for processing:** These are goods sent abroad or brought into a country for processing, including processing under contract. Examples are oil refining, metal processing, vehicle assembly and clothing manufacture.

- **Goods which cross borders as a result of transactions between parent corporations and their affiliates/branches** are to be included in foreign trade statistics.
- **Returned goods:** If an exported good is subsequently returned, it should be included as an import at the time when it is returned. Similarly, goods imported and subsequently returned should be included as exports, also at the time they are returned. Returned exports and imports should also be recorded separately.
- **Electricity, gas and water:** International sales and purchases of electricity, gas and water, although not always recorded by the customs authorities of some countries, constitute international transactions in goods and should be included in the foreign trade statistics.
- **Goods dispatched through postal or courier services:** Goods are to be recorded if in excess of any minimum value established by national law.
- **Migrants' effects:** The recording and inclusion of the physical movements of migrants' effects is important for countries where migration is taking place on a significant scale and migrants take their personal property with them. Where migrants' effect is economically important, all goods in this category should be included.
- **Goods transferred from or to a buffer stock organization:** A buffer stock organization is one that maintains a stock of certain commodities and sells or buys them in order to influence supply and demand on the world market.
- **Goods under financial lease:** There are two kinds of leases in common usage: financial and operational. Goods are considered to be under financial lease if the lessee assumes the rights, risks, rewards and responsibilities in relation to the goods, and from an economic point of view can be considered as the de facto owner. Goods under financial lease should be included in international trade statistics. In some cases, the duration of the lease can be used as an indication of whether the lease is financial (one year or more) or operational (less than one year).
- **Ships, aircraft and other mobile equipment:** International transactions in these goods are to be included in foreign trade statistics. Frequently, such transactions are not the subject of customs documents. In the absence of customs documents, they should be recorded using non-customs data sources, such as registry additions and deletions or enterprise surveys.
- **Goods delivered to or dispatched from offshore installations located in the economic territory of a compiling country (from or to the economic territory of another country)** are to be included in international trade statistics.
- **Fish catch, minerals from the seabed and salvage landed from foreign vessels in national ports or acquired by national vessels on the high seas from foreign vessels** are to be included in imports statistics.
- **Bunkers, stores, ballast and dunnage that are:**
  - **acquired by national vessels or aircraft from foreign vessels or aircraft in the economic territory of a country, or are landed in national ports from foreign vessels or aircraft,** are to be included in imports;
  - **supplied to foreign vessels or aircraft in the economic territory of a country** are to be included in exports.

- **Empty bottles:** Empty bottles which represent a traded commodity, such as empty bottles under commercial recycling arrangements are to be included in international trade statistics.
- **Waste and scrap:** Waste and scrap, including products which are dangerous to the environment, should be recorded and classified under the appropriate commodity heading if their value is positive.

## 2. Goods to be excluded from the detailed international trade statistics

- **Monetary gold:** Monetary gold is gold that is exchanged between national or international monetary authorities or authorized banks. Since monetary gold is treated as a financial asset rather than a good, transactions pertaining to it should be excluded from the foreign trade statistics.
- **Issued banknotes and securities and coins in circulation:** These items represent evidence of financial claims, and are excluded from foreign trade statistics.
- **Goods temporarily admitted or dispatched:** Certain goods are sometimes brought into a country or dispatched from it with a reasonable expectation of subsequent withdrawal or return within a limited time without any change (except normal depreciation due to the use made of the goods). These are to be excluded from international trade statistics. Some examples are: display equipment for trade fairs and exhibitions; art exhibits; commercial samples and pedagogic material; animals for breeding, show or racing; packaging, means of transport, containers and equipment connected with transport; and equipment for the working of lands adjacent to the border by persons resident abroad. In cases where movements of goods are not covered by a specific customs procedure, the statistical authorities should establish criteria for determining whether the goods movement should be considered temporary (such as temporary storage, which may include minor processing that does not change the nature of the goods).
- **Goods in transit:** Goods entering and leaving a country with the exclusive purpose of reaching a third country are excluded, since they do not add to or subtract from the stock of material resources of the country through which they pass.
- **Goods consigned to and from territorial enclaves:** The economic territory of a country includes any territorial enclaves (embassies, foreign military and other installations) that are physically located within the geographic boundaries of another country, and excludes the enclaves of other countries and international organizations located within its own geographic boundaries. Therefore, the movement of merchandise between a country and its enclaves abroad is considered as an internal flow, and should be excluded from the imports and exports of the country. Such flows are also excluded from the merchandise trade statistics of the host countries, since these enclaves are not part of the host countries' economic territory. Similarly, goods received or sent abroad by international organizations are excluded from the foreign trade statistics of the host countries. Subsequent transfers of goods from enclaves to the host country should be recorded, at the time of the transfer, as imports of the host country and



as exports of the country to which these enclaves belong. In the case of international organizations, goods exported to the international organizations by the host country should be recorded as exports of the host country, and goods entering the country from the international organizations should be recorded as imports from the country which previously exported such goods to the international organizations (because the international organization does not have its own economy).

- **Non-financial assets, ownership of which has been transferred from residents to non-residents, without crossing borders:** These assets include land, structures, equipment and inventories. Such a transfer of ownership of non-financial assets is considered to be a financial operation, and is therefore excluded from international trade statistics.
- **Goods treated as part of trade in services:** This category comprises:
  - a) Goods acquired by all categories of travellers, including non-resident workers, for their own use and carried across the border in amounts or values not exceeding those established by national law (although if amounts or values of such goods exceed these legal requirements, they should be included in international trade statistics);
  - b) Newspapers and periodicals sent under direct subscription;
  - c) Goods purchased by foreign Governments through their embassies or their foreign military or other installations located in the economic territory of a host country, from the host country, for their own use;

In addition, this category includes: (i) diskettes or CD-ROMs with stored computer software and/or data, developed to order, (ii) audio- and videotapes containing original recordings, and (iii) customized blueprints etc.

- **Fish caught on the high seas by national vessels of a country and landed in its economic territory.**
- **Goods which are acquired and relinquished within the compiling country, by non-residents, within the same recording period, and which do not cross the frontiers of this country.**
- **Goods under operational lease:** This category comprises goods shipped under operational - that is, non-financial - leasing arrangements. In some cases, the duration of the lease can be used as an indication of whether the lease is financial (one year or more) or operational (less than one year).
- **Goods lost or destroyed after leaving the economic territory of the exporting country but before entering the economic territory of the intended importing country:** These goods are to be excluded from imports of the intended importing country (although they are included as exports of the exporting country). If, however, the ownership of such goods has already been acquired by the importer, their value should be separately recorded by the intended importing country so that detailed data may be adjusted to derive the totals of merchandise imports for national accounts and balance of payments purposes.
- **Empty bottles:** Empty bottles which are returned to be refilled are considered as „means of transport“, and are accordingly excluded.
- **Waste and scrap:** Waste and scrap having no positive market value are to be excluded, but should be separately recorded using appropriate quantity units.

3. Goods recommended to be excluded from the detailed international trade statistics but recorded separately so that the detailed data may be adjusted to derive total of international trade for national accounts and balance of payment purposes

- **Mobile equipment that changes ownership while outside the country of residence of its original owner:** This refers to equipment which is initially sent for temporary use and for a specific purpose - such as for construction work, fire-fighting, offshore drilling or disaster relief - from one country to another, but which changes ownership as a result of, for example, the subsequent gift or sale to a resident of that country.
- **Fish catch, minerals from the seabed and salvage sold from national vessels in foreign ports or from national vessels on the high seas to foreign vessels.**
- **Bunkers, stores, ballast and dunnage that are:**
  - **acquired by national vessels or aircraft outside the economic territory of a country;**
  - **supplied by national vessels or aircraft to foreign vessels or aircraft outside the economic territory of a country or landed in foreign ports from national vessels or aircraft.**
- **Goods purchased by international organizations located in the economic territory of a host country, from the host country, for their own use.**
- **Goods for repair:** This category comprises goods temporarily crossing borders for repair abroad, i.e., activity that reinstates the impaired quality of the existing goods and does not result in the creation of a new product. This category excludes construction repairs, computer repairs and maintenance performed in ports and airports on transportation equipment. These three activities are recorded in BPM5 as services.
- **Goods entering or leaving the economic territory of a country illegally:** This includes, for example, smuggling, trade in stolen vehicles and shipments of narcotic substances, the use or possession of which is illegal in one or both of the compiling countries.
- **Goods lost or destroyed after ownership has been acquired by the importer:** These are excluded from the detailed import statistics of the intended importing country but recorded for adjustment purposes. They are included in the detailed export statistics of the exporting country.

According to the Council Regulation (EC) No 1172/95 (consolidated version) of 22 May 1995, Article 6, Paragraph 1, (Among the goods referred to in Article 4), external trade statistics shall be compiled on:

- a) those goods which, having entered the statistical territory of the Community:
  - are placed there under the customs procedure of release for free circulation, inward processing or processing under customs control,
- b) those goods which, being due to leave the statistical territory of the Community:

- are placed there under customs export or outward processing arrangements,
- have as their customs destination re-exportation following inward processing or, where appropriate, processing under customs control,

c) the goods referred to in Article 4(1), second subparagraph.

According to the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1917/2000 (consolidated version) of 07 September 2000, Article 2, ((Pursuant to Article 6(2) of the Council Regulation (EC) No 1172/95 (consolidated version) of 22 May 1995)), external trade statistics transmitted to the Commission shall not cover goods:

- released for free circulation after being subject to inward processing or processing under customs control,
- contained in the list of exemptions set out in Annex I.

According to Annex I of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1917/2000 (consolidated version) of 07 September 2000, data shall not be compiled for the following goods:

- a) means of payment which are legal tender, and securities;
- b) monetary gold;
- c) emergency aid for disaster areas;
- d) because of the diplomatic or similar nature of their intended use:
  1. goods benefiting from diplomatic and consular or similar immunity;
  2. gifts to Head of State or to members of a government or parliament;
  3. items being circulated within the framework of administrative mutual aid;
- e) provided that they are not the subject of a commercial transaction:
  1. decorations, honorary distinctions and prizes, commemorative badges and medals;
  2. travel equipment, provisions and other items, including sports equipment, intended for personal use or consumption which accompany, precede or follow the traveller;
  3. bridal outfits, items involved in moving house, or heirlooms;
  4. coffins, funerary urns, ornamental funerary articles and items for the upkeep of graves and funeral monuments;
  5. printed advertising material, instructions for use, price lists and other advertising items;
  6. goods which have become unusable, or which cannot be used for industrial purposes;
  7. ballast;
  8. postage stamps;
  9. pharmaceutical products used at international sporting events;
- f) products used as part of exceptional common measures for the protection of persons or of the environment;
- g) goods which are the subject of non-commercial traffic between persons resident in the frontier zones defined by the Member States (frontier traffic); products

- obtained by agricultural producers on properties located outside, but adjacent to, the statistical territory within which they have their principal undertaking;
- h) provided that the trade is temporary, goods imported and exported for the repair of means of transport, containers and related transport equipment, but which are not placed under processing arrangements, and parts replaced during the repairs;
  - i) goods exported to national armed forces stationed outside the statistical territory as well as imported goods which had been conveyed outside the statistical territory by the national armed forces, as well as goods acquired or disposed of on the statistical territory of a Member State by the foreign armed forces which are stationed there;
  - j) goods used as carriers of information such as floppy disks, computer tapes, films, plans, audio- and videotapes, CD-ROMs which are traded in order to provide information, where developed to order for a particular client or where they are not the subject of a commercial transaction, as well as goods which complement a previous delivery e.g. an update, and for which the consignee is not invoiced;
  - k) satellite launchers:
    - on export and import pending their launching into space,
    - at the time of launching into space.
  - l) goods for and after repair and the incorporated replacement parts. A repair entails the restoration of goods to their original function or condition. The objective of the operation is simply to maintain the good in working order; this may involve some rebuilding or enhancements but does not change the nature of the good in any way;
  - m) goods for and following temporary use, provided all the following conditions are met:
    1. no processing is planned or made;
    2. the expected duration of the temporary use is not longer than 24 months.

*At this moment, statistical institutions in BiH use only Single Administrative Documents for compilation of international trade statistics.* BHAS, FOS and RSIS use only customs procedure codes/statistical procedure codes to apply special trade system i.e. to clarify which goods/transactions are included/excluded in/from international trade statistics. The problem is how to capture some of the previously mentioned goods/transactions. Currently these goods/transactions are captured, if possible, with Single Administrative Documents only and that is not enough. These problems should be discussed with the ITA and appropriate companies in order to improve the coverage (inclusion/exclusion) of the previously mentioned goods/transactions.

The exclusion of repairs represents a specific problem. From 2006 ((EC) No 1949/2005) onward repairs have had to be excluded from international trade statistics. In BiH, ITA sends a lot of transactions with incompatible customs procedure codes and nature of transaction codes (e.g. customs procedure code 2100 and nature of transaction code 11, 12 etc.). This is the main reasons why statistical institutions have not excluded repairs from foreign trade statistics yet. ISTAT experts helped statistical institutions with this issue but it is still difficult for statistical institutions to exclude repairs due to impossibility of further data checking. Statistical institutions cannot contact the

companies directly since ITA does not send them the VAT number of companies. *Nonetheless, statistical institutions intend to exclude transactions which have nature of transaction code 42, 43, 52 or 53 (repairs) and compatible customs procedure code and product code (some products can/cannot be processed). For transactions which do not have compatible nature of transaction code, customs procedure code and product code, ITA/companies will be contacted, if possible. In the case of ITA/companies non response, statistical institutions will give priority to customs procedure code i.e. transactions with customs procedure code that belongs to special trade system will be included in external trade statistics regardless the nature of transaction code. Nature of transaction code will then be transposed to another appropriate code, which should be compatible with the specific traded product.*

### 3.3.2. Coverage of specific movements of goods

Specific movements of goods mean movements of goods having specific features which have some significance for the interpretation of the information and stem, as the case may be, from the movement as such, from the nature of the goods, from the transaction which results in the movement of the goods or from the exporter or importer of the goods.

Specific movements of goods are as follows:

- industrial plants;
- vessels and aircraft;
- sea products;
- ships' and aircraft's stores and supplies;
- staggered consignments;
- military goods;
- offshore installations;
- spacecraft and spacecraft launchers;
- motor vehicle and aircraft parts;
- postal consignments;
- petroleum products;
- waste products

At this moment, statistical institutions in BiH use only Single Administrative Documents for compilation of international trade statistics. BHAS, FOS and RSIS use only customs procedure codes/statistical procedure codes to apply special trade system i.e. to clarify which transactions are included/excluded in/from international trade statistics. The problem is how to capture specific movements of goods. Currently these movements are captured, if possible, with Single Administrative Documents only and that is not enough. These problems should be discussed with ITA and appropriate companies in order to improve the coverage of specific movements of goods.

### 3.4. Statistical territory

For the BiH foreign trade statistics, the territory of observation is represented by the BiH customs territory. Pursuant to the Law on Customs Policy of BiH ("Official Gazette of

BiH”, 57/04 and 51/06), the customs territory covers the BiH territory, including the territorial waters, inland water flows and BiH airspace. The BiH customs territory coincides with the BiH state borders. The BiH customs territory is a uniform territory.

### 3.5. Nomenclatures and classifications

The complex nature of the basic customs and statistical needs makes it necessary to have a rather detailed commodity classification. The Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System 2007 (HS 2007) or extended versions based on Harmonized System 2007, such as the Combined Nomenclature 2008 (CN 2008) used by the countries that are members of European Union, provide such details. Classification using these nomenclatures is based on the nature of commodity. However, for analytical purposes, such a division of products may not be the most appropriate. Commodity categories more suitable for economic analysis are provided by the Standard International Trade Classification, Revision 4 (SITC, Rev.4), which classifies commodities according to their stage of production. The Classification by Broad Economic Categories Defined in Terms of SITC, Revision 3 (BEC, Rev.3), groups large economic classes of goods with reference to their end use. Nomenclatures have also been elaborated with the primary aim of classifying productive economic activities. The International Standard Industrial Classification, Revision 4 (ISIC, Rev.4) is an example of such a nomenclature: it classifies according to the principal industry of origin of product. The Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community, Revision 2 (NACE, Rev.2) is based on ISIC, Rev.4. The Central Product Classification, Revision 2 (CPC, Rev.2) combines the main classification principle of ISIC, Rev.4 with criteria applied in HS 2007. The Classification of Products by Activity in the European Community (CPA 2008) is a European version of United Nations’ Central Product Classification Revision 2.

#### Harmonized System 2007

The UN Statistical Commission, at its twenty-seventh session (22 February to 3 March 1993), recommended that countries adopt HS for the compilation and dissemination of their international trade statistics. HS is regularly reviewed and revised. The latest version is HS 2007. HS 2007 comprises 21 sections, 97 chapters, 1221 headings and 5052 subheadings. Sections are coded by Roman numerals, chapters are coded by two digit numerical codes, headings are coded with four digit numerical codes and subheadings are coded with six digit numerical codes.

The general structure of HS is as follows:

Sections I to IV: Agricultural products

Sections V to VII: Minerals, chemical and related products, plastics, rubber and articles thereof

Sections VIII to X: Animal products, such as hides, skins and furskins, as well as wood, cork, pulp, paper and articles thereof

Sections XI and XII: Textiles, footwear and headgear

Sections XIII and XIV: Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica and the like, ceramic products, glass, pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, jewellery, base metals and articles thereof

Section XVI: Machinery, mechanical appliances and electrical equipment  
Section XVII: Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated transport equipment  
Section XVIII: Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus, clocks and watches, musical instruments.  
Section XIX: Arms and ammunition  
Section XX and XXI: Miscellaneous manufactured articles, such as furniture, lighting fittings, prefabricated buildings, sports requisites, works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques

#### Combined Nomenclature 2008

This tariff and statistical classification is used by countries that are members of European Union. It is based on the Harmonized System. It incorporates the structure of HS but introduces CN subheadings (eight digit numerical codes). Some changes are made to CN once a year to ensure that it is kept up to date to reflect developing technology and trade exchanges. The latest version is CN 2008. It comprises ~9720 CN subheadings (eight digit numerical codes).

*Statistical institutions in BiH use Customs Tariff of BiH which, since 2008 is in line with corresponding CN.*

#### Standard International Trade Classification, Revision 4

The United Nations Statistical Commission accepted SITC, Rev.4 at its thirty-seventh session (March 2006). The Interagency Task Force on International Merchandise Trade Statistics recommends SITC, Rev.4 for use in the analysis of international merchandise trade by interested countries and international organizations. The United Nations Statistics Division produced SITC, Rev.4, taking account of the need for continuity with the previous versions of SITC, as well as the following consideration:

- The nature of the merchandise and the materials used in its production;
- The processing stage;
- Market practices and the uses of the product;
- The importance of the commodity in terms of world trade;
- Technological changes.

SITC, Rev.4, contains 2970 basic headings and subheadings, which are assembled in 262 groups, 67 divisions and 10 sections. The sections are:

- 0 Food and live animals
- 1 Beverages and tobacco
- 2 Crude material, inedible, except fuels
- 3 Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials
- 4 Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes
- 5 Chemicals and related products, not elsewhere specified
- 6 Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material
- 7 Machinery and transport equipment

- 8 Miscellaneous manufactured article
- 9 Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in SITC

The coverage of the sections in all revisions of SITC is very close, so that historical series of data are largely comparable at this level of aggregation.

*At this moment, statistical institutions in BiH use SITC, Rev. 3.*

### Classification by Broad Economic Categories, Revision 3

The original version of the Classification by Broad Economic Categories was devised mainly for use by the United Nations Statistics Division for the summarization of data on international trade by large economic classes of commodities. It was designed to serve as a means for converting trade data compiled in terms of SITC into end-use categories that were meaningful within the framework of SNA, namely, categories approximating the three basic classes of goods in SNA: capital goods, intermediate goods and consumption goods. BEC has 19 basic categories that can be aggregated to approximate the three basic classes of goods, thus permitting trade statistics to be considered jointly with other sets of general economic statistics – such as national accounts and industrial statistics – for national, regional or global economic analysis. In 1988, BEC was reissued (BEC, Rev.3), defined in terms of SITC, Rev.3.

United Nations Statistics Division has created correspondence tables between BEC and each new revision of SITC and the Harmonized System. However, over the years the BEC structure remained unchanged and the rules for assigning particular SITC or HS headings to BEC clearly need revisiting if BEC is to continue as a useful tool. The issue is quite urgent as HS 2007 and SITC, Rev.4 are already in force.

### International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Revision 3.1

ISIC, Rev.3.1 (2002) provides a standard classification of productive economic activities. It has 17 sections, 62 divisions, 161 groups and 298 classes.

The production of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Revision 4 (ISIC, Rev.4) is in the final stage. ISIC, Rev.4 draft comprises 21 sections, 88 divisions, 238 groups and 420 classes.

### The Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community, Revision 2

NACE Rev.2 is the classification of economic activities corresponding to ISIC Rev.4 at European level. Though more disaggregated than ISIC Rev.4, NACE Rev.2 is completely in line with it and can thus be regarded as its European version. It is not a classification of products but of economic activities that create products or services. However, it is possible to associate the subheadings of the CN with the activities or industries indicated in NACE, Rev.2 and so create an analysis of foreign trade in terms of headings of NACE, Rev.2 that are familiar to many users of industrial statistics.

NACE, Rev.2 has 21 sections, 88 divisions, 272 groups and 615 classes.



The previous version is NACE, Rev.1.1 (2002). It comprises 17 sections, 62 divisions, 224 groups and 514 classes.

*At this moment, statistical institutions in BiH use BiH Classification of Activities which is in line with NACE, Rev.1.1.*

### Central Product Classification, Revision 1.1

CPC, Rev.1.1 (2002) constitutes a comprehensive classification of all goods and services. It provides a basis for recompiling basic statistics from their original classifications into a standard classification for analytical use. It has 10 sections, 70 divisions, 305 groups, 1167 classes and 2096 subclasses. Sections 0 to 4 are based on HS 2002, and aggregate the HS codes into product categories suitable for various types of economic analysis within the national accounts framework. Sections 5 to 9 of CPC, Rev.1.1 go beyond HS categories to provide a classification of service products.

The production of the Central Product Classification, Version 2 (CPC, Rev.2) is in the final stage.

### The Classification of Products by Activity in the European Community, 2008 version

The CPA is the European version of the CPC, and the purposes it serves are in line with those of the CPC. Whilst the CPC is merely a recommended classification, however, the CPA is legally binding in the European Community. In addition, the specific survey classifications were and are linked to the CPA unless the CPA is itself used as a survey classification.

Although the CPA is the European counterpart of the CPC, it differs from the latter not only in that it is more detailed but also as regards its structuring. The view at European level was that a central product classification should be structured according to the criterion of economic origin, with the framework (and thus the definition of the economic activities) being based, naturally enough, on NACE Rev. 2. This recourse to NACE Rev. 2 with respect to the definitions of economic activity means that the CPA's structure corresponds at all levels to that of NACE Rev. 2 (4-digit level). Nevertheless CPA finest level is based on 6-digit level codes, each of which with a correspondence with HS.

CPA 2008 comprises 21 sections, 88 divisions, 261 groups, 575 classes, 1342 categories and 3142 sub-categories.

The previous version is CPA 2002. It has 17 sections, 31 subsections, 62 divisions, 223 groups, 502 classes, 1146 categories and 2608 subcategories.

*At this moment, statistical institutions in BiH use the BiH Classification of Products by Activity, which is in line with CPA 2002.*

A further product classification related to the CPA, which is used for studying industrial production, is the PRODCOM list. The relationship between the classifications PRODCOM and the CN mean that it is possible to compare external trade and domestic industrial production of individual goods at a fine level of detail (8 digit).

## Nomenclature of countries and territories used in European Union

The nomenclature of countries and territories for the external trade statistics of the Community and statistics of trade between Member States (Geonomenclature) is an essential element in compiling these statistics. In particular, it makes it possible to identify those involved in trade i.e. the reporting country and the partner country. If necessary, the Geonomenclature is subject to annual revision in order to incorporate the adjustment needed for statistical purposes and to take into account any geopolitical changes. The latest version is Geonomenclature 2007 (Commission Regulation (EC) No 1833/2006 of 13 December 2006 on the nomenclature of countries and territories for the external trade statistics of the Community and statistics of trade between Member States). Geonomenclature is based on ISO alpha-2 standard.

The institution in charge of revisions of Customs Tariff of BiH is Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of BiH. ITA is the institution which implements Customs Tariff of BiH. *Customs Tariff of BiH 2008 follows the structure of HS 2007 and CN 2008, but additionally uses ten digit numerical codes to satisfy the specific needs of BiH foreign trade.*

During the period 2003-2004 Customs of Federation of BiH and Customs of Republic of Srpska used Customs Tariff which is not in line with CN 2003/CN 2004.

In 2005, ITA (two Customs merged and started functioning as one institution - Indirect Taxation Authority of BiH) used Customs Tariff which is not in line with CN 2005.

In the period January 2006-October 2007, ITA used Customs Tariff of BiH 2006 which is in line with CN 2005.

In November 2007, ITA started using Customs Tariff of BiH 2007 which is in line with CN 2007.

In February 2008, ITA started using Customs Tariff of BiH 2008 which is in line with CN 2008.

Statistical institutions have used correlation tables between CN codes and NACE/CPA/SITC two digit codes.

*BHAS has been using Geonomenclature 2007 since June 2008.*

*In the future, statistical institutions intend to convert incompatible CN codes that have appeared in 2008 to CN 2008 and to use correlation tables between CN codes and NACE, rev.2 (4 digit) codes, CPA 2008 (6 digit) code), SITC, rev.4 (4/5 digit) codes and BEC, rev.3 (3 digit) codes. When converting the incompatible CN codes to CN 2008, statistical institutions will use the transposition tables CN 2003 to CN 2004, CN 2004 to CN 2005, CN 2005 to CN 2006, CN 2006 to CN 2007 and CN 2007 to CN 2008. The most difficult problem will represent the incompatible CN codes that were divided into two, three or four codes in CN 2008. A way to convert these codes can be using the ratios/percentages i.e. to split the value of the incompatible CN codes using ratios/percentages and to assign the acquired values to corresponding codes in CN 2008. (For example: CN code 29091900 exists in CN 2007. In CN 2008, this code does not exist but nonetheless it has appeared in 2008 and has value of 1 million Euros. In CN 2008,*

*this code was transposed to the two new codes, namely 29091910 and 29091990. Using ratios/percentages, the value of CN code 29091900 can be divided into two equal parts, which can be assigned to CN codes 29091910 and 29091990. In this way, 50 % of value of CN code 29091900 or 500 000 Euros is assigned to CN code 29091910 and 50 % of value of CN code 29091900 or 500 000 Euros is assigned to CN code 29091990). In addition, using ratios/percentages is one way to get data time series. This way of obtaining data time series is not perfect, but certainly represents a step forward towards having a data time series of good quality.*

### 3.6. Reference period

Extra-EU trade statistics are compiled monthly. The reference period in theory is the calendar month in which the goods are imported or exported. In practice, information is generally assigned to the month in which the customs authority accepts the declaration. In Eurostat publications, quarterly and yearly data are formed from the aggregation of the relevant months. National practices in the treatment of revisions and corrections, however, may mean that the position is more complex and figures for a quarter or a year may be published which are not exactly the aggregates of published monthly figures.

*Foreign trade statistics of BiH are compiled monthly. The reference period is the calendar month in which ITA accepts the declaration (assessment date). The ITA submits to BHAS data for the previous month by the 7<sup>th</sup> of the following month. In fact, every month, ITA submits to BHAS, in one Access database/table, the data for the period from the beginning of the year onward. For example:*

- In June ITA sends the data for the period January – May. The data for May represent new data. The data for the period January – April represent revised data. Revised data mean all data i.e. SADs that have appeared during the period in question, regardless whether some of them have actually been revised or not.
- In July ITA sends the data for the period January – June. The data for June represent new data. The data for the period January – May represent revised data. Revised data mean all data i.e. SADs that have appeared during the period in question, regardless whether some of them have actually been revised or not.

*When sending the data to Eurostat revisions are always included (e.g. in November, BHAS sends the data for the period January – October. The data for October represent new data. The data for the period January – September represent revised data).*

### 3.7. Statistical thresholds

In order to limit the burden on businesses of providing information on trade, while at the same time maintaining an acceptable quality of data, a system of thresholds is operated both for intra-EU trade and extra-EU trade below which no information, or reduced information, is collected.

Extra-EU trade statistics do not cover imports and exports whose value and net mass are lower than statistical threshold fixed by Member States within the limits permitted by

Community legislation. The limits in the legislation are fixed so that exports or imports with net mass lower than one ton or value lower than 1000 euros does not have to be recorded. Since 2002, legislation, however, requires Member States to adjust their statistical data to incorporate trade below the threshold in their total results (estimations). The amount of trade below threshold adopted by the Member States is generally below 1% for both imports and exports. The amount may be higher for some particular products.

*At this moment, in BiH, every Single Administrative Document is taken under consideration when compiling foreign trade statistics. There are no statistical thresholds.* Goods acquired by all categories of travellers, including non-resident workers, for their own use and carried across the border in values not exceeding 200 KM (~100 Euros) are not captured by SADs. These goods are treated as part of trade in services and are excluded from foreign trade statistics.

### 3.8. Available statistical data

Eurostat publishes, for Extra-EU trade, the following data:

- The declaring Member State
- The reference period
- The flow
- The product, as defined in the Common Nomenclature
- The trading partner
- The statistical value
- The net mass (in tons)
- The quantity in any supplementary units (litres, number of parts, etc.)
- The mode of transport
- The statistical procedure
- The nationality of the means of transport at the frontier
- Whether or not the goods are transported in a container

At this moment, statistical institutions in BiH publish very aggregated data (HS sections, NACE two digit codes, SITC two digit codes, countries, statistical procedures). For detailed data users have to send a request. In this way we can provide them with the following detailed data:

- Flow
- Year
- Month
- Partner country
- Product code
- Value
- Quantity in kilos
- Quantity in supplementary units

- Statistical procedure
- Mode of transport at the frontier
- Nationality of the means of transport at the frontier
- Container

### 3.9. Statistical procedures

Within extra-EU trade, goods may be transferred from a Member State to a third country, or the other way round, under Customs control, and then return to the country of departure. Community legislation requires that these transfers are classified in various categories. These categories are known as statistical procedures, following from customs procedures. It should be noted that the application of a procedure is independent of the nature of the transaction concerned (purchase/sale, processing under contract, etc.). The procedures are:

#### Normal imports and exports

Normal imports and exports are mainly goods exported definitively, or released into free circulation, either directly or via a customs warehouse.

#### Inward processing trade

The inward processing procedure makes it possible to import goods temporarily so that they can be processed (assembled or transformed) and then to export the resulting compensating products, while benefiting from an exemption from duties, levies or checks which would be carried out under the trade policy normally applicable to imported goods. The „suspension system“ covers non-Community goods, generally destined for re-export outside the Community's customs territory as compensating products, without the goods being subject to import duties or trade policy measures.

The „drawback system“ covers goods in free circulation, with a reimbursement of, or rebate on, import duties relating to these goods if they are exported outside the EU customs territory as compensating products.

Data are available on:

- Imports for inward processing (suspension system)
- Imports for inward processing (drawback system)
- Exports after inward processing (suspension system)
- Exports after inward processing (drawback system)

#### Outward processing trade

Outward processing makes it possible to export goods temporarily for processing and to import the compensating products with a full or partial exemption from duties and levies. The „textiles“ variant, introduced in 1995, concerns only certain textile products or clothing, whereas the „tariff“ variant is applicable to all other products.

Data are available separately on:

- Imports after outward processing
- Imports after outward processing for textiles
- Exports for outward processing
- Exports for outward processing for textiles

According to Commission Regulation 1917/2000, Article 6, paragraph 4, statistical procedures shall be coded as follows:

- a) imports:
- 1 – normal
  - 3 – after outward processing
  - 5 – for inward processing, suspension system
  - 6 – for inward processing, drawback system
  - 7 – after economic outward processing for textiles;
- b) exports:
- 1 – normal
  - 3 – for outward processing
  - 5 – after inward processing, suspension system
  - 6 – after inward processing, drawback system
  - 7 – for economic outward processing for textiles.

Statistical institutions in BiH use the above mentioned statistical procedures and their codification when compiling external trade statistics. The only exception represents „textiles“ variant (7). This variant is not used in external trade statistics of BiH. *Statistical institutions use a correspondence table between customs procedure codes and statistical procedure codes (special trade system). This table was last revised in October 2007 by Eurostat experts (see Annex 1).*

### 3.10. Partner country

Trade statistics by partner countries, both for the total value of trade in goods and for the quantity and value of trade in individual commodities, are of significant analytical value. They are used for a number of purposes, including analysis of economic trends, national accounts, balance of payments, regional trade patterns, trade shares, market analysis and business decisions, and trade policy and negotiations, as well as for checking the accuracy and reliability of trade data.

For exports, the trading partner is in principle the country of final destination of the goods (as it is known at the time of exports).

For imports, the trading partner is the country of origin of the goods. Goods obtained entirely from a given country are regarded as originating in that country; goods produced in two or more countries are deemed to originate in the last country where a substantial processing took place.

In certain well defined cases (returned goods, goods which have been processed in a third country, work of art), the partner country required for imports is the country of consignment. Country of consignment means the country from which the goods were initially dispatched to the importing country, without any halt or legal operation not inherent in their transport having occurred in an intermediate country; if such halts or legal operations have occurred, the final intermediate country shall be regarded as the country of consignment.

According to Commission Regulation 1917/2000, Article 7, paragraph 2, the country of origin shall be indicated in the statistical information medium. Nonetheless, the country of consignment must be indicated in the following instances:

- a) for goods the origin of which is not known;
- b) for the following goods, even if their origin is known:
  - goods falling within Chapter 97 of the Combined Nomenclature,
  - goods imported after outward processing,
  - returned goods and other goods of Community origin

*Partner country definition in foreign trade statistics of BiH is in line with Commission Regulation 1917/2000, Article 7, paragraph 2.*

In some of the SAD the country of origin is unknown. This must be pointed out to ITA in order to obtain this information.

### 3.11. Valuation of exports/imports

In order to compile trade statistics a value has to be established for each goods transaction that is to be included in the trade statistics, irrespective of whether or not the goods were sold, exchanged or provided without payment. Statistical value is the sum of the transaction value of goods and the value of the services performed in delivering the goods to the border of the exporting or importing country (largely freight and insurance), which are not included in their transaction value. Transaction value is defined as the price actually paid or payable for goods when sold for export to the country of importation; that price is to be calculated as „the total payment made or to be made by the buyer or for the benefit of the seller for the imported goods“; payments can be monetary or in the form of specified goods or services. To obtain the transaction value some elements of cost may need to be added to the price paid. The invoice price represents an expected direct monetary payment to the seller and may not take account of other payments which should be included in or excluded from the transaction value. The invoice price is usually a starting point in the derivation of the transaction value. The WTO Agreement on Valuation is patterned on the 1981 GATT Agreement on Valuation, adopting transaction value as the customs value of imported goods.

It is recommended that countries adopt the WTO Agreement on Valuation as the basis for valuation of their international trade for statistical purposes. This valuation method applies to all goods flows.

The WTO Agreement on Valuation allows countries to include in or exclude from the customs value, in whole or in part, such components as:

- The cost of transport of the imported goods to the port or place of importation;
- Loading, unloading and handling charges associated with the transport of the imported goods to the port or place of importation;
- The cost of insurance.

It follows that, in principle, under the Agreement, countries can choose FOB-type or CIF-type values. FOB-type values include the transaction value of the goods and the value of services performed to deliver goods to the border of the exporting country. CIF-type values include the transaction value of the goods, the value of services performed to deliver goods to the border of the exporting country and the value of the services performed to deliver the goods from the border of the exporting country to the border of the importing country.

To promote the comparability of international trade statistics and taking into account the commercial and data reporting practices of the majority of countries, it is recommended that:

- The statistical value of imported goods be a CIF-type value;
- The statistical value of exported goods be an FOB-type value.

The CIF-type values of imported goods are required for price comparison with other goods available on the domestic markets and for national accounts purposes at the product group level.

The FOB-type values (of both exported and imported goods) provide a uniform price basis for goods and therefore serve the purposes of the compilation of national accounts and balance-of-payments statistics at the aggregated level.

In EU, this issue is regulated by the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1917/2000 of 07 September 2000, Article 9, Paragraphs 1 to 6.

According to this Regulation, statistical value shall be:

- on export, the value of the goods at the place and time where they leave the statistical territory of the exporting Member State,
- on import, the value of the goods at the place and time where they enter the statistical territory of the importing Member State.

The value of the goods referred to above shall be calculated as follows:

- in the case of sale or purchase, on the basis of the invoiced amount of the goods,
- in other cases, on the basis of the amount which would have been invoiced in the case of sale or purchase.

In cases where it is established, the customs value shall be used to determine the value of the goods.

The statistical value must include only ancillary charges, such as transport and insurance, relating to that part of the journey which:



- in the case of exported goods, takes place in the statistical territory of the exporting Member State,
- in the case of imported goods, takes place outside the statistical territory of the importing Member State.

The statistical value shall not therefore include taxes due on export or import, such as customs duties, value added tax, excise duty, levies, export refunds or other taxes with similar effect.

*For the compilation of external trade statistics, statistical institutions in BiH use statistical value from the field 46 of Single Administrative Document. This statistical value is a CIF-type value for imports and a FOB-type value for exports.*

### 3.12. Quantity of goods

Quantity units refer to physical characteristics of goods, and since they are free of the valuation problems, in many cases they provide a more reliable indicator of international movements of goods. Use of appropriate quantity units also may result in more comparable data on these movements, because differences in quantity measurements between the importing country and the exporting country are normally less significant than in value measurements. Quantities are often used in checking the reliability of the value data. In addition, quantity units are indispensable in the construction of index numbers and for transportation statistics. In 1995, World Customs Organization adopted a recommendation on the use of standard units of quantity to facilitate the collection, comparison and analysis of international statistics based on the Harmonized System. The standard units of quantity are:

- weight – kilograms (kg) ; carat (carat)
- length – metres (m)
- area – square metres (m<sup>2</sup>)
- volume – cubic metres (m<sup>3</sup>) ; litres (l)
- electrical power – 1,000 kilowatt-hours (1,000 Kwh)
- number (units) – pieces/items (u) ; pairs (2u) ; dozens (12u) ; thousands of pieces/items (1,000u) ; packs (u(set/pack))

The most common unit of measurement of quantity used in the collection of trade data is the net mass. In EU this was collected for all goods until 1997. Since then it has not been required for certain categories of goods in intra-EU trade when it is not the most suitable quantity unit. As from 2006 Member States may not collect the net mass when the supplementary unit is requested. The net mass is the net mass of the goods without packaging. It is collected in kilograms but in publications it is usually expressed in tons. Supplementary units are units other than the net mass, for example, litres, number of parts or square metres. They have to be indicated for certain goods where they are deemed useful. The appropriate supplementary unit is given, where relevant, in the published version of the Combined Nomenclature.

*In BiH, the net mass in kilograms is always indicated in SADs. Supplementary unit is indicated when obligatory. The data in kilograms and supplementary units are sent to Eurostat. The problem represents the low quality of data on quantity. ITA does not perform quantity checks on every single product. ITA does not provide statistical institutions with the VAT number of companies, so statistical institutions are not able to directly contact companies and check some data. This problem should be discussed with the ITA (see 4.2.).*

### 3.13. Transport data

#### 3.13.1. Mode of transport

Mode of transport is regulated by the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1917/2000 of 07 September 2000, Article 10, Paragraphs 1 to 4.

„Mode of transport at the external frontier“ means the mode of transport determined by the active means of transport with which:

- on export, the goods are presumed to leave the statistical territory of the Community,
- on import, the goods are presumed to have entered the statistical territory of the Community.

„Active means of transport“ means the means of transport which provide the motive power. In the case of intermodal transport or if there are several means of transport, the active means of transport shall be that which provides the motive power for the whole combination.

„Mode of transport inland“ means the mode of transport determined by the active means of transport with which:

- on export, the goods are presumed to have left the place of departure,
- on import, the goods reach the place of arrival.

The modes of transport are as follows:

A	B	Title
1	10	Sea transport
1	12	Railway wagon on a seagoing vessel
1	16	Powered road vehicle on a seagoing vessel
1	17	Trailer or semi-trailer on a seagoing vessel
1	18	Inland waterway vessel on a seagoing vessel
2	20	Rail transport
2	23	Road vehicle on railway wagon
3	30	Road transport
4	40	Air transport

5	50	Postal consignment
7	70	Fixed transport installations
8	80	Inland waterway transport
9	90	Own propulsion

The modes of transport shall be designated in the data medium by the codes in column A of the list above.

*In BiH, an official list of one/two digit transport codes and corresponding names exists and this list is in line with EU one/two digit transport codes. ITA uses, for its purposes, a list which is more detailed and which contains some codes that do not exist in EU. Nonetheless, this list is compatible with one digit EU transport codes and can be used when extracting the data for Eurostat.*

### 3.13.2. Nationality of means of transport

For extra-EU trade, data are collected on the nationality of the active means of transport at the Community frontier when the transport is by sea, road, air or inland waterway. This issue is regulated by the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1917/2000 of 07 September 2000, Article 10, Paragraphs 6 and 7.

The nationality of the active means of transport at the external frontier which is known on import or export must be indicated, except when the mode of transport at the Community frontier is designated by codes 2 (20 or 23), 5 (50), 7 (70) and 9 (90).

The nationality of the active means of transport shall be that of the country of registration, as known at the time of completing the formalities.

ITA (statistical institutions in BHAS) collects this information as well.

### 3.13.3. Containerisation

For extra-EU trade, information is collected on whether or not goods are transported in containers (except for postal consignments, fixed transport installations or the own propulsion category). According to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1917/2000 of 07 September 2000, Article 10, Paragraph 5, the relevant codes are:

- 0 - goods not transported in containers;
- 1 - goods transported in containers.

ITA (statistical institutions in BiH) collects this information as well. *The official list of codes for containerisation is in line with recommendations (1-goods transported in containers, 0-goods not transported in containers).*

### 3.14. Data quality indicators

Concerning Eurostat definition of data quality (see Annex 3) there is a range of aspects that are relevant to the quality of data: relevance, accuracy, timeliness and punctuality,

accessibility and clarity, compatibility, coherence and completeness. So, the quality of official statistics in the European Statistical System is assumed to rely on elements agreed by Eurostat and MSs and is based on the following data quality indicators:

- Timeliness deals with the publication calendar, reference period, etc.
- Accuracy deals with the closeness between the value published and the true unknown population value, including exclusions, thresholds, non-response, adjustments, controls and corrections, confidentiality, etc.
- Accessibility deals with availability ease of access to data, different formats and conditions of data distribution, etc.
- Clarity deals with ensuring data is adequately documented, assistance in using and interpreting the data, etc.
- Comparability deals with conceptual differences between sets of trade statistics over space and over time.
- Coherence deals with to what extent statistics originating from other sources (such as balance of payments, national accounts, etc.) are compatible with trade statistics.

#### 3.14.1. Timeliness

According to the Commission Regulation (EC) N. 179/2005, Member States shall transmit the monthly results of their extra-EU trade statistics to the Commission (Eurostat) no later than 40 days, in the case of aggregated results and no longer than 42 days after the end of the reference period in the case of detailed results.

In BiH, external trade data are produced and published on a monthly basis. The data are transmitted to Eurostat on a regular monthly basis from June 2008, according to the deadlines for Extrastat (42 days after the reference month).

#### 3.14.2. Accuracy

##### 3.14.2.1. Accuracy characteristics

##### Exclusions

There are certain items that are excluded from the official international trade statistics, e.g. items that are of no commercial value. A list of exclusions can be found in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1917/2000 (consolidated version) for Extrastat.

At this moment, statistical institutions in BiH use only Single Administrative Documents for compilation of international trade statistics. BHAS, FOS and RSIS use only customs procedure codes/statistical procedure codes to apply special trade system i.e. to clarify which goods/transactions are included/excluded in/from international trade statistics. The problem is how to capture some of the goods/transactions that should be excluded from international trade statistics. Currently these goods/transactions are captured, if possible, with Single Administrative Documents only and that is not enough. These problems

should be discussed with ITA and appropriate companies in order to find ways to capture and exclude certain goods from international trade statistics.

#### Level of thresholds

Until 2001, according to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1917/2000 MSs process declarations exceeding the statistical threshold of 800 Euro or 1.000 kg. Thresholds rose to 1.000 Euro or 1.000 kg starting from January 2002 (Commission Regulation N. 1669/2001). These thresholds relate to Extrastat.

At this moment, in BiH, every Single Administrative Document is taken under consideration when compiling foreign trade statistics. There are no statistical thresholds. Goods acquired by all categories of travellers, including non-resident workers, for their own use and carried across the border in values not exceeding 200 KM (~100 Euros) are not captured by SADs. These goods are treated as part of trade in services and are excluded from foreign trade statistics.

#### Adjustment rate for trade below threshold and non response

The problem of non-response for extra-EU trade should theoretically not exist since extra-EU trade statistics are based on customs declarations.

In BiH, external trade statistics are based on SADs.

#### Data revisions<sup>1</sup>

Revisions are defined broadly as any change in a value of a statistic released to the public by BiH statistical offices, and can be classified in at least two ways. One way is by the reason for the revision, and another way is by the timing of the revision.

Revisions by the reason may take place for at least eight reasons<sup>2</sup>:

- 1) More complete or better reporting;
- 2) Incorporation of source data that more closely match the concepts;
- 3) Replacements with source data of judgment or of values derived largely by statistical techniques;
- 4) Updated seasonal factors;
- 5) Updating of the base period;
- 6) Changes in statistical methods;
- 7) Changes in concepts, definitions and classifications;
- 8) Corrections of errors in source data and computations.

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<sup>1</sup> See ‘‘Revisions Policy for Official Statistics: A Matter of Governance’’, document prepared by International Monetary Fund for the 54<sup>th</sup> Session of the International Statistical Institute in Berlin in August, 2003.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid

Revisions by timing are<sup>3</sup>:

- 1) Current revisions – these are the revisions made in the weeks or months shortly after a first release;
- 2) Annual revisions - these are the revisions made after data for whole year (for all the months or quarters of a year) become available;

Trade figures can be updated several times between the first sending to Eurostat and the subsequent revisions and publications at national and EU level. Studies carried out on the updating process of Intra and Extra-EU total trade data available in Eurostat show that updates of the monthly statistics may be considerable and affect the quality of data. The monthly average, calculated on values, varies significantly according to MS and exceptionally may exceed 10% over a year. The average extent of the revisions on the EU aggregates is generally higher for intra-EU trade than for extra-EU trade. The updating process of Intra and Extra-EU statistics thus induces some uncertainty, particularly concerning monthly figures and short-term analysis on the development of the international trade statistics.

BiH statistical offices have not prepared the official common paper on revision policy. Concerning that, their revisions are based on the updates of the data provided by Indirect Taxation Authority (ITA). When BiH statistical offices receive cumulated data from ITA, they process them not only for the current month but also for the entire period. Therefore external trade values are monthly revised from month to month with purpose of more complete and better reporting (see 3.6).

Original data and revisions are available on web one month after first release. Therefore the visitors are able to find the latest data, although the lack of known timetables for updating can lead to the possibility of confusion.

*Statistical institutions should produce a document on revision policy in BiH. Every month they should check the transactions/SADs for the previous months to capture the changes made by ITA. They should also record the changes made by them and produce a report on the findings.*

When mistakes refer to relatively old data, BiH statistical offices judge the desirability of revising the data.

#### 3.14.2.2. Controls

Controlling and correcting errors is resource intensive and MSs need to make judgements about when to make a correction. MSs use different criteria and employ different methodologies; this can be seen as discrepancies when comparing two MSs' mirror figures.

At the level of the declarations, controls can be broadly classified as:

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<sup>3</sup> Ibid

- Basic controls: this means checks on the validity of data and normally concerns all the variables collected. A validity error is found when a record is not correct therefore it may cause processing problems, it cannot be included in the statistical analysis and so it must be removed or corrected. Examples of this kind of errors are incorrect or missing codes, missing values in the declarations, character data in numeric field and vice versa, etc. (see 5.3.).
- Complex controls: this means checks on the accuracy of data and assesses all possible errors associated with the data. Indeed, some data passing the previous validity checks can still be not correct. Residual errors can be pointed out by looking for variable inconsistencies (see 5.3). The declaration, for example, is inconsistent internally in the comparison of the different variables, or it is not consistent with what was submitted in the previous months.)

At Eurostat level, consistency checks (detection of wrong codes, consistency of the different level of aggregation, etc...) are made before data are loaded into the Comext database of international trade and before publication. In addition, Eurostat has implemented a method for the detection of outliers, at detailed product level, based on the ratios between three published figures (net mass, value and quantity).

#### 3.14.2.3. Confidentiality

According to the Council Regulation (EC) No 1172/95 (consolidated version) of 22 May 1995, Article 22, Paragraph 1, the statistical results compiled pursuant to this Regulation shall be disseminated. However, on a request by the exporter or importer to the competent national authorities, statistical results that enable him to be identified indirectly shall not be disseminated or shall be re-arranged so that their dissemination is not prejudicial to the maintenance of statistical confidentiality.

The precise operational criteria determining which statistical data are considered confidential are fixed by each MS in the light of national legislation or practice. In general, in international trade statistics the principle of “passive confidentiality” is applied, by which data should be confidentialised in a MS only at the request of traders who feel that their interests would be harmed by the dissemination of their data. Passive confidentiality is therefore different from “active confidentiality”, where it is the MS who takes directly the initiative in acting on a potentially disclosive situation, for example by hiding cells in tables where less than 3 traders appear or one is dominant according to a certain rule. Confidentiality may affect all type of flow, it can concern both value and quantity variables, one or all partner countries, etc. The considerable amount of detail in trade data means that the potential for the creation of confidential data at detailed level is extremely high. Passive confidentiality allows minimizing the effect of confidentialisation on the quality of detailed data. Aggregating data before publication can safeguard information relating to a trader or trading activity. Whether partly or completely suppressed, full data for suppressed commodity codes is re-introduced in higher level aggregations if it is no longer possible to identify or deduce data for an individual protected commodity code. This allows complete data to be available to users but under broad commodity headings or at grand total level.

We distinguish the following three types of confidentiality:

- Partner Confidentiality: if a MS wishes to conceal the destination or the source or origin of a product, the code of the partner country is replaced by a ‘secret country code’, different for intra- and extra-EU trade.
- Product confidentiality: a MS may be requested on the other hand to allocate all or part of the trade to a confidential product code and in doing so, to “hide” the nature of the commodity involved. In fact, information about a product may be regarded as commercially sensitive by the trader either for the value, the quantity or more frequently the ratio between these two, since it would give an indication of the price of the product.
- Product and Partner Confidentiality: the two preceding types are applied at the same time; therefore both the partner and the product are hidden.

The levels of these three types of confidentiality can be assessed using data available in Eurostat, where special codes are used for hiding partner or product.

According to the Law on Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina 26/04, Article 26, BHAS has to apply the following rule when disseminating data:

- For a given product, data can be disseminated when at least three units (companies) have to be represented and none of them weights more than 85% in value.

At this moment, ITA does not provide statistical institutions with the VAT number of companies, so BHAS cannot apply this rule.

#### 3.14.2.4. Actions to improve accuracy

At Eurostat level, the main approaches in order to improve accuracy of international trade statistics are:

- Methodological studies on controls, corrections, adjustments, asymmetries, revisions and confidentiality.
- Mirror statistics.
- Working group on data quality - trying to develop and promote more harmonized statistical practices among the MSs.

*In order to improve accuracy, statistical institutions in BiH should solve some internal problems (e.g. a lack of human resources and adequate software) and improve cooperation with the ITA.*

#### 3.14.3. Accessibility and clarity

Statistical data should be easily accessible by all users under equal conditions and available in the most suitable formats for users.



Clarity of the publications depends on the assistance provided to users by the producers of the data in using and interpreting statistics, and in comments and analysis of results available. The published statistics should carry with them the appropriate metadata, so that the user can understand and interpret them correctly.

*In BiH, some very aggregated data are published on a monthly basis and put on web site (HS sections, NACE two digit codes, SITC two digit codes, countries, statistical procedures). For detailed data users have to contact the statistical institutions.*

Monthly publications of statistical institutions comprise methodology summary. Complete methodology can be found on the web sites. Users can contact responsible persons for any further explanations.

#### 3.14.4. Comparability

##### Comparability over space

Comparability in international trade statistics may be affected by different definitions and concepts used either in the MSs or in their main partners in the data collection. There can be differences in the methods used in the EU and those adopted by its trading partners in the rest of the world in terms of trade coverage, partner country, the value of transactions, etc. Thus, the EU bases its international trade statistics on the ‘special trade’ system, while the USA, Japan and Canada, for example, apply the ‘general trade’ system. Other differences may be due to the time lag (since the same operation can be recorded under a different reference month because of transport times), to statistical confidentiality applied only on one of the partners’ trade, to different practices in terms of revisions and to problems of currency conversion. These methodological differences can give rise to considerable statistical discrepancies in the data. Eurostat regularly performs reconciliations of EU trade statistics and those of its main trading partners (e.g. USA, Canada and Japan), in order to measure and explain the discrepancies. Nevertheless, it should be stressed that considerable efforts have been made at international level to improve the harmonization of methods. For example, in terms of product classifications, more than 150 countries use the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS). Also, the United Nations publishes a handbook of methodological recommendations for compiling international trade statistics.

Community legislation serves as a basis for compiling the extra- and intra-Community trade statistics sent by the MSs and published by Eurostat. However, Community statistics, which cover the EU as a whole, and the statistics compiled/published by the MSs, which are concerned with the national dimension, are not always directly comparable. MSs may in fact use a national concept to collect and publish their data but they have subsequently to adjust it in order to arrive at the Community concept requested by Eurostat. There can be methodological differences, which make precise comparison of these two sets of statistics impossible. The principal differences are as follows:

- Breakdown by partner country (country of origin vs. country of consignment),
- Treatment of goods in transit („Rotterdam effect“),

- Other differences (examples: classification at national level as ‘general trade’ rather than ‘special trade’, or not recording repairs on the grounds that they are services).

### Comparability over time

Comparability over time is another important aspect of quality. Changes due to definitions, coverage or methods and other changes will have an impact on the continuity of international trade series. (examples: changes in product nomenclatures, implementation of Intrastat, future EU enlargement, etc...).

*The main objective of external trade statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina is to be fully harmonized with concepts and definitions of Eurostat. At this moment, statistical institutions are trying to fully harmonize their methodology with Eurostat’s methodology. Basic things like special trade system and CN 2008 are applied but there is a lot of work to be done in the future.*

### 3.14.5. Coherence

Coherence is defined as how well sets of statistics can be used together. Apart from the international trade statistics, information on trade flows can be found in National Accounts, Business Statistics and Balance of Payments sources which must relate to one another.

However, the compilation of the data and the production of the above mentioned statistics follow the recommendations (sources and methods) of different international organizations, i.e. Eurostat, International Monetary Fund (IMF), Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), United Nations (UN), World Trade Organization (WTO), etc.

The conclusions regarding coherence between International Trade Statistics, National Accounts, Balance of Payments and Business Statistics at the EU level are the following:

- Concepts and definitions – even if theoretical differences between these statistics are omitted, consistency cannot be guaranteed.
- Classifications (nomenclatures) – there is a compatibility between the existing nomenclature.
- Correction methods - no harmonized practices can guarantee the coherence.

Statistical institutions in BiH are in the process of harmonizing their methodology with that of Eurostat. They encounter/will encounter the same problems that exist in Eurostat regarding coherence.

## 4. DATA COLLECTION

### 4.1. Data sources

Information on extra-EU trade is collected by the Member States from the statistical copy of the customs declaration (SAD). Several Member States use simplified collection procedures (for example, electronic declarations), which do not generally affect the content of the information forwarded to Eurostat. For certain particular types of goods (ships and aircraft, for example), the statistical services may use other sources of information.

*Statistical institutions in BiH use SAD (electronic declaration) as the only source of data.* ITA sends to statistical institutions the following tables from Asycuda (Automated System for Customs Data – application which is used by ITA to collect and process SADs), on a regular monthly basis in the form of an Access database:

- SAD\_GEN
- SAD\_ITM

In the future, statistical institutions will ask the ITA to start sending the following tables from Asycuda as well:

- SAD\_ITM\_VIM
- SAD\_ITM\_VEX

Statistical institutions will have to start thinking of using other sources of data as well (e.g. electricity company etc.).

The example of SAD can be found in Annex 2. The mentioned tables from Asycuda can be found in Annex 4.

### 4.2. Register of importers/exporters

An important tool for the statistics collection and compilation process is the register of information providers. Having this register is a mandatory requirement for intra-EU trade and will be mandatory requirement for extra-EU trade according to the deadline of the forthcoming regulation.

Four main uses for the register can be distinguished:

- The register provides an aid to efficient and timely collection. It can be used to monitor the receipt of information and operate reminder procedures;
- The register provides assistance in quality checking of received data, in particular by facilitating comparisons with past data;
- The register is an aid to analytical work. It provides a means of estimating for those units that have not responded or are below a threshold;

- The register can be used to obtain structural statistics for importers and exporters enterprises, if business register is available.

At this moment statistical institutions in BiH do not have a register of exporters/importers. Statistical institutions do not have a statistical business register as well (it is in the phase of developing). ITA possesses administrative register of exporters/importers.

ITA does not provide statistical institutions with VAT code of companies. Without this code the statistical institutions are not able to:

1. Produce indicators for foreign trade, such as unit value indices.

These indicators are used in order to measure changes in price, in compositions and quality in traded commodities, and are used in order to compute other indicators related to the country competitiveness on international markets (terms of trade). In order to be reliable, they require high quality of the underlying data. This is only one of the many reasons why data revision is a very important issue in foreign trade statistics. Indeed, Custom Authorities do not collect data for statistical purpose and therefore do not check quality for variables with purely statistical interest. Statistical institutions in the EU countries establish direct contact with companies every time that this is important for data revision.

2. Make deeper data analysis on importer and exporter enterprises

BHAS should possess data on the importers/exporters companies in Bosnia and Herzegovina to obtain a complete picture of the market in BiH – overall and by individual products.

3. Publish data on structural characteristics of the traders taking into account the data confidentiality, as the new forthcoming Extrastat implementing Regulation requests on annual base.

4. Ensure data confidentiality

Presently, due to ITA's failure to provide VAT code, the BHAS cannot apply provisions from the Law on Statistics of BiH on data confidentiality, Articles 23 – 29.

5. Contact the traders in order to split turnover according to the entities/cantons/municipalities.

At the moment, the place of company's registration is used as an indicator for splitting turnover. Agency for Statistics of BiH considers this to be a wrong approach, which presents a false picture on import/export of entities/cantons/municipalities. For example, a company registered in Federation of BiH can import goods for the territory of Republika Srpska. In the external trade statistics this is considered to be the import of Republika Srpska and not Federation of BiH. This issue could be solved either including information on the place/region of final destination/consumption of goods, and production of goods in the Single Administrative Document (sending this information to statistical institutions by ITA), or establishing direct contact with the operators.

#### 4.3. Data transmission

Once the data have been collected, checked and processed by the Member States, they are forwarded to Eurostat on electronic media which meet precise standards.

The data transmission deadlines to Eurostat are :

- for Extra-EU trade statistics detailed data: six weeks after the end of the reference month;
- for Intra-EU trade statistics detailed data: ten weeks after the end of the reference month to which the results refer;
- for Extra- and Intra-EU trade statistics aggregated data: 40 days after the end of the reference month;

Nearly all Member States are currently able to meet these transmission timetables. Eurostat publishes preliminary aggregates using, if necessary, estimates for missing countries.

Inevitably, the data first sent for a month are subject to the possibility of later revision, as a consequence of errors, omissions or – particularly with the Intrastat system – late declarations by information providers.

*BHAS started sending the data to Eurostat on a regular monthly basis from June 2008, according to the deadlines for Extrastat (42 days after the reference month). The data are sent according to document Doc. Coop 400. Eurostat has prepared this document as the standard technical descriptions for the transmission of data with respect to foreign trade statistics of extra EU countries. According to this document, the following detailed data should be sent to Eurostat:*

MANDATORY	1	Reporting Country
	2	Flow
	3	Year
	4	Period
	5	Partner Country
	6	Country of Origin
	7	Product Code
	8	Value
	9	First Quantity
	10	Second Quantity
	11	Second Quantity Unit
OPTIONAL	1	<i>Statistical Procedure</i>
	2	<i>Preference</i>
	3	<i>Mode of transport at the Frontier</i>
	4	<i>Container</i>
	5	<i>Nationality of the Means of Transport</i>
	6	...

## 5. DATA PROCESSING AND ANALYSIS

### 5.1. Data processing

According to the concepts, definitions and recommendations of UN,<sup>4</sup> the following can be used as data sources in foreign trade statistics: customs declarations, surveys on enterprises, administrative registers, Tax Authority registers and registers of monetary market.

The main source of data for the statistics on exports and imports is Single Administrative Document (SAD). *The BiH Indirect Taxation Agency is responsible for collection and control of the validity of SAD, and it also determines the form, the content, the way of filling in, and the way of submitting of SAD.*

BiH statistical offices receive the original customs database originated and reviewed from ITA and perform further processing and dissemination of data.

#### 5.1.1. Softwares for data processing in BiH

##### 5.1.1.1. EXIM

Every month BHAS receives foreign trade data from the ITA in an Access database form. According to the latest agreement, ITA also splits this database into three parts/databases, for two entities: Federation of BiH and Republic of Srpska, as well as for District of Brčko. BHAS forwards the databases to the statistical offices of the entities, but for the statistical office of District of Brčko, BHAS processes the database and sends them a report, since this office is actually a part of BHAS. This database contains two tables: SAD\_GEN and SAD\_ITM. Data from these two tables are actually data from SADs.

BHAS and RSIS use software called EXIM to process the database/tables mentioned above. EXIM was created during 2004 and it represents one of the results of CARDS 2001 Regional Programme on Statistics. The product of this process is a database/table DET\_DATA, which contains every single item from SADs with the most important fields/data. The database/table is processed further and the result is the final database/table SPE\_DB. The final database/table is somewhat different than the other databases/tables. It does not represent every single item from SADs but the sum of all SAD values in a month, according to CN code and partner country. This database/table is used for dissemination purposes.

DET\_DATA table contains the following information for every transaction:

- Nature of transaction
- Preference

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<sup>4</sup> UN, International Merchandise Trade Statistics: Concepts and Definitions, United nations Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 52, Rev 2, New York, 1998.

- Customs clearance office
- Mode of transport at the frontier
- Customs procedure
- Delivery term
- Canton
- Entity
- Country of origin
- Declarant
- Trader
- Office of entry/exit
- Nationality of the means of transport
- Product
- Partner country
- Assessment date
- Container
- Gross mass
- Net mass
- Supplementary unit
- Statistical value
- External freight
- Internal freight
- Insurance
- Other costs

SPE\_DB table contains the following aggregated information:

- Year
- Period/Month
- Product
- SITC division
- NACE division
- Partner country
- Regional aggregation
- Canton
- Statistical value
- Supplementary unit
- Customs procedure
- Net mass
- Flow
- NACE group

When processing the table DET\_DATA, EXIM uses the metadata variables, which are listed in Annex 5.

### Controls that exist in EXIM

EXIM can perform the following checks:

#### Validity checks (errors) in EXIM

- Entered customs procedure code does not exist in the previously defined table of customs procedure codes.
- Entered partner country code does not exist in the previously defined table of country codes.
- Entered transport code does not exist in the previously defined table of transport codes.
- Partner country code is not defined/entered.
- Customs procedure code is not defined/entered.
- Product code is not defined/entered.
- Statistical value is lower or equal to zero.

*These validity checks are performed every month through EXIM and can be adjusted according to new rules.*

#### Credibility checks in EXIM

There is a possibility to incorporate edit parameters for unit price (value/quantity in kg and value/quantity in supplementary unit) in EXIM. ISTAT experts presented to statistical institutions in BiH a way of establishing unit price edit parameters for every single product/CN code.

#### Future actions

*BHAS intends either to create completely new software for data processing or to revise/improve EXIM. In both cases, FOS and RSIS should use the same software as BHAS. New software (the upgraded version of EXIM) will incorporate methodology according to international standards and procedures necessary to obtain data of high quality regarding external trade statistics of BiH.*

#### 5.1.1.2. FOS software

##### Current version

Federal Office of Statistics has been developing Access based ETS software since 1997.

FOS software is quite similar to EXIM. The similarities between the two softwares can be seen mainly as follows:

- The identical source tables SAD\_GEN and SAD\_ITM originated from customs software Asycuda;



- Developing on the basis of Access database;
- The most of significant system's tables of FOS software (like customs tariff tables, correspondence tables between customs tariff and SITC and NACE, etc) were used in developing of EXIM;
- The same dissemination tables (exports and imports by NACE, SITC, countries and statistical procedures, etc).

The main difference between the two is that EXIM is designed as one database with user-friendly interface, but FOS software is split in few access databases with usual Access interface (which demands users to have skill in use of Access). Also, some modules (i.e. value control) are developed in Excel in FOS software.

#### Validity checks in FOS software

Currently there is no developed system of validity checking with enough quality to meet usual standards. There is only automatic check of the completeness of some significant fields.

#### Credibility checks in FOS software

Due to a lack of human resources the credibility checks in FOS software were focused only into control of value by "top-down" approach, which means that all disseminated values of the current month were compared with the values of the previous month of the current year and with values of the same month of the previous year in Excel, with automatically marking of all significant differences by different color. The suspicious figures were further examined in Access all through the level of single declaration item and corrected after contacting customs authorities.

These procedures of credibility checks were performed to 1<sup>st</sup> January 2006.

#### New version

Federal Office of Statistics is developing the new upgraded version of their software. The new version is expected to have developed systems of validity and credibility checks according to international standards, especially implementing a methodology based on unit price edit parameters.

#### 5.2. Data Controls

Some procedures of data control are quite basic. They ensure that documents have been fully completed and that codes entered are valid and that the correct units have been used.

Other checks are more sophisticated and assess the plausibility of the basic data, and sometimes aggregate, both in themselves and in comparison with other variables (for example past data).

Generally, at the level of the declarations, data quality controls can be classified as *Validity Checks* and *Credibility Checks*.

#### 5.2.1. Validity checks

Statistical institutions are obliged to perform the data pre-check for all records even if the statistical information had been transmitted electronically and the customs authority have already carried out the first inspection as a part of customs clearance.

All records must undergo a pre-check prior to importation into the operational database. This confirms:

- The completeness of the information,
- The validity of the commodity codes,
- The validity of the country codes,
- The validity of the codes for mode of transport,
- The validity of the codes for terms of delivery,
- The validity of the codes for transactions,
- The validity of the codes for customs procedures and statistical procedures.

During the phase of loading the data in EXIM and FOS software, the records that have not satisfied the pre-checks cannot be imported in the operational database and so they must be stored in the temporary error tables. These records will be corrected and then it could be included in the statistical analysis.

*BiH statistical offices are going to develop the system of automatic corrections in accordance to validation rules inside their external trade software (EXIM and FOS software). The reports on the number and percentage of the lines and fields failing the validity checks must be produced by BiH statistical offices every month.*

#### 5.2.2. Credibility checks

Once the data are valid (i.e. validity checking is complete and all errors amended), the data should be checked for credibility. At this stage, the data should be checked to see how realistic and feasible the figures are, and large outliers are detected. This can be done in a number of ways: by using information about trade, by applying appropriate statistical methodology and by employing simple credibility checking rules using prices.

Credibility checks should be performed for each of the CN commodities to establish an upper and lower limit for each type of item. The following ratios or field checks could be used:

- “Unit price” = Value/Net Mass (kg)
- Value/Supplementary Unit
- “Unit weight” = Net Mass/Supplementary Unit

*BiH statistical offices have not performed credibility checks until now. There is a need to establish the relationships mentioned above as soon as possible, but not later than the end of 2008.*

*For this purpose BiH statistical offices are going to develop production of unit price edit parameters with help of ISTAT experts.*

#### 5.2.2.1. Unit price edit parameters

External trade data are subjected to edit parameters chiefly for:

- The unit price;
- The unit weight (only for commodities whose quantity is reported also in supplementary units).

The definition of ranges in which ‘good’ data are expected to fall within is based on the assumption that the majority of data are correctly reported. Using the bulk of the import or export data for a commodity, it is possible to produce lower and upper bounds such that any observation lying outside those bounds is an unusual enough value to be considered an outlier, or a reject. For each combination of type of flow and commodity, an acceptance interval can be defined by using the quartiles of the raw micro-data distribution related to the type of flow and the commodity.

Because of the low quality of the raw micro-data concerning the number of supplementary units, computing unit weight edit parameters according to statistical criteria is a tricky task. So, for certain commodities, the acceptance interval for the unit weight is defined by using the range of acceptable values specified by the Combined Nomenclature in the commodity description; in the other cases, the acceptance intervals for the unit weight are thought out by the clerical staff.

The methodology described in this section focuses on the automated production of edit parameters for the unit price.

There are some important issues to keep in mind when discussing how these bounds can be produced.

*Firstly*, within a specific domain on which parameters are computed, the more homogeneous observations are, the more effective the outlier-detection method is. In this context, the unit price edit parameters should be computed on the domains identified by each combination of:

- Type of flow (import or export)
- Commodity code (according to the Combined Nomenclature).

*Secondly*, a detailed grouping is in conflict with the demand on a minimum amount of observations needed in each domain for computing parameters, a problem which also

involves the number of months of historical data. Each commodity has a different number of transactions every month; so, in order to have enough data to produce reasonable limits, a large file of historical data is needed. To increase the number of commodities with a usable amount of observations,<sup>5</sup> the micro-data in the last 24 months should be used.

For a specific domain, the unit price edit parameters can be computed as follows.

First of all, some domains related to commodities whose all the observations require manual review should be excluded from the automated production. These are the domains concerning commodities, which have a large impact on the balance of trade or have to be monitored because of remarks by users. Usually these commodities are: petroleum oils, electricity, ships, aircraft, etc.

Next, let  $UP_i$  be the unit price for the observation  $i$  in the current month, i.e.:

$$UP_i = \frac{value_i}{quantity_i} \quad quantity_i \neq 0 ;$$

Besides, let  $UP_{Q_1}(i)$  and  $UP_{Q_3}(i)$  be, respectively, the first and third quartile of the distribution of the raw unit prices - in the same domain of the observation  $i$  - in the last 24 months (including the current month).

Since ratios like unit prices have by nature skewed distributions, data are symmetrized using the *natural logarithm* transformation.

The suspicion for the observation  $i$  (whose quantity in kilograms is different from zero) is defined as:

$$suspicion_i = \begin{cases} \frac{\ln(UP_{Q_1}(i)) - \ln(UP_i)}{\ln(UP_{Q_3}(i)) - \ln(UP_{Q_1}(i))} & \text{if } UP_i < UP_{Q_1}(i) \\ 0 & \text{if } UP_{Q_1}(i) \leq UP_i \leq UP_{Q_3}(i) \\ \frac{\ln(UP_i) - \ln(UP_{Q_3}(i))}{\ln(UP_{Q_3}(i)) - \ln(UP_{Q_1}(i))} & \text{if } UP_i > UP_{Q_3}(i). \end{cases} \quad [1]$$

Any observation whose suspicion is greater than a constant  $C$  ( $> 0$ ) is considered suspicious and sent to the manual review. In other words, a transaction is considered suspicious when the distance between the observed unit price and the closer of the two quartiles is greater than  $C$  times the interquartile range.

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<sup>5</sup> On the other hand, using even more remote data may offer some drawbacks; for example, in case of price rise in the current month, edit parameters might prove to be more easily inappropriate.

In addition to these suspicious observations, the transactions whose quantity is equal to zero are also subjected to manual review.

The edit parameters  $UP_{min}(i)$  and  $UP_{max}(i)$  ( $UP_{min}(i) \leq UP_{max}(i)$ ) can be easily derived as functions of the constant  $C$ :

$$UP_{min}(i) = \exp(-C \times \ln(UP_{Q3}(i)) + (1 + C) \times \ln(UP_{Q1}(i)))$$

$$UP_{max}(i) = \exp(-C \times \ln(UP_{Q1}(i)) + (1 + C) \times \ln(UP_{Q3}(i))).$$

[2]

The edit parameters cannot be computed accurately for each domain because, in spite of using 24 months of observations, it could happen that some commodities have less than 20 observations. So, any domain having less than 20 observations in the last two years must be removed from the automated production. The edit parameters related to these domains should be updated manually.

#### 5.2.2.2. Determining unit price edit parameters in case of annual changes in the CN

The Combined Nomenclature is yearly updated by introduction, deletion or alteration of commodity codes and descriptions.

In this section, some directions on how to handle micro-data for computing edit parameters in case of changes in the Combined Nomenclature from the year  $t$  to the year  $t+1$  are provided.

In the year  $t+1$  the edit parameters for new commodity codes can be computed as follows:

- If one or more (new) codes in the year  $t+1$  corresponds to one (old) code in the year  $t$ , the edit parameters can be computed by using the distribution of the observations related to the old corresponding code;
- If a (new) code in the year  $t+1$  corresponds to several (old) codes in the year  $t$ , the edit parameters can be computed by using the distribution of all the observations related to the old corresponding codes.

In other words, the parameters in the year  $t+1$  can be computed by using old and new raw micro-data according to the correspondence between old and new commodity codes.

#### 5.2.2.3. Production of unit price edit parameters in BiH – future development

*BiH statistical offices computed the unit price edit parameters according to the methodology proposed by the ISTAT experts. The parameters were computed on the basis of exports and imports micro-data for 2005 and 2006 for any domain identified by each combination of flow and commodity code<sup>6</sup> and with at least 20 observations by setting the*

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<sup>6</sup> Agency of Statistics of BIH (BHAS) computed edit parameters for any domain identified by each combination of flow and ten-digit TARIK code. On the other hand, the entity's statistical offices

constant  $C$  equal to 1 in the formula [2] (see Annex 6).

According to the recommendations of ISTAT experts, BiH statistical offices need to pay attention to the following:

- *Micro-data should be handled to take into account of changes in the CN in computing edit parameters;*
- *The same type of domain should be adopted by the three BiH institutes. The suggestion of the ISTAT experts is that edit parameters should be computed either on the basis of the same data set (the complete BHAS data set) or on the basis of the two (FOS and RSIS) data subsets. Taking into account that the share of Federal external trade data is approximately 70 percent in total export and import of BiH, FOS considers that is reasonable to use edit parameters computed by BHAS in the case of the Federation (see Annex 6). RSIS plans to compute their own edit parameters using the same procedure but on the basis of RS data subset;*
- *In case of strong heterogeneity between unit prices within a domain identified by flow and commodity code, edit parameters should be computed for more homogeneous sub-domains identified also by trader or partner country (or another significant factor in accounting for the unit price variability);*
- *Data checking is directly connected with the availability of the trader's VAT number. Due to the lack of the trader's VAT number in the customs database, micro-data should be compared with historical data related to the same domain (or sub-domain) in order to perform data checking.*
- *The number of suspicious observations is an important measure of the clerical workload related to the manual review. As  $C$  increase, the number of rejects decreases, so the  $C$  value should be selected in order to accurately identify the truly 'bad' records. As the number of suspicious observations could be high, concentrating the manual review only on micro-data with the strongest impact on final statistics should be considered in order to reduce the clerical workload.*

*Also, the absence of trader's VAT number in the customs database, as well as the lack of human resources, make BiH statistical offices unable to perform credibility checks in proper way. Nonetheless, BiH statistical offices are going to perform credibility checks using historical data from the previous periods.*

### 5.3. Treatment of discontinuities of data

An almost inevitable problem in the compilation of statistics over time is the existence of discontinuities in the data collected. These can arise from methodological changes, from changes in classification or of definition of aggregates.

Some of the discontinuities may be insignificant, at least for the major aggregates; others may be sufficiently large to be relevant to interpretation of the data as a time series.

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(FIS and RZSRS) computed edit parameters for any domain identified by each combination of flow and eight-digit CN code. It seems better to use the most detailed level of commodity code and therefore the BiH statistical offices should use ten-digit TARIC code.

While in theory it may seem desirable to remove the discontinuities by reworking back data or estimating it on current definitions, this is often not possible, at least at the detailed level. However, even information on the existence of these discontinuities is a warning for the users.

#### 5.4. Currency conversion

The values of exports and imports in the customs database are expressed in national currency, i.e. in convertible marks (KM). The values expressed in any other currency are converted into convertible marks by current daily exchange rate list valid on the day of the customs clearance, which is established by Central Bank of BiH. This conversion is performed automatically through the customs software Asycuda.

*BiH statistical offices perform the conversion from national currency to U.S. dollars (USD) using monthly averages of daily exchange rates. There is a need to convert BiH transaction values to the currency of The Member States, i.e. to euro (using fixed exchange rate between national currency and euro – 1 euro = 1,95583 BAM, which is established by Central Bank of BiH) for the purpose of BiH statistical publications as well as comparison between BiH external trade figures and The Member States.*

#### 5.5. Data Analysis

One of the most important parts of data analysis represents usage of indices to obtain the data in constant prices.

##### 5.5.1. Mirror Analyses

The comparability of trade data is fundamental in both trade policy analyses and trade negotiations. In theory, the exports of one country should be the mirror image of its trading partner's imports. In practice, there are discrepancies between the two. Mirror exercises will be undertaken in order to increase the quality of the information on Foreign Trade Statistics by identifying possible weaknesses of the national systems and/or methods and propose appropriate improvements.

Possible reasons of the discrepancies are:

- Time lags;
- Confidential trade;
- Exchange rates;
- Trade systems;
- Indirect trade;
- Low value trade and non response;
- Misclassification;
- CIF to FOB conversion.

*ISTAT experts performed mirror analyses of foreign trade data between Bosnia & Herzegovina and Italy. Chapter 64 – “Footwear, gaiters and like; parts of such articles”*

*for 2005 and 2006 had been selected by ISTAT experts for analyses since it can be considered as the most important chapter of CN in terms of value as regards the BiH external trade with Italy.*

*The main findings are that each flow 2006 discrepancy between the total statistical values of BiH and Italy is small, while at the level of CN 8 asymmetries are very high. After a direct contact with the two main Italian traders with BiH ISTAT experts presume that these differences can depend on classification errors in BiH data (see Annex 7).*

*This analysis would be better performed at a more detailed level if the VAT codes of BiH traders were provided to the Statistical Institutes.*

#### 5.5.2. Unit value and volume indices

Data provided to Eurostat are in current prices that are the prices relevant to the reference period concerned. For several analyses it is satisfactory to work in those values. For a study of movements of the current price value over time it may be helpful to convert the series of values into an index form but that is a simple arithmetic operation.

However, the development over time of the value of trade flows is determined by both the quantities sold and price variations. For a number of analytical purposes it is necessary to distinguish between these two elements and in particular to measure movements in the volume of trade estimated in constant prices of some previous base year. It is thus desirable to have some measure of the development of price movements of international trade.

Indices can be computed as Fixed Base Indices or as Chained Indices. Chained Indices are considered more suitable for foreign trade for several reasons. Firstly, the index weights used to construct the chain index will be derived from recent values and quantities traded, and will therefore be responsive to the changing patterns of world trade. A second advantage of chain indices is that they are more robust in the face of an abnormal event such as a temporary peak in commodity prices. If this occurs in the base year, it can distort the weighting of a fixed base index until it is re-based. Thirdly, since the Combined Nomenclature changes each year due to the subdivision and regrouping of headings, focusing on year-to-year changes makes better quality comparisons.

*BiH statistical offices did not calculate external trade volume indices in the past. Their intention is to calculate the unit value and volume indices with help the of ISTAT experts. Eurostat, as well as ISTAT experts, recommended calculating the chained indices of Fisher type. That means that the base year should be revised each year (the 2006 indices should have 2005 as base year, the 2007 indices should have 2006 as base year, and so on). The current reference year for unit value and volume indices is 2005 (i.e., 2005 = 100). Therefore each index should be expressed in terms of 2005 by chaining all the links back and up to 2005.*

*With the intention to use Fisher formula for Unit Value indices (this is a geometric average of the Laspeyres index and the Paasche index), BiH statistical offices are going to use the conventional index formulae, which are used for calculating the links between*



years, months and the average of the previous year. These are:

**Unit Value Link (Laspeyres formula):**

$$(1) \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n V(y-1, i) \frac{u(y, m, i)}{U(y-1, i)}}{\sum_{i=1}^n V(y-1, i)}$$

**Unit Value Link (Paasche formula):**

$$(2) \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n v(y, m, i)}{\sum_{i=1}^n v(y, m, i) \left/ \frac{u(y, m, i)}{U(y-1, i)} \right.}$$

**Value Link:**

$$(3) \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n v(y, m, i)}{\sum_{i=1}^n V(y-1, i)}$$

**Volume Link (Laspeyres formula):**

$$(4) \frac{\text{Value Link}}{\text{Paasche Unit Value Link}}$$

**Paasche Volume Link (Paasche formula):**

$$(5) \frac{\text{Value Link}}{\text{Laspeyres Unit Value Link}}$$

**Fisher Link:**

$$(6) \sqrt{\text{Laspeyres Link} \times \text{Paasche Link}}$$

**where:**

$v(y, m, i)$  = value of trade in item  $i$  for month  $m$  of year  $y$

$$V(y-1, i) = \frac{1}{12} \sum_{m=1}^{12} v(y-1, m, i)$$

$u(y, m, i)$  = Unit Value of item  $i$  for month  $m$  of year  $y$

$U(y-1, i)$  = average Unit Value of item  $i$  for year  $y-1$ , calculated as total value divided by total quantity.

*In order to reduce the so called ‘product mix’ effect, the elementary unit value links should be computed at the finest level of aggregation, namely for each code belonging to the Combined Nomenclature and each partner country and flow. For those CN codes that have a second unit for quantities beside kilograms, the second unit should be used for computing unit values. Since information about quantities is sometimes not reliable, some kind of control over possible outliers should be ensured. A possibility is to include in the computation only those records that pass plausibility checks.*

*Following the recommendation of ISTAT experts, the computed unit price edit parameters (see 5.2.2.3) can be used in calculation of unit value indices in order to exclude possible outliers from the calculation.*

*For those CN codes which have a supplementary unit for measuring quantities, the plausibility checks for excluding outliers in the indices calculation should be performed using this unit in the definition of the unit price (i.e.  $UP_i$  should be the ratio value/supplementary unit)*

*Finally, in order to keep control over time coherence of the series, some kind of trimming should be performed while averaging for aggregation. Eurostat sets the range [0.5,2] as reasonable range for trimming, with the exception of energetic products, for which a wider range, [0.25,4], is considered.*

## 5.6. Regional aggregation

The available external trade data provide complete detail view of flows from and to Bosnia and Herzegovina for CN codes and partner countries that are not confidential (see 2.14.). For this users have to send a request.

Also, the aggregations by some geographical and economic zones are available in our publications, in line with the Eurostat's definition of geographical and economic zones.

*BHAS have been using Geonomenclature 2007 from June 2008.*

### 5.6.1. Geographic zones

Examples of geographic zones are:

- North America;
- Near and Middle East;
- Oceania and Polar Regions.

The geographic zones cover the whole world without overlaps. They are shown in detail in Annex 8.

### 5.6.2. Economic zones

In addition to the purely geographic zones, a number of groupings of countries with some common economic features are defined. Examples of such economic zones are:

- EU27 (Member States of the European Union);
- Euro-zone (Member States who have adopted the euro);
- EFTA (European Free Trade Association);
- OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries)
- NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement).

The economic zones currently defined do not cover the whole world and there is some overlap between zones. The current list of economic zones is shown in detail in Annex 9.

## **6. DISSEMINATION**

### 6.1. Users of data

Eurostat is responsible for disseminating EU and euro-zone external trade statistics. Eurostat is aware of the wide range of users and their divergent interests, which may be served either directly via publications and access to data bases or indirectly via press releases allowing a broad dissemination of the most significant indicators for the general public. Eurostat has designed a system of dissemination which meets most of these needs, while directing the users to appropriate data sources and providing them with the necessary information for the understanding and interpretation of the statistics. Generally, the most important users are governments and other official users of international trade statistics as well as private companies.

Typical uses are as follows:

#### Macro level data

- Planning and strategic development
- Monitoring performance of economy
- Comparison of performance against that of other countries in the region and within Europe

#### Micro level data

- Control of imports of medicines and drugs
- Looking at potential for domestic production to replace imports (e.g. in agricultural products)
- Looking for possible export opportunities

#### Regional/Entity data

- For planning purposes

### 6.2. Eurostat publications

Eurostat has diversified the means of dissemination: pdf and paper publications, on-line access to aggregated and detailed data, DVD-ROMs.

### Publications on line

External trade publications in PDF format are disseminated from Eurostat website ([www.europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat](http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat) theme “External Trade”) to the general public free of charges.

First results (including estimates) on Euro-zone and EU trade balances are published on line around 50 days after the reference month in the external trade **Euro-indicators News Release**.

**The Monthly Bulletin on external and intra-European Union trade** complements the **Statistical Yearbook** (see below) with short-term data. In particular, it contains trade flows, broken down by major SITC product groups, between the EU and its main trading partners.

**The Statistical Yearbook on external and intra-European Union trade** describes the long-term trends since 1958 in trade by the EU and its Member States. In particular, it sets out changes in the structure of trade between the EU and its main trading partners.

**The Statistics in Focus** collection contains up-to-date summaries of the main results of surveys, studies and analyses.

**The Panorama on European Union trade** sets out to describe the features and trends of the EU external trade during the period 1988-2001. It emphasizes the place of the European Union on world market and analyses its trade flows with its main trading partners as well as the goods exchanged. The Panorama also looks into the trade between the Member States and of the euro-zone and between the European Union and the candidate countries.

### Data on line

In addition to the publications previously listed, aggregated and detailed data can be consulted and downloaded from Eurostat website free of charges. The main statistical indicators are available such as the trade value by reporting country, trading partner and product. Aggregated data cover both short and long term indicators.

Short term aggregated indicators are disseminated according to the high levels of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC Rev. 3) and the Broad Economic Categories (BEC) for the following indicators:

- gross and seasonally adjusted trade value (in million Euro),
- unit-value indices,
- gross and seasonally adjusted volume indices,
- growth rates of trade values and indices.

Short term indicators are updated on monthly basis at the date of the press release.

Long term aggregated indicators are disseminated according to major SITC groups for the following indicators:

- trade value (in billion Euro),
- shares of Member States in EU and world trade,

- shares of main trading partners in EU trade,
- volume indices.

Long term indicators are updated generally once a year when complete results are available for the last reference month.

Detailed data are disseminated according to the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS2, HS4 and HS6) and the most detailed level of the Combined Nomenclature (CN8) for the following indicators:

- trade value (in 1000 Euro),
- trade quantity in 100 kg,
- trade quantity in supplementary units (published in the Official Journal of the European Communities relating to the annual revision of the Combined Nomenclature).

Detailed data are updated on monthly basis at the date of the press release.

#### DVD-ROM

External trade statistics users can find a selection of the data transmitted by the Member States in a DVD-ROM which is produced on a monthly basis. This DVD-ROM contains, for the most recent months, data broken down by Combined Nomenclature product and intra- and extra-EU partner country. It also contains EUROPROMS database (data on production, external trade and domestic consumption of more than 5000 products). The monthly COMEXT DVD-ROM is supplemented by two other DVD-ROMs produced on an annual basis. The purpose of these two DVD-ROMs is to allow the extraction of longer time series. In addition to statistics, the DVD-ROM contains methodological information.

#### COMEXT database

COMEXT is the Eurostat reference database for external trade. It provides access not only to both recent and historical data from the EU Member States but also to statistics of a significant number of third countries. Connection to COMEXT is officially granted to the internal users of the Commission and any other European institution or Community body. The database is also accessible to the administrations of Member States belonging to the European Statistical System and to those Candidate Countries providing statistics to Eurostat. External trade aggregated and detailed statistics disseminated from Eurostat website are compiled from COMEXT data according to a monthly process. Because COMEXT is a daily update database, data published on the website may differ from data stored in Comext in case of recent revisions. Additional information is accessible in COMEXT depending on the type of trade (intra- or extra-EU trade) and flow (imports or exports). In particular, there is a breakdown by sub-heading of the TARIC (Integrated Tariff of the European Communities) collected for imports from third countries. For extra-EU imports, COMEXT database users also have at their disposal information on

tariff preferences with, in particular, a distinction between normal tariffs, preferences, with suspension or tariff quotas. Transport statistics are available for intra- and extra-EU trade. These identify the means of transport: by sea, air, road, rail, inland waterway, own propulsion or by fixed transport installation. In EASY COMEXT data dissemination is free of charges and everybody can access to the website to extract data. In EASY COMEXT data for means of transport are disseminated only for extra-EU partners.

### 6.3. National publications

**BHAS Monthly Report on Foreign Trade Statistics** for the previous month is published between 15th and 20th of the following month.

Monthly Report comprises the following data/tables:

- BiH exports and imports according to statistical procedures,
- BiH exports and imports according to NACE, Rev.1.1 sections and divisions,
- BiH exports and imports according to Main Industrial Groupings,
- BiH exports and imports according to country of destination/origin,
- BiH exports and imports by main trade partners, according to SITC, Rev.4 sections,
- BiH exports and imports according to SITC, Rev.4 sections and divisions,
- BiH exports and imports according to HS sections,
- BiH exports and imports by months.

**Yearly Thematic Bulletin on Foreign Trade Statistics** for the previous year is published between July and October of the following year. It comprises the same data/tables as Monthly Report plus data/tables on time series and the graphical view of the mentioned data. It presents the final data for the previous year.

These publications (electronic form) can be found on BHAS web address [www.bhas.ba](http://www.bhas.ba). Hard copy and CD are also available.

**RSIS Monthly Report on Foreign Trade Statistics** for the previous month is published at the end of the following month. Yearly statistical bulletin on foreign trade statistics for the previous year is published between July and October of the following year. Publications of RSIS can be found on the following web address [www.rzs.rs.ba](http://www.rzs.rs.ba).

FOS used to disseminate ETS data in the monthly bulletin “**Monthly Statistical Review of the Federation of BiH**” (similar tables as BHAS produces nowadays) on 15<sup>th</sup> of current month for previous one.

FOS has stopped regular monthly publishing ETS data since 1<sup>st</sup> January 2006, whereas BHAS has taken the responsibility for processing and disseminating ETS of BiH since 1<sup>st</sup> January 2005.

Indeed, FOS considered further regular monthly dissemination of ETS of Federation of BiH not to be appropriate for the following reasons:

- ITA data do not allow transparent attribution of the transactions to BiH territorial entities. No attribution at all is possible at the canton level;
- Difficulties in establishing contacts with ITA;
- Lack of VAT number of the trade operators since the second half of 2006, and as a consequence, contacts with the importers and exporters have become impossible when an error is detected.
- Difficulties in upgrading the present software (EXIM) and lack of human resources to develop new software;
- Consideration of the possibility of comparing data among the three statistical offices before official release, in order not to confuse the users.

Therefore, at the moment, FOS compiles ETS of the Federation of BiH only for the special requests of their data users, as well as for own statistical purposes.

Although FOS was able to perform just a few of the quality checks, they publish the data in **Statistical Yearbook** continuously on the yearly basis.

FOS expects that BHAS provides them with controlled ITA database including all validity and credibility checks, so they could keep on their participation concerning the data production at the level of Federation of BiH in the future.

Publication of FOS can be found on the web address [www.fzs.ba](http://www.fzs.ba) and also is available as hard copy as well as on CD.

*Statistical institutions in BiH publish aggregated data (HS 2007 sections, NACE Rev.1.1 divisions and SITC divisions.). The data/publications are put on the web sites of statistical institutions. For detailed data, users have to contact statistical institutions. In future statistical institutions will certainly have to think of putting some detailed data on web according to the dissemination plan structured for CN (or at least for HS six-digit level) and each partner country and, at a more aggregated level, for SITC (at least one-digit) and each partner country.*





## **LIST OF ANNEXES**



## **ANNEX 1**

### **CORRELATION TABLE BETWEEN CUSTOMS AND STATISTICAL PROCEDURES**



CUSTOMS PROCEDURE CODE	DESCRIPTION OF CUSTOMS PROCEDURE CODE	STATISTICAL PROCEDURE CODE	DESCRIPTION OF STATISTICAL PROCEDURE CODE
0200	Inward processing (drawback system) procedure with no previous procedure	IM 6	Imports for inward processing, drawback system
0202	Inward processing (drawback system) procedure after the inward processing (drawback system) procedure	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
0221	Inward processing (drawback system) procedure after the outward processing procedure	IM 6	Imports for inward processing, drawback system
0246	Inward processing (drawback system) procedure after the inward processing (drawback system) procedure in a customs warehouse	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
0247	Inward processing (drawback system) procedure after the inward processing (drawback system) procedure in a free zone or a free warehouse	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
0251	Inward processing (drawback system) procedure after the inward processing (system of postponed payment) procedure	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
0253	Inward processing (drawback system) procedure after the temporary import procedure	IM 6	Imports for inward processing, drawback system
0255	Inward processing (drawback system) procedure after the inward processing (system of postponed payment) procedure in a customs warehouse	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
0256	Inward processing (drawback system) procedure after the inward processing (system of postponed payment) procedure in a free zone or a free warehouse	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
0271	Inward processing (drawback system) procedure after the customs warehousing procedure	IM6	Imports for inward processing, drawback system
0278	Inward processing (drawback system) procedure after the placement in a free zone or a free warehouse	IM 6	Imports for inward processing, drawback system
0293	Inward processing (drawback system) procedure after the procedure of destruction under the customs supervision	IM 6	Imports for inward processing, drawback system
1000	Lasting (Permanent) export with no previous procedure	EX 1	Normal exports
1040	Lasting (Permanent) export after the release to a free trade with obligation for paying customs tax	EX 1	Normal exports
1042	Lasting (Permanent) export after the tax free release to a free trade	EX 1	Normal exports
1078	Lasting (Permanent) export after the placement in a free zone or a free warehouse	EX 1	Normal exports
1091	Lasting (Permanent) export after the processing procedure under the customs supervision	EX 1	Normal exports
2100	Temporary export of goods under the outward processing procedure with no previous procedure	EX 3	Exports for outward processing

CUSTOMS PROCEDURE CODE	DESCRIPTION OF CUSTOMS PROCEDURE CODE	STATISTICAL PROCEDURE CODE	DESCRIPTION OF STATISTICAL PROCEDURE CODE
2102	Temporary export of goods under the outward processing procedure after the inward processing (drawback system) procedure	EX 3	Exports for outward processing
2146	Temporary export of goods under the outward processing procedure after the inward processing (drawback system) procedure in a customs warehouse	EX 3	Exports for outward processing
2147	Temporary export of goods under the outward processing procedure after the inward processing (drawback system) procedure in a free zone or a free warehouse	EX 3	Exports for outward processing
2151	Temporary export of goods under the outward processing procedure after the inward processing (system of postponed payment) procedure	EX 3	Exports for outward processing
2155	Temporary export of goods under the outward processing procedure after the inward processing (system of postponed payment) procedure in a customs warehouse	EX 3	Exports for outward processing
2156	Temporary export of goods under the outward processing procedure after the inward processing (system of postponed payment) procedure in a free zone or a free warehouse	EX 3	Exports for outward processing
2178	Temporary export of goods under the outward processing procedure after the placement in a free zone or a free warehouse	EX 0	Not included in special trade system
2300	Temporary export of goods which are meant to be returned in unchanged state with no previous procedure	EX 0	Not included in special trade system
2378	Temporary export of goods which are meant to be returned in unchanged state from a free zone or a free warehouse	EX 0	Not included in special trade system
3102	Re-export of goods after the inward processing (drawback system) procedure	EX 6	Exports after inward processing, drawback system
3146	Re-export of goods after the inward processing (drawback system) procedure in a customs warehouse	EX 6	Exports after inward processing, drawback system
3147	Re-export of goods after the inward processing (drawback system) procedure in a free zone or a free warehouse	EX 6	Exports after inward processing, drawback system
3151	Re-export of goods after the inward processing (system of postponed payment) procedure	EX 5	Exports after inward processing, suspension system
3153	Re-export of goods after the temporary import procedure	EX 0	Not included in special trade system
3155	Re-export of goods after the inward processing (system of postponed payment) procedure in a customs warehouse	EX 5	Exports after inward processing, suspension system
3156	Re-export of goods after the inward processing (system of postponed payment) procedure in a free zone or a free warehouse	EX 5	Exports after inward processing, suspension system
3171	Re-export of goods after the customs warehousing procedure	EX 0	Not included in special trade system

CUSTOMS PROCEDURE CODE	DESCRIPTION OF CUSTOMS PROCEDURE CODE	STATISTICAL PROCEDURE CODE	DESCRIPTION OF STATISTICAL PROCEDURE CODE
3178	Re-export of goods after the placement in a free zone or a free warehouse	EX 0	Not included in special trade system
3193	Re-export of goods after the procedure of destruction under the customs supervision	EX 0	Not included in special trade system
4000	Release to a free trade with the obligation to pay a customs tax with no previous procedure	IM 1	Normal imports
4051	Release to a free trade with the obligation to pay a customs tax after the inward processing (system of postponed payment) procedure	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
4053	Release to a free trade with the obligation to pay a customs tax after the temporary import procedure	IM 1	Normal imports
4055	Release to a free trade with the obligation to pay a customs tax after the inward processing (system of postponed payment) procedure in a customs warehouse	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
4056	Release to a free trade with the obligation to pay a customs tax after the inward processing (system of postponed payment) procedure in a free zone or a free warehouse	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
4071	Release to a free trade with the obligation to pay a customs tax after the customs warehousing procedure	IM 1	Normal imports
4078	Release to a free trade with the obligation to pay a customs tax after the placement in a free zone or a free warehouse	IM 1	Normal imports
4091	Release to a free trade with the obligation to pay a customs tax after the processing procedure under the customs supervision	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
4093	Release to a free trade with the obligation to pay a customs tax after the procedure of destruction under the customs supervision	IM 1	Normal imports
4095	Release to a free trade with the obligation to pay a customs tax after the delivery of goods to the ships and the aircrafts	IM 1	Normal imports
4200	Tax free release to a free trade with no previous procedure	IM 1	Normal imports
4251	Tax free release to a free trade after the inward processing (system of postponed payment) procedure	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
4253	Tax free release to a free trade after the temporary import procedure	IM 1	Normal imports
4255	Tax free release to a free trade after the inward processing (system of postponed payment) procedure in a customs warehouse	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
4256	Tax free release to a free trade after the inward processing (system of postponed payment) procedure in a free zone or a free warehouse	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
4271	Tax free release to a free trade after the customs warehousing procedure	IM 1	Normal imports

CUSTOMS PROCEDURE CODE	DESCRIPTION OF CUSTOMS PROCEDURE CODE	STATISTICAL PROCEDURE CODE	DESCRIPTION OF STATISTICAL PROCEDURE CODE
4278	Tax free release to a free trade after the placement in a free zone or a free warehouse	IM 1	Normal imports
4280	Tax free release to a free trade after the internal transit	IM 1	Normal imports
4291	Tax free release to a free trade after the processing procedure under the customs supervision	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
4293	Tax free release to a free trade after the procedure of destruction under the customs supervision	IM 1	Normal imports
4600	Inward processing (drawback system) procedure in a customs warehouse with no previous procedure	IM 6	Imports for inward processing, drawback system
4653	Inward processing (drawback system) procedure in a customs warehouse after the temporary import procedure	IM 6	Imports for inward processing, drawback system
4671	Inward processing (drawback system) procedure in a customs warehouse after the customs warehousing procedure	IM 6	Imports for inward processing, drawback system
4678	Inward processing (drawback system) procedure in a customs warehouse after the placement in a free zone or a free warehouse	IM 6	Imports for inward processing, drawback system
4693	Inward processing (drawback system) procedure in a customs warehouse after the procedure of destruction under the customs supervision	IM 6	Imports for inward processing, drawback system
4700	Inward processing (drawback system) procedure in a free zone or a free warehouse with no previous procedure	IM 6	Imports for inward processing, drawback system
4746	Inward processing (drawback system) procedure in a free zone or a free warehouse after the inward processing (drawback system) procedure in a customs warehouse	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
4747	Inward processing (drawback system) procedure in a free zone or a free warehouse after the inward processing (drawback system) procedure in a free zone or a free warehouse	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
4753	Inward processing (drawback system) procedure in a free zone or a free warehouse after the temporary import procedure	IM 6	Imports for inward processing, drawback system
4755	Inward processing (drawback system) procedure in a free zone or a free warehouse after the inward processing (system of postponed payment) procedure in a customs warehouse	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
4756	Inward processing (drawback system) procedure in a free zone or a warehouse after the inward processing (system of postponed payment) procedure in a free zone or a free warehouse	IM 0	Not included in special trade system



CUSTOMS PROCEDURE CODE	DESCRIPTION OF CUSTOMS PROCEDURE CODE	STATISTICAL PROCEDURE CODE	DESCRIPTION OF STATISTICAL PROCEDURE CODE
4771	Inward processing (system of postponed payment) procedure in a free zone or a free warehouse after the customs warehousing procedure	IM 6	Imports for inward processing, drawback system
4778	Inward processing (drawback system) procedure in a free zone or a free warehouse after the placement in a free zone or a free warehouse	IM 6	Imports for inward processing, drawback system
4793	Inward processing (drawback system) procedure in a free zone or a free warehouse after the procedure of destruction under the customs supervision	IM 6	Imports for inward processing, drawback system
5100	Inward processing (system of postponed payment) procedure with no previous procedure	IM 5	Imports for inward processing, suspension system
5102	Inward processing (system of postponed payment) procedure after the inward processing (drawback system) procedure	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
5146	Inward processing (system of postponed payment) procedure after the inward processing (drawback system) procedure in a customs warehouse	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
5147	Inward processing (system of postponed payment) procedure after the inward processing (drawback system) procedure in a free zone or a free warehouse	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
5151	Inward processing (system of postponed payment) procedure after the inward processing (system of postponed payment) procedure	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
5153	Inward processing (system of postponed payment) procedure after the temporary import procedure	IM 5	Imports for inward processing, suspension system
5157	Inward processing (system of postponed payment) procedure with transfer of goods or products under the arrangement of the inward processing (system of postponed payment)	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
5171	Inward processing (system of postponed payment) procedure after the customs warehousing procedure	IM 5	Imports for inward processing, suspension system
5178	Inward processing (system of postponed payment) procedure after the placement in a free zone or a free warehouse	IM 5	Imports for inward processing, suspension system
5193	Inward processing (system of postponed payment) procedure after the procedure of destruction under the customs supervision	IM 5	Imports for inward processing, suspension system
5300	Temporary import procedure with no previous procedure	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
5302	Temporary import procedure after the inward processing (drawback system) procedure	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
5346	Temporary import procedure after the inward processing (drawback system) procedure in a customs warehouse	IM 0	Not included in special trade system

CUSTOMS PROCEDURE CODE	DESCRIPTION OF CUSTOMS PROCEDURE CODE	STATISTICAL PROCEDURE CODE	DESCRIPTION OF STATISTICAL PROCEDURE CODE
5347	Temporary import procedure after the inward processing (drawback system) procedure in a free zone or a free warehouse	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
5351	Temporary import procedure after the inward processing (system of postponed payment) procedure	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
5353	Temporary import procedure after the temporary import procedure	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
5355	Temporary import procedure after the inward processing (system of postponed payment) procedure in a customs warehouse	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
5356	Temporary import procedure after the inward processing (system of postponed payment) procedure in a free zone or a free warehouse	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
5371	Temporary import procedure after the cusatoms warehousing procedure	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
5378	Temporary import procedure after the placement in a free zone or a free warehouse	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
5393	Temporary import procedure after the procedure of destruction under the customs supervision	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
5500	Inward processing (system of postponed payment) procedure in a customs warehouse with no previous procedure	IM 5	Imports for inward processing, suspension system
5502	Inward processing (system of postponed payment) procedure in a customs warehouse after the inward processing (drawback system) procedure	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
5546	Inward processing (system of postponed payment) procedure in a customs warehouse after the inward processing (drawback system) procedure in a customs warehouse	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
5547	Inward processing (system of postponed payment) procedure in a customs warehouse after the inward processing (drawback system) procedure in a free zone or a free warehouse	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
5551	Inward processing (system of postponed payment) procedure in a customs warehouse after the inward processing (system of postponed payment) procedure	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
5553	Inward processing (system of postponed payment) procedure in a customs warehouse after the temporary import procedure	IM 5	Imports for inward processing, suspension system
5555	Inward processing (system of postponed payment) procedure in a customs warehouse after the inward processing (system of postponed payment) procedure in a customs warehouse	IM 0	Not included in special trade system

CUSTOMS PROCEDURE CODE	DESCRIPTION OF CUSTOMS PROCEDURE CODE	STATISTICAL PROCEDURE CODE	DESCRIPTION OF STATISTICAL PROCEDURE CODE
5556	Inward processing (system of postponed payment) procedure in a customs warehouse after the inward processing (system of postponed payment) procedure in a free zone or a free warehouse	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
5557	Inward processing (system of postponed payment) procedure in a customs warehouse with transfer of goods or products under the arrangement of the inward processing (system of postponed payment)	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
5571	Inward processing (system of postponed payment) procedure in a customs warehouse after the customs warehousing procedure	IM 5	Imports for inward processing, suspension system
5578	Inward processing (system of postponed payment) procedure in a customs warehouse after the placement in a free zone or a free warehouse	IM 5	Imports for inward processing, suspension system
5593	Inward processing (system of postponed payment) procedure in a customs warehouse after the procedure of destruction under the customs supervision	IM 5	Imports for inward processing, suspension system
5600	Inward processing (system of postponed payment) procedure in a free zone or a free warehouse with no previous procedure	IM 5	Imports for inward processing, suspension system
5602	Inward processing (system of postponed payment) procedure in a free zone or a free warehouse after the inward processing (drawback system) procedure	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
5646	Inward processing (system of postponed payment) procedure in a free zone or a free warehouse after the inward processing (drawback system) procedure in a customs warehouse	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
5647	Inward processing (system of postponed payment) procedure in a free zone or a free warehouse after the inward processing (drawback system) procedure in a free zone or a free warehouse	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
5651	Inward processing (system of postponed payment) procedure in a free zone or a free warehouse after the inward processing (system of postponed payment) procedure	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
5653	Inward processing (system of postponed payment) procedure in a free zone or a free warehouse after the temporary import procedure	IM 5	Imports for inward processing, suspension system
5655	Inward processing (system of postponed payment) procedure in a free zone or a free warehouse after the inward processing (system of postponed payment) procedure in a customs warehouse	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
5656	Inward processing (system of postponed payment) procedure in a free zone or a free warehouse after the inward processing (system of postponed payment) procedure in a free zone or a free warehouse	IM 0	Not included in special trade system

CUSTOMS PROCEDURE CODE	DESCRIPTION OF CUSTOMS PROCEDURE CODE	STATISTICAL PROCEDURE CODE	DESCRIPTION OF STATISTICAL PROCEDURE CODE
5657	Inward processing (system of postponed payment) procedure in a free zone or a free warehouse with transfer of goods or products under the arrangement of the inward processing (system of postponed payment)	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
5671	Inward processing (system of postponed payment) procedure in a free zone or a free warehouse after the customs warehousing procedure	IM 5	Imports for inward processing, suspension system
5678	Inward processing (system of postponed payment) procedure in a free zone or a free warehouse after the placement in a free zone or a free warehouse	IM 5	Imports for inward processing, suspension system
5693	Inward processing (system of postponed payment) procedure in a free zone or a free warehouse after the procedure of destruction under the customs supervision	IM 5	Imports for inward processing, suspension system
5751	Transfer of goods or products under the arrangement of the inward processing (system of postponed payment) after the inward processing (system of postponed payment) procedure	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
5755	Transfer of goods under the arrangement of the inward processing (system of postponed payment) after the inward processing (system of postponed payment) procedure in a customs warehouse	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
5756	Transfer of goods under the arrangement of inward processing (system of postponed payment) after the inward processing (system of postponed payment) procedure in a free zone or a free warehouse	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
6110	Re-import and release to a free trade with the obligation to pay a customs tax after the lasting (permanent) export	IM 1	Normal imports
6121	Re-import and release to a free trade with the obligation to pay a customs tax after the outward processing procedure	IM 3	Imports after outward processing
6123	Re-import and release to a free trade with the obligation to pay a customs tax after the temporary export of goods which are ment to be returned in unchanged state	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
6171	Re-import and release to a free trade with the obligation to pay a customs tax after customs warehousing procedure	IM 3	Imports after outward processing
6178	Re-import and release to a free trade with the obligation to pay a customs tax after the placement to a free zone or a free warehouse	IM 3	Imports after outward processing
6195	Re-import of goods and release to a free trade with the obligation to pay a customs tax after supplying the ships and the aircrafts with that goods	IM 1	Normal imports
6196	Re-import of goods and release to a free trade with the obligation to pay a customs tax after selling the goods in the duty free shops at the airports	IM 1	Normal imports
6310	Tax free re-import and release to a free trade after the lasting (permanent) import	IM 1	Normal imports

CUSTOMS PROCEDURE CODE	DESCRIPTION OF CUSTOMS PROCEDURE CODE	STATISTICAL PROCEDURE CODE	DESCRIPTION OF STATISTICAL PROCEDURE CODE
6321	Tax free re-import and release to a free trade after the outward processing procedure	IM 3	Imports after outward processing
6323	Tax free re-import and release to a free trade after the temporary export of goods which are ment to be returned in unchanged state	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
6371	Re-import and tax free release to a free trade after the customs warehousing procedure	IM 3	Imports after outward processing
6378	Re-import and tax free release to a free trade after the placement in a free zone or a free warehouse	IM 3	Imports after outward processing
6395	Re-import of goods and tax free release to a free trade after supplying the ships and the aircrafts with that goods	IM 1	Normal imports
6396	Re-import of goods and tax free release to a free trade after selling the goods in the duty free shops at the airports	IM 1	Normal imports
7100	Customs warehousing procedure with no previous procedure	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
7102	Customs warehousing procedure after the release to a free trade under the inward processing (drawback system ) procedure	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
7110	Customs warehousing procedure after the procedure of lasting (permanent) export	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
7121	Customs warehousing procedure after the outward processing procedure	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
7123	Customs warehousing procedure after the temporary import procedure of goods that are ment to be returned in unchanged state	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
7131	Customs warehousing procedure after the re-export procedure	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
7146	Customs warehousing procedure after the inward processing (drawback system) procedure	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
7147	Customs warehousing procedure after the inward processing (drawback system) procedure in a free zone or a free warehouse	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
7151	Customs warehousing procedure after the inward processing (system of postponed payment) procedure	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
7153	Customs warehousing procedure after the temporary import procedure	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
7155	Customs warehousing procedure after the inward processing (system of postponed payment) in a customs warehouse	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
7156	Customs warehousing procedure after the inward processing (system of postponed payment) in a free zone or a free warehouse	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
7171	Customs warehousing procedure after the customs warehousing procedure	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
7178	Customs warehousing procedure after the placement in a free zone or a free warehouse	IM 0	Not included in special trade system

CUSTOMS PROCEDURE CODE	DESCRIPTION OF CUSTOMS PROCEDURE CODE	STATISTICAL PROCEDURE CODE	DESCRIPTION OF STATISTICAL PROCEDURE CODE
7191	Customs warehousing procedure after the processing procedure under the customs supervision	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
7193	Customs warehousing procedure after the procedure of destruction under the customs supervision	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
7195	Customs warehousing procedure after the delivery to the ships and the aircrafts	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
7800	Placement in a free zone or a free warehouse with no previous procedure	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
7802	Placement in a free zone or a free warehouse after the inward processing (drawback system) procedure	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
7810	Placement in a free zone or a free warehouse after the procedure of lasting (permanent) export	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
7821	Placement in a free zone or a free warehouse after the temporary export under the outward processing procedure	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
7823	Placement in a free zone or a free warehouse after the temporary export of goods which are ment to be returned in unchanged state	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
7831	Placement in a free zone or a free warehouse after re-export	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
7846	Placement in a free zone or a free warehouse after the inward processing (drawback system) procedure in a customs warehouse	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
7847	Placement in a free zone or a free warehouse after the inward processing (drawback system) procedure in a free zone or a free warehouse	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
7851	Placement in a free zone or a free warehouse after the inward processing (system of postponed payment) procedure	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
7853	Placement in a free zone or a free warehouse after the temporary import procedure	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
7855	Placement in a free zone or a free warehouse after the inward processing (system of postponed payment) procedure in a customs warehouse	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
7856	Placement in a free zone or a free warehouse after the inward processing (system of postponed payment) procedure in a free zone or a free warehouse	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
7871	Placement in a free zone or a free warehouse after the customs warehousing procedure	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
7878	Placement in a free zone or a free warehouse after the placement in a free zone or a free warehouse	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
7891	Placement in a free zone or a free warehouse after the processing procedure under the customs supervision	IM 0	Not included in special trade system

CUSTOMS PROCEDURE CODE	DESCRIPTION OF CUSTOMS PROCEDURE CODE	STATISTICAL PROCEDURE CODE	DESCRIPTION OF STATISTICAL PROCEDURE CODE
7893	Placement in a free zone or a free warehouse after the procedure of destruction under the customs supervision	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
7895	Placement in a free zone or a free warehouse after the delivery to the ships and the aircrafts	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
9100	Processing procedure under the customs supervision with no previous procedure	IM 1	Normal imports
9102	Processing procedure under the customs supervision after the inward processing (drawback system) procedure	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
9146	Processing procedure under the customs supervision after the inward processing (drawback system) procedure in a customs warehouse	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
9147	Processing procedure under the customs supervision after the inward processing (drawback system) procedure in a free zone or a free warehouse	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
9151	Processing procedure under the customs supervision after the inward processing (system of postponed payment) procedure	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
9153	Processing procedure under the customs supervision after the temporary import procedure	IM 1	Normal imports
9155	Processing under the customs supervision after the inward processing (system of postponed payment) procedure in a customs warehouse	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
9156	Processing procedure under the customs supervision after the inward processing (system of postponed payment) procedure in a free zone or a free warehouse	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
9171	Processing procedure under the customs supervision after the customs warehousing procedure	IM 1	Normal imports
9178	Processing procedure under the customs supervision after the placement in a free zone or a free warehouse	IM 1	Normal imports
9193	Processing procedure under the customs supervision after the procedure of destruction under the customs supervision	IM 1	Normal imports
9300	Procedure of destruction under the customs supervision with no previous procedure	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
9302	Procedure of destruction under the customs supervision after the inward processing (drawback system) procedure	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
9346	Procedure of destruction under the customs supervision after the inward processing (drawback system) procedure in a customs warehouse	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
9347	Procedure of destruction under the customs supervision after the inward processing (drawback system) procedure in a free zone or a free warehouse	IM 0	Not included in special trade system

CUSTOMS PROCEDURE CODE	DESCRIPTION OF CUSTOMS PROCEDURE CODE	STATISTICAL PROCEDURE CODE	DESCRIPTION OF STATISTICAL PROCEDURE CODE
9351	Procedure of destruction under the customs supervision after the inward processing (system of postponed payment) procedure	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
9353	Procedure of destruction under the customs supervision after the temporary import procedure	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
9355	Procedure of destruction under the customs supervision after the inward processing (system of postponed payment) procedure in a customs warehouse	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
9356	Procedure of destruction under the customs supervision after the inward processing (system of postponed payment) procedure in a free zone or a free warehouse	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
9371	Procedure of destruction under the customs supervision after the customs warehousing procedure	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
9378	Procedure of destruction under the customs supervision after the placement in a free zone or a free warehouse	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
9391	Procedure of destruction under the customs supervision after the procedure of processing under the customs supervision	IM 0	Not included in special trade system
9500	Supplies for the ships and the aircrafts with no previous procedure	EX 1	Normal exports
9502	Supplies for the ships and the aircrafts after the inward processing (drawback system) procedure	EX 1	Normal exports
9546	Supplies for the ships and the aircrafts after the inward processing (drawback system) procedure in a customs warehouse	EX 1	Normal exports
9547	Supplies for the ships and the aircrafts after the inward processing (drawback system) procedure in a free zone or a free warehouse	EX 1	Normal exports
9551	Supplies for the ships and the aircrafts after the inward processing (system of postponed payment) procedure	EX 1	Normal exports
9553	Supplies for the ships and the aircrafts after the temporary import procedure	EX 0	Not included in special trade system
9555	Supplies for the ships and the aircrafts after the inward processing (system of postponed payment) procedure in a customs warehouse	EX 1	Normal exports
9556	Supplies for the ships and the aircrafts after the inward processing (system of postponed payment) procedure in a free zone or a free warehouse	EX 1	Normal exports
9571	Supplies for the ships and the aircrafts after the customs warehousing procedure	EX 0	Not included in special trade system
9578	Supplies for the ships and the aircrafts after the placement in a free zone or a free warehouse	EX 0	Not included in special trade system
9600	Supplies for the duty free shops at the airports (intended for selling) with no previous procedure	EX 1	Normal exports



CUSTOMS PROCEDURE CODE	DESCRIPTION OF CUSTOMS PROCEDURE CODE	STATISTICAL PROCEDURE CODE	DESCRIPTION OF STATISTICAL PROCEDURE CODE
9602	Supplies for the duty free shops at the airports (intended for selling) after the inward processing (drawback system) procedure	EX 1	Normal exports
9646	Supplies for the duty free shops at the airports (intended for selling) after the inward processing (drawback system) procedure in a customs warehouse	EX 1	Normal exports
9647	Supplies for the duty free shops at the airports (intended for selling) after the inward processing (drawback system) procedure in a free zone or a free warehouse	EX 1	Normal exports
9651	Supplies for the duty free shops at the airports (intended for selling) after the inward processing (system of postponed payment) procedure	EX 1	Normal exports
9653	Supplies for the duty free shops at the airports (intended for selling) after the temporary import procedure	EX 0	Not included in special trade system
9655	Supplies for the duty free shops at the airports (intended for selling) after the inward processing (system of postponed payment) procedure in a customs warehouse	EX 1	Normal exports
9656	Supplies for the duty free shops at the airports (intended for selling) after the inward processing (system of postponed payment) procedure in a free zone or a free warehouse	EX 1	Normal exports
9671	Supplies for the duty free shops at the airports (intended for selling) after the customs warehousing procedure	EX 0	Not included in special trade system
9678	Supplies for the duty free shops at the airports (intended for selling) after the placement in a free zone or a free warehouse	EX 0	Not included in special trade system



**ANNEX 2**

**AN EXAMPLE OF SINGLE ADMINISTRATIVE  
DOCUMENT**








**BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA**

A OFFICE OF DISPATCH/EXPORT/DESTINATION

**3 8**

2 Consignor/Exporter No

**1 DECLARATION**

3 Forms 4 Loading lists

5 Items 6 Total packages 7 Reference number

8 Consignee No

9 Person responsible for financial settlement No

10 C. first dest./last consig. 11 Trad./Prod. country 12 Value details 13 C.A.P.

14 Declarant/Representative No

15 Country of dispatch/export 15 C. disp./exp. Code a| b| 17 Country destin. Code a| b|

16 Country of origin 17 Country of destination

18 Identity and nationality of means of transport at departure/on arrival 19 Ctr.

20 Delivery terms

21 Identity and nationality of active means of transport crossing the border

22 Currency and total amount invoiced 23 Exchange rate 24 Nature of transaction

25 Mode of transport at the border 26 Inland mode of transport 27 Place of loading/unloading

28 Financial and banking data

**3 8**

29 Office of exit/entry 30 Location of goods

31 Packages and description of goods

Marks and numbers - Container No(s) - Number and kind

32 Item No

33 Commodity Code

34 Country origin Code a| b| 35 Gross mass (kg) 36 Preference

37 P R O C E D U R E 38 Net mass (kg) 39 Quota

40 Summary declaration/Previous document

41 Supplementary units 42 Item price 43 V.M. Code

44 Additional information/ Documents produced/ Certificates and authorizations

A.I. Code 45 Adjustment

46 Statistical value

47 Calculation of taxes

Type	Tax base	Rate	Amount	MP
Total:				

48 Deferred payment

49 Identification of warehouse

**B ACCOUNTING DETAILS**

50 Principal No

Signature:

**C OFFICE OF DEPARTURE**

51 Intended offices of transit (and country)

represented by Place and date:

52 Guarantee not valid for

Code 53 Office of destination (and country)

**D/J CONTROL BY OFFICE OF DEPARTURE/DESTINATION**

Stamp: 54 Place and date:

Result:  
Seals affixed: Number:  
identity:  
Time limit (date):  
Signature:

Signature and name of declarant/representative:



**BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA**

**1 DECLARATION**

4 5 Copy for the office of destination Copy for return - transit	2 Consignor/Exporter No	3 Forms	4 Loading lists
	8 Consignee No	5 Items	6 Total packages
	14 Declarant/Representative No	15 Country of dispatch/export	
	18 Identity and nationality of means of transport at departure	19 Ctr.	RETURN TO:
	21 Identity and nationality of active means of transport crossing the border		
25 Mode of transport at the border	27 Place of loading		

4 5	31 Packages and description of goods	Marks and numbers - Container No(s) - Number and kind	32 Item No	33 Commodity Code	35 Gross mass (kg)	38 Net mass (kg)	40 Summary declaration/Previous document
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44 Additional information/Documents produced/Certificates and authorizations	A.I. Code
--	-----------

55 Transshipments	Place and country: Ident. and nat. new means transp.: Ctr. (1) Identity of new container: (1) Enter 1 if YES and 0 if NO.	Place and country: Ident. and nat. new means transp.: Ctr. (1) Identity of new container: (1) Enter 1 if YES and 0 if NO.
-------------------	--	--

F CERTIFICATION BY COMPETENT AUTHORITIES	New seals: Number:                      identity: Signature:    Stamp:	New seals: Number:                      identity: Signature:    Stamp:
--	---	---

50 Principal No	Signature:	C OFFICE OF DEPARTURE
--------------------	------------	-----------------------

51 Intended offices of transit (and country)	represented by Place and date:	Code	53 Office of destination (and country)
--	-----------------------------------	------	--

52 Guarantee not valid for	D CONTROL BY OFFICE OF DEPARTURE	Stamp:	54 Place and date:
Result: Seals affixed: Number: identity: Time limit (date): Signature:	Signature and name of declarant/representative:		

<p>56 Other incidents during carriage</p> <p>Details and measures taken</p>	<p>G CERTIFICATION BY COMPETENT AUTHORITIES</p>
---	---

H A POSTERIORI CONTROL (Where this copy is used for establishing BIH status of the goods)

<p><b>REQUEST FOR VERIFICATION</b></p> <p>Verification of the authenticity of this document and the accuracy of the information contained therein is requested</p>   <p>Place and date:</p> <p>Signature: _____ Stamp: _____</p>	<p><b>RESULT OF VERIFICATION</b></p> <p>This document (1)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> was certified by the Customs office indicated and the information contained therein is accurate.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> does not meet the requirements as to authenticity and regularity (see remarks below).</p>  <p>Place and date:</p> <p>Signature: _____ Stamp: _____</p>
---	---

Remarks:

  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  

(1) Enter X where applicable.

<p><b>I CONTROL BY OFFICE OF DESTINATION (TRANSIT)</b></p> <p>Date of arrival:</p> <p>Examination of seals:</p> <p>Remarks:</p>	<p>Copy No 5 returned</p> <p>on</p> <p>after registration under</p> <p>No</p> <p>Signature: _____ Stamp: _____</p>
---	---

<p><b>TRANSIT - RECEIPT (To be completed by the person concerned before presentation to the office of destination)</b></p>	
<p>This is to certify that the document ..... issued by the Customs office at</p> <p>..... (name and country) under No .....</p> <p>has been lodged and that no irregularity has been observed to date concerning the consignment to which this document refers.</p>	<p>Stamp of office of destination:</p>
<p>Date: _____ Signature: _____</p>	

**BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA**

A OFFICE OF DISPATCH/EXPORT/DESTINATION

**1 DECLARATION**

2 Consignor/Exporter 8 Consignee No		C		BIS	
3 Forms		1		6	

31 Packages and description of goods	Marks and numbers - Container No(s) - Number and kind	32 Item No	33 Commodity Code	34 Country origin Code	35 Gross mass (kg)	36 Preference
				a) b)	37 P R O C E D U R E	38 Net mass (kg)
						39 Quota
				40 Summary declaration/Previous document		
			41 Supplementary units	42 Item price	43 V.M.	Code

44 Additional information/ Documents produced/ Certificates and authorizations	A.I. Code	45 Adjustment
	46 Statistical value	

31 Packages and description of goods	Marks and numbers - Container No(s) - Number and kind	32 Item No	33 Commodity Code	34 Country origin Code	35 Gross mass (kg)	36 Preference
				a) b)	37 P R O C E D U R E	38 Net mass (kg)
						39 Quota
				40 Summary declaration/Previous document		
			41 Supplementary units	42 Item price	43 V.M.	Code

44 Additional information/ Documents produced/ Certificates and authorizations	A.I. Code	45 Adjustment
	46 Statistical value	

31 Packages and description of goods	Marks and numbers - Container No(s) - Number and kind	32 Item No	33 Commodity Code	34 Country origin Code	35 Gross mass (kg)	36 Preference
				a) b)	37 P R O C E D U R E	38 Net mass (kg)
						39 Quota
				40 Summary declaration/Previous document		
			41 Supplementary units	42 Item price	43 V.M.	Code

44 Additional information/ Documents produced/ Certificates and authorizations	A.I. Code	45 Adjustment
	46 Statistical value	

47 Calculation of taxes					47 Calculation of taxes				
Type	Tax base	Rate	Amount	MP	Type	Tax base	Rate	Amount	MP
Total first item:					Total second item:				

Type	Tax base	Rate	Amount	MP	Type	Amount	MP
Total third item:					G.T.:		

← SUMMARY

1	Copy for the country of dispatch/export
6	Copy for the country of destination

← OFFICE OF DEPARTURE

**BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA**

A OFFICE OF DISPATCH/EXPORT/DESTINATION

**1 DECLARATION**

2 Consignor/Exporter 8 Consignee No

**C**

**BIS**

3 Forms

**2**

**7**

31 Packages and description of goods	Marks and numbers - Container No(s) - Number and kind	32 Item No	33 Commodity Code	34 Country origin Code	35 Gross mass (kg)	36 Preference	
		a)	b)	37 P R O C E D U R E	38 Net mass (kg)	39 Quota	
		40 Summary declaration/Previous document					
		41 Supplementary units	42 Item price	43 V.M. Code			

44 Additional information/ Documents produced/ Certificates and authorizations	A.I. Code	45 Adjustment
	46 Statistical value	

31 Packages and description of goods	Marks and numbers - Container No(s) - Number and kind	32 Item No	33 Commodity Code	34 Country origin Code	35 Gross mass (kg)	36 Preference	
		a)	b)	37 P R O C E D U R E	38 Net mass (kg)	39 Quota	
		40 Summary declaration/Previous document					
		41 Supplementary units	42 Item price	43 V.M. Code			

44 Additional information/ Documents produced/ Certificates and authorizations	A.I. Code	45 Adjustment
	46 Statistical value	

31 Packages and description of goods	Marks and numbers - Container No(s) - Number and kind	32 Item No	33 Commodity Code	34 Country origin Code	35 Gross mass (kg)	36 Preference	
		a)	b)	37 P R O C E D U R E	38 Net mass (kg)	39 Quota	
		40 Summary declaration/Previous document					
		41 Supplementary units	42 Item price	43 V.M. Code			

44 Additional information/ Documents produced/ Certificates and authorizations	A.I. Code	45 Adjustment
	46 Statistical value	

47 Calculation of taxes					47 Calculation of taxes				
Type	Tax base	Rate	Amount	MP	Type	Tax base	Rate	Amount	MP
Total first item:					Total second item:				

Type	Tax base	Rate	Amount	MP	Type	Amount	MP
Total third item:				G.T.:			

← SUMMARY

**2** Statistical copy - Country of dispatch/export

**7** Statistical copy - Country of destination

A OFFICE OF DEPARTURE

**BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA**

A OFFICE OF DISPATCH/EXPORT/DESTINATION

**1 DECLARATION**

2 Consignor/Exporter 8 Consignee No

C

BIS

3 Forms

**3**

**8**

31 Packages and description of goods	Marks and numbers - Container No(s) - Number and kind	32 Item No	33 Commodity Code	34 Country origin Code	35 Gross mass (kg)	36 Preference
		a)	b)	37 P R O C E D U R E	38 Net mass (kg)	39 Quota
40 Summary declaration/Previous document						
		41 Supplementary units	42 Item price	43 V.M.		Code
		A.I. Code		45 Adjustment		
		46 Statistical value				

44 Additional information/ Documents produced/ Certificates and authorizations						

31 Packages and description of goods	Marks and numbers - Container No(s) - Number and kind	32 Item No	33 Commodity Code	34 Country origin Code	35 Gross mass (kg)	36 Preference
		a)	b)	37 P R O C E D U R E	38 Net mass (kg)	39 Quota
40 Summary declaration/Previous document						
		41 Supplementary units	42 Item price	43 V.M.		Code
		A.I. Code		45 Adjustment		
		46 Statistical value				

44 Additional information/ Documents produced/ Certificates and authorizations						

31 Packages and description of goods	Marks and numbers - Container No(s) - Number and kind	32 Item No	33 Commodity Code	34 Country origin Code	35 Gross mass (kg)	36 Preference
		a)	b)	37 P R O C E D U R E	38 Net mass (kg)	39 Quota
40 Summary declaration/Previous document						
		41 Supplementary units	42 Item price	43 V.M.		Code
		A.I. Code		45 Adjustment		
		46 Statistical value				

44 Additional information/ Documents produced/ Certificates and authorizations						

47 Calculation of taxes		Type	Tax base	Rate	Amount	MP	Type	Tax base	Rate	Amount	MP	
Total first item:							Total second item:					

Type	Tax base	Rate	Amount	MP	Type	Amount	MP	
← SUMMARY								
				<b>3</b>	Copy for the consignor/exporter			
				<b>8</b>	Copy for the consignee			
Total third item:					G.T.:			

**3** Copy for the consignor/exporter

**8** Copy for the consignee

A OFFICE OF DEPARTURE

**BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA**

A OFFICE OF DISPATCH/EXPORT

**1 DECLARATION**

2 Consignor/Exporter No

**C** **BIS**  
 3 Forms **4** **5**

31 Packages and description of goods	Marks and numbers - Container No(s) - Number and kind	32 Item No	33 Commodity Code	35 Gross mass (kg)	38 Net mass (kg)	40 Summary declaration/Previous document						

44 Additional information/ Documents produced/ Certificates and authorizations						A.I. Code

31 Packages and description of goods	Marks and numbers - Container No(s) - Number and kind	32 Item No	33 Commodity Code	35 Gross mass (kg)	38 Net mass (kg)	40 Summary declaration/Previous document						

44 Additional information/ Documents produced/ Certificates and authorizations						A.I. Code

31 Packages and description of goods	Marks and numbers - Container No(s) - Number and kind	32 Item No	33 Commodity Code	35 Gross mass (kg)	38 Net mass (kg)	40 Summary declaration/Previous document						

44 Additional information/ Documents produced/ Certificates and authorizations						A.I. Code

<b>4</b>	Copy for the office of destination
<b>5</b>	Copy for return - transit

TO OFFICE OF DEPARTURE

## **ANNEX 3**

# **THE EUROPEAN STATISTICS CODE OF PRACTICE**





# EUROPEAN STATISTICS CODE OF PRACTICE

Adopted by the Statistical Programme Committee on 24 February 2005

## Preamble

Definitions: For the purpose of this document:

*European Statistics* shall mean Community Statistics as defined in Council regulation (EC) No 322/97 of 17 February 1997 on Community Statistics, produced and disseminated by national statistical authorities and the Community's statistical authority (Eurostat) in conformity with Article 285(2) of the Treaty.

The *Statistical Authority* shall mean, at national level, the National Statistical Institute (NSI) and other statistical bodies in charge of producing and disseminating European Statistics and, at Community level, Eurostat.

The *European Statistical System*, hereinafter referred to as the ESS, shall mean the partnership comprising Eurostat, National Statistical Institutes and other national statistical bodies responsible in each Member State for producing and disseminating European Statistics.

In coherence with the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 285(2) thereof, with the Council regulation (EC) No 322/97 of 17 February 1997 on Community Statistics, and with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics adopted by the United Nations Statistical Commission on 14 April 1994, the present Code of Practice has the dual purpose of:

- Improving trust and confidence in the independence, integrity and accountability of both National Statistical Authorities and Eurostat, and in the credibility and quality of the statistics they produce and disseminate (*i.e. an external focus*);
- Promoting the application of best international statistical principles, methods and practices by all producers of European Statistics to enhance their quality (*i.e. an internal focus*).

The Code is addressed for implementation to:

- *Governance authorities* (i.e. Governments, Ministries, Commission, Council) – to provide guidelines for them to ensure that their statistical services are professionally organized and resourced to produce credible European Statistics in a manner that guarantees independence, integrity and accountability;

- *Statistical authorities and their staff* - to provide a benchmark of statistical principles, values and best practices that should help them in producing and disseminating high quality, harmonized European Statistics.

It is addressed for information to:

- *Users* - to show that European and national statistical authorities are impartial and that the statistics they produce and disseminate are trustworthy, objective and reliable;
- *Data providers* - to show that the confidentiality of the information they provide is protected, and that excessive demand will not be placed on them.

The Code of Practice is based on *15 Principles*. Governance authorities and statistical authorities in the European Union commit themselves to adhering to the principles fixed in this code and to reviewing its implementation periodically by the use of *Indicators of Good Practice* for each of the 15 Principles, which are to be used as references.

The Statistical Programme Committee established by Council Decision 89/382/EEC of 19 June 1989 will regularly carry out peer review monitoring of the implementation of the present Code.

## **Institutional Environment**

Institutional and organizational factors have a significant influence on the effectiveness and credibility of a statistical authority producing and disseminating European Statistics. The relevant issues are professional independence, mandate for data collection, adequacy of resources, quality commitment, statistical confidentiality, impartiality and objectivity.

**Principle 1: Professional Independence** - *The professional independence of statistical authorities from other policy, regulatory or administrative departments and bodies, as well as from private sector operators, ensures the credibility of European Statistics.*

Indicators

- The independence of the statistical authority from political and other external interference in producing and disseminating official statistics is specified in law.
- The head of the statistical authority has sufficiently high hierarchical standing to ensure senior level access to policy authorities and administrative public bodies. He/She should be of the highest professional calibre.
- The head of the statistical authority and, where appropriate, the heads of its statistical bodies have responsibility for ensuring that European Statistics are produced and disseminated in an independent manner.
- The head of the statistical authority and, where appropriate, the heads of its statistical bodies have the sole responsibility for deciding on statistical methods, standards and procedures, and on the content and timing of statistical releases.

- The statistical work programmes are published and periodic reports describe progress made.
- Statistical releases are clearly distinguished and issued separately from political /policy statements.
- The statistical authority, when appropriate, comments publicly on statistical issues, including criticisms and misuses of official statistics.

**Principle 2: Mandate for Data Collection** - *Statistical authorities must have a clear legal mandate to collect information for European statistical purposes. Administrations, enterprises and households, and the public at large may be compelled by law to allow access to or deliver data for European statistical purposes at the request of statistical authorities.*

Indicators

- The mandate to collect information for the production and dissemination of official statistics is specified in law.
- The statistical authority is allowed by national legislation to use administrative records for statistical purposes.
- On the basis of a legal act, the statistical authority may compel response to statistical surveys.

**Principle 3: Adequacy of Resources** - *The resources available to statistical authorities must be sufficient to meet European Statistics requirements.*

Indicators

- Staff, financial, and computing resources, adequate both in magnitude and in quality, are available to meet current European Statistics needs.
- The scope, detail and cost of European Statistics are commensurate with needs.
- Procedures exist to assess and justify demands for new European Statistics against their cost.
- Procedures exist to assess the continuing need for all European Statistics, to see if any can be discontinued or curtailed to free up resources.

**Principle 4: Quality Commitment** - *All ESS members commit themselves to work and co-operate according to the principles fixed in the Quality Declaration of the European Statistical System.*

Indicators

- Product quality is regularly monitored according to the ESS quality components.
- Processes are in place to monitor the quality of the collection, processing and dissemination of statistics.
- Processes are in place to deal with quality considerations, including tradeoffs within quality, and to guide planning for existing and emerging surveys.

- Quality guidelines are documented and staff are well trained. These guidelines are spelled out in writing and made known to the public.
- There is a regular and thorough review of the key statistical outputs using external experts where appropriate.

**Principle 5: Statistical Confidentiality** - *The privacy of data providers (households, enterprises, administrations and other respondents), the confidentiality of the information they provide and its use only for statistical purposes must be absolutely guaranteed.*

#### Indicators

- Statistical confidentiality is guaranteed in law.
- Statistical authority staff sign legal confidentiality commitments on appointment.
- Substantial penalties are prescribed for any willful breaches of statistical confidentiality.
- Instructions and guidelines are provided on the protection of statistical confidentiality in the production and dissemination processes. These guidelines are spelled out in writing and made known to the public.
- Physical and technological provisions are in place to protect the security and integrity of statistical databases.
- Strict protocols apply to external users accessing statistical microdata for research purposes.

**Principle 6: Impartiality and Objectivity** - *Statistical authorities must produce and disseminate European Statistics respecting scientific independence and in an objective, professional and transparent manner in which all users are treated equitably.*

#### Indicators

- Statistics are compiled on an objective basis determined by statistical considerations.
- Choices of sources and statistical techniques are informed by statistical considerations.
- Errors discovered in published statistics are corrected at the earliest possible date and publicized.
- Information on the methods and procedures used by the statistical authority are publicly available.
- Statistical release dates and times are pre-announced.
- All users have equal access to statistical releases at the same time and any privileged pre-release access to any outside user is limited, controlled and publicized. In the event that leaks occur, pre-release arrangements should be revised so as to ensure impartiality.
- Statistical releases and statements made in Press Conferences are objective and non-partisan.

### Statistical Processes

European and other international standards, guidelines and good practices must be fully observed in the processes used by the statistical authorities to organize, collect, process

and disseminate official statistics. The credibility of the statistics is enhanced by a reputation for good management and efficiency. The relevant aspects are sound methodology, appropriate statistical procedures, non -excessive burden on respondents and cost effectiveness.

**Principle 7: Sound Methodology** - *Sound methodology must underpin quality statistics. This requires adequate tools, procedures and expertise.*

Indicators

- The overall methodological framework of the statistical authority follows European and other international standards, guidelines, and good practices.
- Procedures are in place to ensure that standard concepts, definitions and classifications are consistently applied throughout the statistical authority.
- The business register and the frame for population surveys are regularly evaluated and adjusted if necessary in order to ensure high quality.
- Detailed concordance exists between national classifications and sectorisation systems and the corresponding European systems.
- Graduates in the relevant academic disciplines are recruited.
- Staff attend international relevant training courses and conferences, and liaise with statistician colleagues at international level in order to learn from the best and to improve their expertise.
- Co-operation with the scientific community to improve methodology is organized and external reviews assess the quality and effectiveness of the methods implemented and promote better tools, when feasible.

**Principle 8: Appropriate Statistical Procedures** –*Appropriate statistical procedures, implemented from data collection to data validation, must underpin quality statistics.*

Indicators

- Where European Statistics are based on administrative data, the definitions and concepts used for the administrative purpose must be a good approximation to those required for statistical purposes.
- In case of statistical surveys, questionnaires are systematically tested prior to the data collection.
- Survey designs, sample selections, and sample weights are well based and regularly reviewed, revised or updated as required.
- Field operations, data entry, and coding are routinely monitored and revised as required.
- Appropriate editing and imputation computer systems are used and regularly reviewed, revised or updated as required.
- Revisions follow standard, well-established and transparent procedures.

**Principle 9: Non-Excessive Burden on Respondents** - *The reporting burden should be proportionate to the needs of the users and should not be excessive for respondents. The*

*statistical authority monitors the response burden and sets targets for its reduction over time.*

#### Indicators

- The range and detail of European Statistics demands is limited to what is absolutely necessary.
- The reporting burden is spread as widely as possible over survey populations through appropriate sampling techniques.
- The information sought from businesses is, as far as possible, readily available from their accounts and electronic means are used where possible to facilitate its return.
- Best estimates and approximations are accepted when exact details are not readily available.
- Administrative sources are used whenever possible to avoid duplicating requests for information.
- Data sharing within statistical authorities is generalized in order to avoid multiplication of surveys.

**Principle 10: Cost Effectiveness** - *Resources must be effectively used.*

#### Indicators

- Internal and independent external measures monitor the statistical authority's use of resources.
- Routine clerical operations (e.g. data capture, coding, validation) are automated to the extent possible.
- The productivity potential of information and communications technology is being optimized for data collection, processing and dissemination.
- Proactive efforts are being made to improve the statistical potential of administrative records and avoid costly direct surveys.

## Statistical Output

Available statistics must meet users' needs. Statistics comply with the European quality standards and serve the needs of European institutions, governments, research institutions, business concerns and the public generally. The important issues concern the extent to which the statistics are relevant, accurate and reliable, timely, coherent, comparable across regions and countries, and readily accessible by users.

**Principle 11: Relevance** - *European Statistics must meet the needs of users.*

#### Indicators

- Processes are in place to consult users, monitor the relevance and practical utility of existing statistics in meeting their needs, and advise on their emerging needs and priorities.
- Priority needs are being met and reflected in the work programme.
- User satisfaction surveys are undertaken periodically.

**Principle 12: Accuracy and Reliability** - *European Statistics must accurately and reliably portray reality.*

Indicators

- Source data, intermediate results and statistical outputs are assessed and validated.
- Sampling errors and non-sampling errors are measured and systematically documented according to the framework of the ESS quality components.
- Studies and analyses of revisions are carried out routinely and used internally to inform statistical processes.

**Principle 13: Timeliness and Punctuality** - *European Statistics must be disseminated in a timely and punctual manner.*

Indicators

- Timeliness meets the highest European and international dissemination standards.
- A standard daily time is set for the release of European Statistics.
- Periodicity of European Statistics takes into account user requirements as much as possible.
- Any divergence from the dissemination time schedule is publicized in advance, explained and a new release date set.
- Preliminary results of acceptable aggregate quality can be disseminated when considered useful.

**Principle 14: Coherence and Comparability** - *European Statistics should be consistent internally, over time and comparable between regions and countries; it should be possible to combine and make joint use of related data from different sources.*

Indicators

- Statistics are internally coherent and consistent (e.g. arithmetic and accounting identities observed).
- Statistics are coherent or reconcilable over a reasonable period of time.
- Statistics are compiled on the basis of common standards with respect to scope, definitions, units and classifications in the different surveys and sources.
- Statistics from the different surveys and sources are compared and reconciled.
- Cross-national comparability of the data is ensured through periodical exchanges between the European Statistical System and other statistical systems; methodological studies are carried out in close co-operation between the Member States and Eurostat.

**Principle 15: Accessibility and Clarity** – *European Statistics should be presented in a clear and understandable form, disseminated in a suitable and convenient manner, available and accessible on an impartial basis with supporting metadata and guidance.*

Indicators

- Statistics are presented in a form that facilitates proper interpretation and meaningful comparisons.
- Dissemination services use modern information and communication technology and, if appropriate, traditional hard copy.
- Custom-designed analyses are provided when feasible and are made public.
- Access to microdata can be allowed for research purposes. This access is subject to strict protocols.
- Metadata are documented according to standardized metadata systems.
- Users are kept informed on the methodology of statistical processes and the quality of statistical outputs with respect to the ESS quality criteria.



## **ANNEX 4**

### **STRUCTURE OF FILES THAT STATISTICAL INSTITUTIONS RECEIVE FROM ITA**



**SAD\_GEN:** The SAD General Segment table.

The SAD General Segment table contains all of the information pertinent to the declaration as a whole. It does not contain any item specific data.

<b>No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Lenght</b>	<b>Description</b>
1	key_year	datetime	-	User reference year.
2	key_cuo	char	5	Customs clearance office code. SAD box A.
3	key_dec	char	17	Declarant code (up to 17 characters). The declarant is the person who lodges the declaration. This field is validated against the declarant control table, which is part of the master table data normally maintained by Customs Headquarters staff. Part of SAD box 14.
4	key_nber	char	13	User reference number. This box is used to store the (wholly numeric) commercial reference number for the consignment. It is either assigned automatically by Asycuda or it is inputted by the importer, exporter or agent. Part of SAD box 7.
5	sad_flw	char	1	Flag indicating the flow of the declaration, effectively whether the goods are imported (1) or exported (0).
6	sad_typ_dec	char	3	Declaration number part 1. This field indicates the type of use of the declaration. The European Community for example, uses this to indicate export within the region, outside of the region , or to other regions with which trade agreements exist. Part of SAD box 1.
7	sad_typ_proc	char	1	Declaration number part 2. This field indicates the type of customs procedure for which the SAD is being lodged. Part of SAD box 1.
8	sad_typ_transit	char	5	Transit declaration. This field is used to indicate whether the document is a transit document. Part of SAD box 1.
9	sad_exporter	char	17	Exporter code. This field is validated against the company control table, which is part of the master table data normally maintained by Customs Headquarters staff. Part of SAD box number 2.
10	sad_manif_nber	char	2	Manifest reference number. Part of SAD box A.
11	sad_lst_nber	integer	-	This is the number of loading lists associated with the SAD. SAD box 4.
12	sad_reg_serial	char	1	Registration serial number. This is the first character of the registration number, and it represents the registration series that the declaration has been recorded with. Part 1. Part of SAD box A.

<b>No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Lenght</b>	<b>Description</b>
13	sad_reg_nber	integer	-	Registration number (up to 8 characters). This is the number allocated to the declaration at the time of registration. Part 2. Part of SAD box A.
14	sad_reg_date	date	-	Date that the SAD was 'registered', ie. it became an official document recorded on server machine. Part of SAD box A.
15	sad_itm_total	smallint	-	Total number of items attached to general header. SAD box number 5.
16	sad_pack_total	integer	-	Total number of packages. SAD box number 6.
17	sad_consignee	char	17	Consignee code. This field is validated against the company control table, which is part of the master table data normally maintained by Customs Headquarters staff. Part of SAD box number 8.
18	sad_financial	char	17	Person responsible for financial settlement. Part of SAD box number 9.
19	sad_cty_1dlp	char	3	If the SAD is an import SAD, this field indicates the country of last consignment. If the SAD is an export SAD, then this is the field showing the country of first destination. In either case this is validated against country codes control table.
20	sad_tra_cty	char	3	Trading country code This is validated against country codes control table. SAD box 11.
21	sad_val_details	decimal	18.2	Value details. SAD box 12.
22	sad_cap_ref	char	5	Common Agriculture Policy reference field. This field will not be used in the majority of cases. SAD box 13.
23	sad_cty_expcod	char	3	Country of export code, validated against country codes control tables. Part of SAD box 15.
24	sad_cty_expreg	char	2	Code of national region (FR Departement, GB county). This is used to detect from where in the country goods are exported. It is validated against a national regions control table. Part of SAD box 15.
25	sad_cty_destcod	char	3	Code for country of ultimate destination, validated against country codes control tables. This will be used for export (or transit) declaration only. Part of SAD box 17.
26	sad_cty_destreg	char	2	Code of national region (FR Departement, GB county). This is used to detect to where in the country goods are imported. It is validated against a national regions control table. Part of SAD box 17.

<b>No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Lenght</b>	<b>Description</b>
27	sad_trsp_iddepar	char	27	Identification of means of transport at departure. This is the name or identification of the means of transport by which the goods arrived at the place of clearance (where imported), or left (where exported). This field is not validated. Part of SAD box 18.
28	sad_trsp_natdepar	char	3	Nationality of means of transport at departure. This indicates the nationality of the means of transport by which the goods arrived at the point of clearance. In effect, it is a country code. This field is validated against the country codes control table. Part of SAD box 18.
29	sad_ctnr_flag	char	1	This flag indicates whether containers are used when transporting goods. For containerised goods the flag is set to 1, for non containerised it is set to 0. SAD box 19.
30	sad_tod_cod	char	3	Terms of Delivery code. This will be validated against the terms of delivery control file data. Part of SAD box 20.
31	sad_tod_nam	char	28	Delivery terms place. Part of SAD box 20.
32	sad_tod_sit	char	2	Delivery terms situation code. Part of SAD box 20.
33	sad_trsp_idbord	char	27	Identification of active means of transport in which the goods are expected to enter or leave the country. Where the place of clearance is inland for instance, this must be the means of transport (SAD box 18) by which the goods crossed the national boundary. Part of SAD box 21.
34	sad_trsp_natbord	char	3	Nationality of active means of transport in which the goods are expected to enter or leave the country. Where the place of clearance is inland for instance, this must be the nationality of the transport by which the cargo crossed the national boundary. This box is validated against the control table data for country codes. Part of SAD box 21.
35	sad_cur_cod	char	3	Currency code indicates that used on the invoice. Validated against control file data for Currency Codes. SAD box 22.
36	sad_tot_invoiced	decimal	18.2	Total amount invoiced for entire declaration (includes all items following). This is held in the currency quoted in the currency code field (SAD CUR COD) above. SAD box 22.
37	sad_tra_cod1	char	1	First of the nature of transaction fields. Sad box 24.

<b>No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Lenght</b>	<b>Description</b>
38	sad_tra_cod2	char	1	Second of the nature of transaction fields. Sad box 24.
39	sad_mot_bord	char	2	Mode of transport at border. It is validated against control table data for modes of transport, office code and country of first destination or last consignment.
40	sad_mot_inland	char	2	Mode of transport inland. It is validated against the control table data for modes of transport and office code. SAD box: 26.
41	sad_lop_cod	char	5	Code for place of loading or discharge. This is combined with the country code appropriate to the place. The combination of the two codes forms a unique identifier for the place of loading or discharge. SAD box 27.
42	sad_top_cod	char	3	Terms of Payment code. This indicates how the goods were originally paid for. The field is used for government statistics and as a means for monitoring foreign exchange. It is validated against a master control data table. Part of SAD box 28.
43	sad_cuo_bord	char	5	Office of exit or entry code. This is the code of the Customs office through which the goods crossed the border. It is validated against a master control data table of valid Customs offices.
44	sad_loc_goods	char	17	This is the transit shed code and lane (concatenation of two fields on the interface) used to locate the goods within the Customs warehouses. Part of SAD box 30.
45	sad_bnk_cod	char	17	Bank code for the importer or exporter. This field is combined with the bank branch code when used to access the financial details of importer (exporter). It is validated against the master control data tables. Part of SAD box 28.
46	sad_bnk_bra	char	17	Bank branch code for the importer or exporter. This field is combined with the bank code when used to access the financial details of importer (exporter). It is validated against the master control data tables. Part of SAD box 28.
47	sad_bnk_fnber	char	17	Bank file reference number - additional financial data. Part of SAD box 28.
48	sad_def_pay	char	17	Deferred payment. If the importer/exporter is authorised for credit accounting then the relevant account holder code is included here. SAD box 48.

<b>No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Lenght</b>	<b>Description</b>
49	sad_whs_cod	char	17	If the goods are being warehoused (for re-export, later home use etc.) the warehouse code is noted here. Part of SAD box 49.
50	sad_whs_time	smallint	-	This is the time under which the goods are authorised to remain under the control of the particular warehousing procedure. Before this time limit is reached they should be moved to a different procedure (eg. be admitted for home use, be re-exported...). Part of SAD box 49.
51	sad_total_sdi	decimal	18,2	Total amount of taxes calculated manually.
52	sad_asmt_serial	char	1	There may be several different series of assessed declarations. The digit represented here is a means of identifying the series to which this particular assessed declaration belongs. Part of SAD box B.
53	sad_asmt_nber	integer	-	This is the number within the series described above which has been allocated to the assessment (if indeed the goods have been assessed). Part of SAD box B.
54	sad_asmt_date	date	-	Date that the declaration was assessed. Part of SAD box B.
55	sad_rcpt_serial	char	1	There may be several different series of receipts for declarations paid. The digit represented here is a means of identifying the series to which this particular receipt belongs. Part of SAD box B.
56	sad_rcpt_nber	integer	-	This is the number within the series described above which has been allocated to the receipt. Part of SAD box B.
57	sad_rcpt_date	date	-	Date that the declaration was paid and the original receipt issued. Part of SAD box B.
58	sad_grty_amount	decimal	18.2	If the goods are temporary imported, then the Customs authority may demand a guarantee to cover the duty that would be paid if the goods were imported. The guarantee amount is recorded in this field. Part of SAD box B.
59	sad_grty_date	date	-	Date that the guarantee was issued. Part of SAD box B.
60	sad_tot_fees	decimal	18.2	Total amount of fees charged to the declaration general segment alone. This does not include charges levied at the item level. SAD box 22.
61	sad_total_taxes	decimal	18.2	Total amount of all duties, taxes and charges levied on the general segment and all of the items.
62	sad_ctrl_results	char	52	Control results.
63	sad_dec_place	char	17	Place of declaration. This refers to the place currently responsible for the declaration. Part of SAD box 54.

No.	Name	Type	Lenght	Description
64	sad_dec_date	date	-	Date that the declaration was registered. Part of SAD box 54.
65	sad_dec_repnam	char	35	Declarant/representative's name. Part of SAD box 54.
66	sad_cof_nam	char	35	Customs officers number. Not found in the SAD, unless routing of the declaration has been selected.
67	sad_not_val	smallint	-	Value calculation indicator If = -1 there is no valuation note If = 0 charges are pro-rata against fob value If = 1 charges are pro-rata against mass If = 2 there are no pro-rata charges.
68	sad_sta	char	1	Status of declaration.
69	sad_to_be_paid	decimal	18,2	Amount to be paid or refunded.
70	sad_reg_year	datetime		Year of registration of SAD.
71	sad_asmt_year	datetime		Year of assessment.
72	sad_stat_val	decimal	18.2	Total statistical value for the declaration. Should be the sum of all of the saditm_stat_val fields.
73	lst_ope	char	1	Last operation. This indicates whether the declaration is currently valid (U), or if it is of a deleted status (D).
74	sad_pst_num	smallint	-	Post-entry modification number.
75	sad_pst_dat	date	-	Post-entry modification date.
76	sad_num	integer	-	Declaration internal version number.

#### **SAD\_ITM:** The SAD Item table

The SAD Item table contains all of the information pertinent to each item on the declaration. There can be up to 99 items pertinent to a single declaration. Each item has an import or export valuation note (SAD\_ITM\_VIM/SAD\_ITM\_VEX).

No.	Name	Type	Lenght	Description
1	key_year	datetime	-	User reference year.
2	key_cuo	char	5	Customs clearance office code. SAD box A. Second field (up to 5 characters).
3	key_dec	char	17	Declarant code (up to 17 characters). The declarant is the person who lodges the declaration. This field is validated against the declarant control table, which is part of the master table data normally maintained by Customs headquarters staff. Part of SAD box 14.



No.	Name	Type	Lenght	Description
4	key_nber	char	13	User reference number. This box is used to store the (wholly numeric) commercial reference number for the consignment. It is either assigned automatically by Asycuda or it is inputted by the importer, exporter or agent. Part of SAD box 7.
5	itm_nber	smallint	-	Item number.
6	saditm_pack_mark1	char	35	Marks and numbers of pack part 1.
7	saditm_pack_mark2	char	35	Marks and numbers of pack part 2.
8	saditm_hs_cod	char	8	Commodity code part 1.
9	saditm_hsprec_cod	char	3	Commodity code part 2.
10	saditm_undefined1	char	3	Commodity code part 3.
11	saditm_undefined2	char	4	Commodity code part 4.
12	saditm_tar_spc	char	4	Additional commodity code specification (for use with warehousing).
13	saditm_goods_desc1	char	44	Description of goods part 1.
14	saditm_goods_desc2	char	44	Description of goods part 2.
15	saditm_goods_desc3	char	44	Description of goods part 3.
16	saditm_pack_nber	integer	-	Number of packages.
17	saditm_pack_kndcod	char	2	Type of packages (code).
18	saditm_cty_origcod	char	3	Country of origin code.
19	saditm_cty_origreg	char	2	Region code for country of origin.
20	saditm_gross_mass	decimal	18.2	Gross mass.
21	saditm_prefer_cod	char	8	Preference.
22	saditm_ctnr_nber1	char	17	Container number part 1.
23	saditm_ctnr_nber2	char	17	Container number part 2.
24	saditm_ctnr_nber3	char	17	Container number part 3.
25	saditm_ctnr_nber4	char	17	Container number part 4.
26	saditm_extd_proc	char	4	Extended customs procedure.
27	saditm_nat_proc	char	3	National procedure (additional code).
28	saditm_net_mass	decimal	18.2	Net mass.
29	saditm_quota	char	5	Quota.
30	saditm_trsp_doc	char	26	Transport document number (eg. Bill of Lading number).
31	saditm_supp_units	decimal	18.2	Supplementary units.
32	saditm_itm_price	decimal	18.2	Item price.
33	saditm_val_method	char	1	Valuation method code.
34	saditm_lic_nber	char	17	Licence number.
35	saditm_dval_amount	decimal	18.2	Amount deducted from licence.
36	saditm_dqty	decimal	18.2	Quantity deducted from licence.
37	saditm_value_dtail	char	56	Line for item value details.
38	saditm_ai_cod	char	6	Additional information code.
39	saditm_adj_rate	decimal	16.4	Adjustment rate.
40	saditm_prev_doc	char	37	Previous document reference.

No.	Name	Type	Lenght	Description
41	saditm_prev_whscod	char	17	Previous warehouse code.
42	saditm_free_text	char	35	Invoice reference.
43	saditm_reserved	char	20	Reserved field.
44	saditm_stat_val	decimal	18.2	Statistical value.
45	saditm_itm_totamt	decimal	18.2	Total amount of duties and taxes for the item.
46	saditm_itm_totmop	char	3	Mode of payment for total amount of duties and taxes for the item.
47	saditm_att_documen	char	56	Attached documents.
48	saditm_sup_val1	decimal	18.2	Complementary value 1.
49	saditm_sup_val2	decimal	18.2	Complementary value 2.
50	sad_num	integer	-	Declaration internal version number.

#### **SAD\_ITM\_VEX:** The SAD Item Valuation Note (Export)

The SAD Item Export Valuation Note will only exist if the declaration is an export declaration. It contains only valuation details for the item. There will be one valuation note (either import or export) for each item created.

No.	Name	Type	Lenght	Description
1	key_year	datetime	-	User reference year.
2	key_cuo	char	5	Customs clearance office code. SAD box A. Second field (up to 5 characters).
3	key_dec	char	17	Declarant code (up to 17 characters). The declarant is the person who lodges the declaration. This field is validated against the declarant control table, which is part of the master table data normally maintained by Customs headquarters staff. Part of SAD box 14.
4	key_nber	char	13	User reference number. This box is used to store the (wholly numeric) commercial reference number for the consignment. It is either assigned automatically by Asycuda or it is inputted by the importer, exporter or agent. Part of SAD box 7.
5	itm_nber	smallint	-	Item number.
6	sad_eitminv_valc	decimal	18.2	Item i invoice value amount in foreign currency.
7	sad_eitminv_cur	char	3	Currency code for item i invoice value.
8	sad_eitminv_rat	decimal	12.5	Exchange rate for item i invoice value.
9	sad_eitminv_ref	decimal	12.5	Number of units for currency exchange rate (coefficient).
10	sad_eitminv_valn	decimal	18.2	Item i invoice value in national currency.
11	sad_eitmifr_valc	decimal	18.2	Internal freight amount.
12	sad_eitmifr_cur	char	3	Internal freight amount currency code.
13	sad_eitmifr_rat	decimal	12.5	Exchange rate for internal freight amount.

No.	Name	Type	Lenght	Description
14	sad_eitmifr_ref	decimal	12.5	Number of units for currency exchange rate (coefficient).
15	sad_eitmifr_valn	decimal	18.2	Internal freight amount in national currency.
16	sad_eitmded_valc	decimal	18.2	Deductions amount in foreign currency.
17	sad_eitmded_cur	char	3	Currency code for deductions amount.
18	sad_eitmded_rat	decimal	12.5	Rate of exchange for deductions amount.
19	sad_eitmded_ref	decimal	12.5	Number of units for currency exchange rate (coefficient).
20	sad_eitmded_valn	decimal	18.2	Deductions amount in national currency.
21	sad_eitmadd_cst	decimal	18.2	Added costs amount.
22	sad_eitmmkv_rate	decimal	18.5	Market value rate.
23	sad_ency_code	char	3	National currency code.
24	sad_eitmmkv_desc	char	20	Market value basis description.
25	sad_eitmmkv_base	decimal	18.2	Market value basis amount.
26	sad_eitmmkv_amt	decimal	18.2	Market value amount.
27	sad_eitmsup_val1	decimal	18.2	Supplementary value 1 amount.
28	sad_eitmsup_des1	char	35	Supplementary value 1 description.
29	sad_eitmsup_val2	decimal	18.2	Supplementary value 2 amount.
30	sad_eitmsup_des2	char	35	Supplementary value 2 description.
31	sad_num	integer	-	Declaration internal version number.

**SAD\_ITM\_VIM:** The SAD Item Valuation Note (Import)

The SAD Item Import Valuation Note will only exist if the declaration is an import declaration. It contains only valuation details for the item. There will be one valuation note (either import or export) for each item created.

No.	Name	Type	Lenght	Description
1	key_year	datetime		User reference year.
2	key_cuo	char	5	Customs clearance office code. SAD box A. Second field (up to 5 characters).
3	key_dec	char	17	Declarant code (up to 17 characters). The declarant is the person who lodges the declaration. This field is validated against the declarant control table, which is part of the master table data normally maintained by Customs Headquarters staff. Part of SAD box 14.
4	key_nber	char	13	User reference number. This box is used to store the (wholly numeric) commercial reference number for the consignment. It is either assigned automatically by Asycuda or it is inputted by the importer, exporter or agent. Part of SAD box 7.

No.	Name	Type	Lenght	Description
5	itm_nber	smallint	-	Item number.
6	sad_iitminv_valc	decimal	18.2	Item i invoice value amount in foreign currency.
7	sad_iitminv_cur	char	3	Currency code for item i invoice value.
8	sad_iitminv_rat	decimal	12.5	Exchange rate for item i invoice value.
9	sad_iitminv_ref	decimal	12.5	Number of units for currency exchange rate (coefficient).
10	sad_iitminv_valn	decimal	18.2	Item i invoice value in national currency.
11	sad_iitmefr_valc	decimal	18.2	External freight amount.
12	sad_iitmefr_cur	char	3	External freight amount currency code.
13	sad_iitmefr_rat	decimal	12.5	Exchange rate for external freight amount.
14	sad_iitmefr_ref	decimal	12.5	Number of units for currency exchange rate (coefficient).
15	sad_iitmefr_valn	decimal	18.2	External freight amount in national currency.
16	sad_iitmins_valc	decimal	18.2	Insurance amount in foreign currency.
17	sad_iitmins_cur	char	3	Currency code for insurance amount.
18	sad_iitmins_rat	decimal	12.5	Rate of exchange for insurance amount.
19	sad_iitmins_ref	decimal	12.5	Number of units for currency exchange rate (coefficient).
20	sad_iitmins_valn	decimal	18.2	Insurance amount in national currency.
21	sad_iitmote_valc	decimal	18.2	Other costs in foreign currency.
22	sad_iitmote_cur	char	3	Currency code for other costs.
23	sad_iitmote_rat	decimal	12.5	Rate of exchange for other costs.
24	sad_iitmote_ref	decimal	12.5	Number of units for currency exchange rate (coefficient).
25	sad_iitmote_valn	decimal	18.2	Other costs in national currency.
26	sad_iitmifr_valc	decimal	18.2	Internal freight in foreign currency.
27	sad_iitmifr_cur	char	3	Currency code for internal freight.
28	sad_iitmifr_rat	decimal	12.5	Rate of exchange for internal freight.
29	sad_iitmifr_ref	decimal	12.5	Number of units for currency exchange rate (coefficient).
30	sad_iitmifr_valn	decimal	18.2	Internal freight in national currency.
31	sad_iitmded_valc	decimal	18.2	Deductions amount in foreign currency.
32	sad_iitmded_cur	char	3	Currency code for deductions amount.
33	sad_iitmded_rat	decimal	12.5	Rate of exchange for deductions amount.
34	sad_iitmded_ref	decimal	12.5	Number of units for currency exchange rate (coefficient).
35	sad_iitmded_valn	decimal	18.2	Deductions amount in national currency.
36	sad_iitmadd_cst	decimal	18.2	Added costs amount.
37	sad_iitmCIF_valn	decimal	18.2	CIF value in national currency for item i.
38	sad_iitmMkv_rate	decimal	18.5	Market value rate.
39	sad_incy_code	char	3	National currency code.
40	sad_iitmMkv_desc	char	20	Market value basis description.
41	sad_iitmMkv_base	decimal	18.2	Market value basis amount.

<b>No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Lenght</b>	<b>Description</b>
42	sad_iitmmkv_amt	decimal	18.2	Market value amount.
43	sad_iitmsup_val1	decimal	18.2	Supplementary value 1 amount.
44	sad_iitmsup_des1	char	35	Supplementary value 1 description.
45	sad_iitmsup_val2	decimal	18.2	Supplementary value 2 amount.
46	sad_iitmsup_des2	char	35	Supplementary value 2 description.
47	sad_num	integer	-	Declaration internal version number.



## **ANNEX 5**

### **LIST OF METADATA VARIABLES IN EXIM SOFTWARE**





Nature of transaction

According to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1917/2000 (consolidated version) of 07 September 2000, Annex II, there are following transactions:

A	B
1. Transactions involving actual or intended transfer of ownership against compensation (financial or otherwise) (except the transactions listed under 2, 7, 8)	1. Outright/purchase/sale 2. Supply for sale on approval or after trial, for consignment or with the intermediation of a commission agent 3. Barter trade (compensation in kind) 4. Personal purchases by travelers 5. Financial leasing (hire-purchase)
2. Return of goods after registration of the original transaction under code 1; replacement of goods free of charge	1. Return of goods 2. Replacement for returned goods 3. Replacement (e.g. under warranty) for goods not being returned
3. Transactions (not temporary) involving transfer of ownership but without compensation (financial or other)	1. Goods delivered under aid programmes operated or financed partly or wholly by the European Community 2. Other general government-aid deliveries. 3. Other aid deliveries (individuals, non-governmental organizations) 4. Others.
4. Operations with a view to processing under contract (except those recorded under 7)	
5. Operations following processing under contract (except those recorded under 7)	
6. Particular transactions coded for national purposes	
7. Operations under joint defense projects or other joint intergovernmental production programs (e.g. Airbus)	
8. Supply of building materials and equipment for works that are part of a general construction or engineering contract	
9. Other transactions	

The codes and descriptions which are used for nature of transaction by ITA/statistical institutions/EXIM are in line with EU standards i.e. Commission Regulation (EC) No 1917/2000 (consolidated version) of 07 September 2000, Annex II.

## Preference

The 3-digit preference code used in the Single Administrative Document in the EU has the following general structure:

- 100 = Normal duty rate
- 110 = Temporary suspension of the normal duty rate
- 115 = Temporary suspension of the normal duty rate in case of specified end-use
- 120 = Tariff quotas in general, in particular GATT quotas
- 123 = Tariff quotas in general, in particular GATT quotas in case of specified end-use
- 125 = Tariff quotas for a specific product on condition that a special certificate is provided
- 140 = Exemption from customs duties in case of specified end-use
- 150 = Classification in a sub-heading of the CN on condition that a special certificate is provided
  
- 200 = Duty rate according to the GSP without conditions or limitations (ceilings included)
- 218 = Duty rate according to the GSP on condition that a special certificate is provided
- 220 = Duty rate according to the GSP in the framework of a tariff quota
- 223 = Duty rate according to the GSP in the framework of a tariff quota in case of specified end-use
- 225 = Duty rate according to the GSP in the framework of a tariff quota on condition that a special certificate is provided
- 250 = Duty rate according to the GSP for a sub-heading of the CN on condition that a special certificate is provided
  
- 300 = Preferential duty rate without conditions or limitations (ceilings included)
- 318 = Preferential duty rate on condition that a special certificate is provided
- 320 = Preferential duty rate in the framework of a tariff quota
- 323 = Preferential duty rate in the framework of a tariff quota in case of specified end-use
- 325 = Preferential duty rate in the framework of a tariff quota on condition that a special certificate is provided
- 350 = Preferential duty rate for a sub-heading of the CN on condition that a special certificate is provided

The preference codes which are sent to statistical institutions by ITA are not the same as the ones used in the EU. ITA sends alphabet codes to indicate just whether preferential regime for some country exists or not (e.g. HRP indicates that there is a preferential regime for goods coming from Croatia). ITA used/uses the following codification:

CODE	DESCRIPTION
ALP	Preferential trade with Albania
BGP	Preferential trade with Bulgaria
CEF	<b>Preferential trade with CEFTA countries</b>

<b>EUP</b>	<b>Preferential trade with European Community</b>
HRP	Preferential trade with Croatia
KOP	Preferential trade with UNMIK
MDP	Preferential trade with Moldova
MEP	Preferential trade with Montenegro
MKP	Preferential trade with Macedonia
ROP	Preferential trade with Romania
RSP	Preferential trade with Serbia
SCG	Preferential trade with Serbia and Montenegro
SIP	Preferential trade with Slovenia
<b>TRP</b>	<b>Preferential trade with Turkey</b>
<b>XXX</b>	<b>No preference</b>
YUP	Preferential trade with Serbia and Montenegro

This list is not in line with the list of preference codes used in the EU (Doc.Coop\_400 Annex III). This problem should be discussed with ITA.

#### Customs clearance office

This is the office where all formalities regarding SADs are carried out. ITA has a list of codes and corresponding names of these offices.

#### Mode of transport at the frontier

See page 34 (3.13.1.).

#### Customs procedure

See pages 29 and 30 (3.9.).

#### Delivery term

“Delivery terms” means the provisions of the sales contract which lay down the obligations of the seller and the buyer respectively, in accordance with the Incoterms of the International Chamber of Commerce.

According to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1917/2000 of 07 September 2000, Annex III, there are following delivery terms:

First sub-box	Meaning	Second sub-box
Incoterm Code	Incoterm ICC/ECE Geneva	Place to be indicated
EXW	ex-works	location of works
FCA	free carrier	... agreed place
FAS	free alongside ship	agreed port of loading
FOB	free on board	agreed port of loading
CFR	cost and freight (C & F)	agreed port of destination

CIF	cost, insurance and freight	agreed port of destination
CPT	carriage paid to	agreed port of destination
CIP	carriage and insurance paid to	agreed port of destination
DAF	delivered at frontier	agreed Place of Delivery at Frontier
DES	delivered ex-ship	agreed port of destination
DEQ	delivered ex-quay	after customs clearance, agreed port
DDU	delivered duty unpaid	agreed place of destination in importing country
DDP	delivered duty paid	agreed place of delivery in importing country
XXX	delivered terms other than the above	precise statement of terms specified in the contract

A list of delivery terms used by the ITA is in line with the list presented in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1917/2000 of 07 September 2000, Annex III.

#### Canton

This is a list of ten Cantons that exist in Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina:

- 01 – Una-Sana Canton
- 02 – Posavina Canton
- 03 – Tuzla Canton
- 04 – Zenica-Doboj Canton
- 05 – Bosnia-Podrinje Canton
- 06 – Central Bosnia Canton
- 07 – Hercegovina-Neretva Canton
- 08 – West-Herzegovina Canton
- 09 – Sarajevo Canton
- 10 – Canton 10

#### Entity

This is a list of two entites i.e. Republika Srpska and Federation of BiH and one district i.e. District of Brčko:

R – Republika Srpska  
F – Federation of BiH  
B – District of Brčko

#### Country of origin

See pages 25, 26, 30 and 31 (3.5. and 3.10.).

### Declarant

This is the identification number of freight forwarder.

### Trader

This is the identification number of trader. See page 43 (4.2.).

### Office of entry/exit

This is the customs office through which the goods crossed the border. The ITA has a list of codes and corresponding names of these offices. This information is not mandatory when submitting SAD.

### Nationality of the means of transport

See page 35 (3.13.2.).

### Product

See pages 21-27 (3.5.).

### Partner country

See pages 25, 26, 30 and 31 (3.5. and 3.10.).

### Assessment date

When compiling FTS, statistical institutions in BiH use the assessment date. This is the date when SAD is assessed and accepted by ITA.

### Container

See page 35 (3.13.3.).

### Supplementary quantity unit

The complete list of supplementary unit codes used by Eurostat and according to the CN is shown below.

Eurostat Code	CN abbreviation	SUPPLEMENTARY UNIT DESCRIPTION
CTM	c/k	Carats (1 metric carat = 2 x 10 <sup>-4</sup> kg)
GFJ	gi F/S	Gram of fissile isotopes
GRM	g	Gram
CCT	ct/l	Carrying capacity in tonnes
GTO	GT	Gross tonnage
KCC	kg C5H14ClNO	Kilogram of choline chloride
KHO	kg H2O2	Kilogram of hydrogen peroxide
KNI	kg N	Kilogram of nitrogen
KMA	kg met.am.	Kilogram of methylamines
KNE	kg/net eda	Kilogram drained net weight
KPH	kg KOH	Kilogram of potassium hydroxide
KPO	kg K2O	Kilogram of potassium oxide
KPP	kg P2O5	Kilogram of diphosphorus pentoxide
KSD	kg 90 % sdt	Kilogram of substance 90 % dry
KSH	kg NaOH	Kilogram of sodium hydroxide (caustic soda)
KUR	kg U	Kilogram of uranium
LPA	l alc. 100 %	Litre pure (100 %) alcohol
LTR	l	Litre
KLT	1 000 l	Thousand litres
MTR	m	Metre
MTK	m <sup>2</sup>	Square metre
MTQ	m <sup>3</sup>	Cubic metre
MQM	1 000 m <sup>3</sup>	Thousand cubic metres
MWH	1 000 kWh	Thousand kilowatt hours
NEL	ce/el	Number of cells
NPR	pa	Number of pairs
PCE	p/st	Number of items
CEN	100 p/st	Hundred items
MIL	1 000 p/st	Thousand items
TJO	TJ	Terajoule (gross calorific value)
ZZZ	–	No additional unit

BHAS uses the mentioned codes when sending the data to Eurostat.

## **ANNEX 6**

### **MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM OF UNIT PRICE EDIT PARAMETERS, AS COMPUTED BY FOS, RSIS AND BHAS, FOR COMMON CN CODES**





## Tables related to the unit price edit parameters for common CN codes

**Minimum and maximum of unit price edit parameters, as computed by FOS, RSIS and BHAS, for common CN codes. Import data.**

CN	pmin_FOS	pmax_FOS	pmin_RSIS	pmax_RSIS	TARIC	pmin_BHAS	Pmax_BHAS
04012011	0,87	1,00	0,62	0,86	0401201100	0,66	1,14
09011100	2,11	3,99	2,01	4,86	0901110000	2,16	3,95
10019099	0,16	0,58	0,20	0,43	1001909900	0,17	0,45
10019099	0,16	0,58	0,20	0,43	1001909910	0,19	0,5
10059000	0,12	0,73	0,04	6,09	1005900000	0,16	0,37
10059000	0,12	0,73	0,04	6,09	1005900010	0,14	0,39
10059000	0,12	0,73	0,04	6,09	1005900020	0,45	8,39
10059000	0,12	0,73	0,04	6,09	1005900090	0,18	0,76
15121990	1,29	1,67	1,25	1,87	1512199000	1,26	1,77
15171090	1,11	3,53	1,22	3,03	1517109000	1,3	3,16
16010099	3,65	6,69	3,04	5,79	1601009900	3,31	6,76
17011290	0,43	0,98	0,47	1,04	1701129000	0,43	0,99
17019910	0,45	1,02	0,48	1,07	1701991000	0,46	0,98
17049071	1,25	35,23	1,79	12,45	1704907100	1,83	9,98
18063100	3,71	10,58	3,51	11,90	1806310000	3,62	10,63
18063210	5,41	10,20	5,43	12,75	1806321000	4,17	11,56
18063290	4,42	10,96	3,05	17,54	1806329000	3,84	11,19
19053299	1,90	7,97	2,60	5,52	1905329900	2,02	7,04
21039090	1,62	14,55	0,98	28,78	2103909000	1,33	14,2
21069092	1,03	153,54	3,01	131,87	2106909200	1,45	132,35
21069098	0,48	249,36	0,74	81,72	2106909800	0,52	300,17
21069098	0,48	249,36	0,74	81,72	2106909810	1,44	3,06
21069098	0,48	249,36	0,74	81,72	2106909820	4,84	12,07
21069098	0,48	249,36	0,74	81,72	2106909830	1,91	21,4
22021000	0,48	1,57	0,35	5,76	2202100000	0,48	1,65
22029010	0,46	2,84	0,47	2,17	2202901000	0,4	2,38
22030001	0,49	2,16	0,41	2,24	2203000100	0,53	1,21
23040000	0,38	0,63	0,33	0,81	2304000000	0,37	0,61
24022090	8,73	58,98	4,76	70,16	2402209000	8,72	58,99
25232900	0,08	0,19	0,07	0,19	2523290000	0,09	0,18
25232900	0,08	0,19	0,07	0,19	2523290010	0,09	0,15
27101145	0,80	1,45	0,78	1,43	2710114500	0,81	1,45
27101159	0,73	1,46	0,68	1,46	2710115900	0,73	1,46
27101941	0,88	1,29	0,85	1,29	2710194100	0,88	1,28
27101949	0,91	1,25	0,90	1,26	2710194900	0,92	1,25
27101961	0,84	1,24	0,27	1,91	2710196100	0,36	0,79
27101961	0,84	1,24	0,27	1,91	2710196110	0,86	1,22
27111900	0,68	1,25	0,64	1,62	2711190000	0,68	1,29
27132000	0,50	0,66	0,48	0,69	2713200000	0,5	0,65
30042010	17,96	1986,71	10,68	1761,87	3004201000	11,81	1781,62
30043110	214,21	1302,12	337,93	557,88	3004311000	235,8	1070,1

CN	pmin_FOS	pmax_FOS	pmin_RSIS	pmax_RSIS	TARIC	pmin_BHAS	Pmax_BHAS
30049019	13,53	3012,86	10,18	5882,60	3004901900	8,3	3157,32
33049900	1,43	346,50	2,36	126,23	3304990000	1,6	263,84
33072000	2,05	175,39	3,33	49,96	3307200000	2,01	153,21
34022090	1,02	4,02	0,42	32,13	3402209000	0,95	4,42
38220000	16,70	2674,66	18,58	1403,75	3822000000	16,03	2570,68
39011090	1,80	2,88	1,83	2,65	3901109000	1,81	2,81
39012090	1,95	2,70	1,92	2,72	3901209000	1,93	2,66
39031100	2,24	3,53	2,27	3,69	3903110000	2,29	3,5
39076080	1,67	2,46	1,79	2,32	3907608000	1,77	2,37
39162010	1,31	30,28	1,64	28,92	3916201000	1,26	33,09
39269099	0,83	284,24	1,20	102,50	3926909900	0,78	281,14
40111000	4,30	20,62	2,61	30,37	4011100000	3,95	21,6
40112090	4,80	13,52	3,71	12,71	4011209000	4,56	13,65
41079210	19,25	115,26	22,95	69,20	4107921000	17,85	110,14
44103200	0,47	0,97	0,46	0,93	4410320000	0,46	0,92
48191000	0,34	16,06	0,47	8,98	4819100000	0,37	12,13
48192000	0,62	33,99	0,62	19,74	4819200000	0,44	32,47
49019900	0,89	272,47	1,13	163,97	4901990000	0,87	337,68
55151190	8,30	49,82	4,38	132,53	5515119000	8,2	52,24
61091000	5,82	384,53	6,25	381,10	6109100000	4,95	419,87
64062010	4,12	62,29	1,68	51,60	6406201000	3,43	64,98
69041000	0,05	0,18	0,05	0,16	6904100000	0,05	0,14
69051000	0,15	0,36	0,17	0,30	6905100000	0,16	0,31
69089021	0,23	1,12	0,25	1,12	6908902100	0,25	0,92
69089091	0,31	2,02	0,31	1,37	6908909100	0,3	2,05
69089099	0,21	2,02	0,18	2,03	6908909900	0,18	2,38
72085120	0,83	2,23	0,86	2,05	7208512000	0,84	2,14
72085299	0,87	1,39	0,87	1,50	7208529900	0,87	1,39
72139110	0,70	1,04	0,62	1,11	7213911000	0,64	1,07
73089051	1,66	5,95	0,38	9,09	7308905100	0,9	7,4
73089099	0,52	32,67	0,38	17,69	7308909900	0,37	33,86
73218300	1,10	9,93	1,26	9,03	7321830000	1,33	8,15
73221900	0,82	18,36	0,71	20,53	7322190000	0,81	16,6
73269098	0,58	288,16	0,74	120,78	7326909800	0,56	268,44
76169990	1,66	89,79	2,21	56,64	7616999000	1,73	85,87
84295210	0,21	67,03	0,14	78,32	8429521000	0,18	69,67
84716090	4,72	374,35	0,26	1356,28	8471609000	3,38	408,9
84718000	6,20	3718,05	14,44	2582,58	8471800000	6,7	3702,02
84733090	3,96	811,11	4,87	521,49	8473309000	3,74	796,69
85252091	47,60	2563,91	77,32	1366,55	8525209100	45,16	2569,31
85445980	2,70	39,26	1,35	107,00	8544598000	2,01	56,65
87012010	16,82	23,43	18,68	22,00	8701201000	17,29	22,76
87012090	1,23	24,63	2,03	13,47	8701209000	1,31	21,65
87032210	9,83	19,40	8,87	20,90	8703221000	4,36	29,88
87032210	9,83	19,40	8,87	20,90	8703221010	12,78	20,46
87032210	9,83	19,40	8,87	20,90	8703221030	9,4	19,75
87032319	11,79	25,90	5,59	34,31	8703231900	3,81	50,27

CN	pmin_FOS	pmax_FOS	pmin_RSIS	pmax_RSIS	TARIC	pmin_BHAS	Pmax_BHAS
87032319	11,79	25,90	5,59	34,31	8703231910	15,79	35,23
87032319	11,79	25,90	5,59	34,31	8703231930	5,89	33,34
87033110	12,32	23,14	12,82	21,68	8703311010	15,34	21
87033110	12,32	23,14	12,82	21,68	8703311030	12,32	23,15
87033219	12,00	36,33	13,01	29,28	8703321900	12,02	30,7
87033219	12,00	36,33	13,01	29,28	8703321910	16,18	36,91
87033219	12,00	36,33	13,01	29,28	8703321930	12,2	31,85
87033290	1,93	17,73	1,93	14,45	8703329000	2,08	16,64
87042191	10,74	18,62	10,28	22,55	8704219100	10,56	19,25
87042199	0,99	11,91	1,58	7,72	8704219900	1,14	9,81
87042291	12,29	24,12	14,42	25,06	8704229100	11,94	27,48
87042299	1,05	13,24	1,19	15,08	8704229900	1,05	12,74
87042391	10,59	16,71	7,24	18,50	8704239100	9,55	16,37
87089998	6,18	355,38	1,95	348,05	8708999800	4,48	416,43
94032099	0,63	50,55	0,21	68,33	9403209900	0,48	57,62
94035000	0,44	12,93	0,76	9,24	9403500000	0,47	12,69
94036010	0,35	28,62	0,64	21,59	9403601000	0,37	27,68
94036090	0,36	32,05	0,47	28,89	9403609000	0,36	33,12

**Minimum and maximum of unit price edit parameters, as computed by FOS, RSIS and BHAS, for common CN codes. Export data.**

CN	pmin_FOS	pmax_FOS	pmin_RSIS	pmax_RSIS	TARIC	pmin_BHAS	Pmax_BHAS
30049019	1,90	1836,39	26,32	40,93	3004901900	3,87	873,4
41012030	5,57	8,05	6,37	7,82	4101203000	5,59	8,07
41015030	2,79	3,44	2,76	3,74	4101503000	2,78	3,47
44011000	0,05	0,18	0,05	0,15	4401100000	0,04	0,17
44071098	0,27	0,57	0,21	0,67	4407109800	0,25	0,56
44079200	0,13	0,96	0,22	2,07	4407920000	0,11	1,56
64039118	23,13	71,82	13,19	90,32	6403911800	19,6	73,92
64039938	20,96	100,73	9,75	94,20	6403993800	21,25	91,03
64039998	18,02	100,36	14,07	45,10	6403999800	12,18	102,8
64051000	11,77	99,51	6,80	71,04	6405100000	5,21	130,7
64061011	18,84	355,12	9,31	163,28	6406101100	16,24	262,5
72044990	0,18	0,59	0,18	0,53	7204499000	0,2	0,54
73089099	0,32	11,61	0,62	8,85	7308909900	0,37	11,02
73142010	0,83	1,19	0,81	1,14	7314201000	0,86	1,16
73142090	0,81	1,21	0,77	1,73	7314209000	0,79	1,21
94016100	2,44	10,22	2,32	24,14	9401610000	2,45	10,17
94036010	2,41	10,31	0,98	10,08	9403601000	2,43	9,63
94039030	0,66	10,18	1,01	11,60	9403903000	0,64	12,07



**ANNEX 7**

**MIRROR STATISTICS ON DATA SAMPLE (ISTAT  
FINDINGS)**



## Abstract

*The paper focuses on the mirror exercise about the foreign trade between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Italy, for commodities of the Combined Nomenclature chapter 64. This analysis is carried out at first on the total of the chapter and subsequently for each chapter code (8 digit level).*

*The data used for the mirror exercise are referred to 2005 and 2006.*

*All the Italian data checking was carried out by the use of trade operators register and VAT codes of the enterprises involved in the transactions between BiH and Italy.*

### 1. Dataset used

A mirror exercise was led on the bilateral foreign trade data between Italy and Bosnia and Herzegovina. The mirror analysis was focused on the chapter 64 (*“Footwear, gaiters and the like; parts of such articles”*) because, according to Italian data, this chapter is the most important on the import side and the second for export in terms of value.

On December the Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina sent Istat data on import-export between BiH and Italy for the chapter 64 referring to 2005 and 2006.

The results presented in this paper refer to two different levels of analysis, at 2 and at 8 digit level.

### 2. Mirror analysis at 2 and 8 digit level

The aggregated data referring to the whole chapter 64 showed a smaller asymmetry in 2006 than in 2005 for both the flows (sheet 1). In fact, in 2005 the BiH exports amount to 44 million euro while the Italian imports amount to 77 million euro; the BiH import is equal to 32 million euro compared to the 42 of Italian export. For the 2006 the asymmetry decreases: the BiH export is equal to 100 million euro in comparison with the 105 of Italian import, while the BiH imports amount to 39 million euro compared to the 55 million of Italian export.

The analysis made for all the codes at 8 digit level of the chapter 64 shows big asymmetry for a lot of codes. For each year the 8 digit codes highlighting the codes present only from a country were analysed. In particular for each year and for each bilateral flow (BiH import and Italian export, BiH export and Italian import) were identified the number of CN code present for both the countries, the number of CN codes present only in the BiH statistics and the number of CN codes present only in the Italian statistics. For the 3 codes groups the asymmetry in absolute value was calculated for the 3 variables (values, quantity and supplementary unit). The sheets 2-5 show the results of this analysis, for each CN group the codes are ordered by the asymmetry in absolute term. For the 2005 in BiH statistics a code valid until 2003 was present.

Because of the quality of BiH data improved in 2006, and the total asymmetry of the chapter reduced, the later and more disaggregated analysis was focused on the 2006 data.

The analysis of the BiH export compared to Italian import shows that the code 64021900 (*Sports footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber or plastics - excluded waterproof footwear of heading 6401, ski-boots, cross-country ski footwear, snowboard boots and skating boots with ice or roller skates attached*) is present only in the Italian statistics, with a very high value (14 million euro) (Sheet 3). A detailed analysis on this commodity code was made on Italian data. All the importers of this code were identified using the trade register. The analysis showed that only one operator imports the 74% of the total commodity code. So all the transactions of this operator were analysed to highlight some possible mistakes in the partner country or in the commodity code. No mistake was evident in the micro-data referring to this enterprise, so Istat decided to

contact directly by phone the operator to ask more information. The call was very useful, because the enterprise confirmed the data and explained that the transaction refers to inward and outward processing. In fact the operator exports parts of footwear and imports final products. The enterprise confirms the codes used in his declaration and communicates to Istat that it will contact his BiH partner to checking these data. (Sheet 6)

The analysis of the BiH import compared to Italian export shows that the code 64069980 (*Parts of footwear - excluded outer soles of leather, composition leather, rubber or plastics, heels of rubber or plastics, uppers whether or not attached to inner soles or other sole components [excl. outer soles] and parts thereof, and general parts made of wood or asbestos*) presents the highest asymmetry in terms of value (equal to 17 million euro).

Asymmetry is very high also for other commodity codes referring to parts of footwear: 64062010 (*Outer soles and heels of rubber*) and 64061090 (*Uppers, whether or not attached to soles other than outer soles, and parts thereof - exclude stiffeners and general parts made of leather or asbestos*) (sheet 5). The Italian checking on micro-data showed that the operator with the highest value of export for the CN code 64069980 was the same with the highest value of imports. (sheet 7). So the Italian data seem to be correct because related to the inward and outward processing of this enterprise. The same enterprise exports a lot of goods included in the HS4 6406 (referring to “parts of footwear”). (sheet 8)

At last the sheet 9 shows that the foreign trade between Italy and Bosnia and Herzegovina is accounted for two operators that cover more than 50% for both flows. The first operator in terms of value is the same enterprise that makes inward and outward processing with BiH. Istat tried to contact the second operator but unsuccessfully till now.

### 3. Conclusions

The mirror exercise on the bilateral import-export between BiH and Italy showed that for the total of the chapter 64 the asymmetry is low enough, but for each CN code the asymmetry is very high.

The Italian data checking didn't show any mistake in the micro-data. The more likely reason of the asymmetry could be due to classification errors in BiH data. Probably some BiH operators declare wrong CN codes in their SAD.

The mirror analysis was useful for two reasons:

- 1) to show a typical case of mirror statistics and to explain some typical actions to identify the main causes of error;
- 2) to focus the attention on the important role of the trade operator register to carry out these kinds of control.

The importance of the VAT code in the data that Statistical Institute receive from custom agency is underlined also for other kind of data checking. Moreover next Extrastat Regulation, that will enter into force on 2009, will make mandatory the manage of an Extrastat Trade Operators Register.

### Acknowledgements

The author (Carmela Pascucci) would like to thank Pasquale Mazza, Mariagloria Narilli and Alessandra Nuccitelli for their helpful comments on the paper.



**ANNEX 8**

**GEONOMENCLATURE 2007, GEOGRAPHIC ZONES**



***Geographic areas of the same level do not overlap.***

Code	Text					
<b>5000</b>	<b>World</b>					
	5100	Europe		5500	Oceania and Polar regions	
	5200	Africa		5920	Miscellaneous - countries not specified extra	
	5300	America		5990	Miscellaneous - countries not determined	
	5400	Asia				
<b>5100</b>	<b>Europe</b>					
	5110	European Union		5190	Other European countries	
<b>5110</b>	<b>European Union</b>					
	AT	038	Austria	IE	007	Ireland
	BE	017	Belgium	IT	005	Italy
	BG	068	Bulgaria	LT	055	Lithuania
	CY	600	Cyprus	LU	018	Luxembourg
	CZ	061	Czech Republic	LV	054	Latvia
	DE	004	Germany	MT	046	Malta
	DK	008	Denmark	NL	003	Netherlands
	EE	053	Estonia	PL	060	Poland
	ES	011	Spain	PT	010	Portugal
	FI	032	Finland	RO	066	Romania
	FR	001	France	SE	030	Sweden
	GB	006	United Kingdom	SI	091	Slovenia
	GR	009	Greece	SK	063	Slovakia
	HU	064	Hungary		5910	Miscellaneous - countries not specified intra
<b>5190</b>	<b>Other European countries</b>					
	AD	043	Andorra	ME	097	Montenegro
	AL	070	Albania	MK	096	Macedonia, Former Yugoslav Republic
	BA	093	Bosnia and Herzegovina	NO	028	Norway
	BY	073	Belarus	RU	075	Russian Federation
	CH	039	Switzerland	SM	047	San Marino
	FO	041	Faroe Islands	TR	052	Turkey
	GI	044	Gibraltar	UA	072	Ukraine
	HR	092	Croatia	VA	045	Holy See ( Vatican City State )
	IS	024	Iceland	XK	095	Kosovo
	LI	037	Liechtenstein	XS	098	Serbia
	MD	074	Moldova, Republic of			
<b>5200</b>	<b>Africa</b>					
	5210	North Africa		5290	Other African countries	
<b>5210</b>	<b>North Africa</b>					
	DZ	208	Algeria	TN	212	Tunisia
	EG	220	Egypt	XC	021	Ceuta
	LY	216	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	XL	023	Melilla
	MA	204	Morocco			

Code	Text				
<b>5290</b>	<b>Other African countries</b>				
AO	330	Angola	ML	232	Mali
BF	236	Burkina Faso	MR	228	Mauritania
BI	328	Burundi	MU	373	Mauritius
BJ	284	Benin	MW	386	Malawi
BW	391	Botswana	MZ	366	Mozambique
CD	322	Congo, Democratic Republic of	NA	389	Namibia
CF	306	Central African Republic	NE	240	Niger
CG	318	Congo	NG	288	Nigeria
CI	272	Côte d'Ivoire	RW	324	Rwanda
CM	302	Cameroon	SC	355	Seychelles
CV	247	Cape Verde	SD	224	Sudan
DJ	338	Djibouti	SH	329	Saint Helena
ER	336	Eritrea	SL	264	Sierra Leone
ET	334	Ethiopia	SN	248	Senegal
GA	314	Gabon	SO	342	Somalia
GH	276	Ghana	ST	311	Sao Tome and Principe
GM	252	Gambia	SZ	393	Swaziland
GN	260	Guinea	TD	244	Chad
GQ	310	Equatorial Guinea	TG	280	Togo
GW	257	Guinea-Bissau	TZ	352	Tanzania, United Republic of
IO	357	British Indian Ocean Territory	UG	350	Uganda
KE	346	Kenya	YT	377	Mayotte
KM	375	Comoros	ZA	388	South Africa
LR	268	Liberia	ZM	378	Zambia
LS	395	Lesotho	ZW	382	Zimbabwe
MG	370	Madagascar			
<b>5300</b>	<b>America</b>				
	5310	North America		5330	South America
	5320	Central America and Caribbean			
<b>5310</b>	<b>North America</b>				
CA	404	Canada	PM	408	Saint Pierre and Miquelon
GL	406	Greenland	US	400	United States
<b>5320</b>	<b>Central America and Caribbean</b>				
AG	459	Antigua and Barbuda	HT	452	Haiti
AI	446	Anguilla	JM	464	Jamaica
AN	478	Netherlands Antilles	KN	449	St Kitts and Nevis
AW	474	Aruba	KY	463	Cayman Islands
BB	469	Barbados	LC	465	Saint Lucia
BM	413	Bermuda	MS	470	Montserrat
BS	453	Bahamas	MX	412	Mexico
BZ	421	Belize	NI	432	Nicaragua
CR	436	Costa Rica	PA	442	Panama
CU	448	Cuba	SV	428	El Salvador
DM	460	Dominica	TC	454	Turks and Caicos Islands
DO	456	Dominican Republic	TT	472	Trinidad and Tobago
GD	473	Grenada	VC	467	St Vincent and the Grenadines
GT	416	Guatemala	VG	468	Virgin Islands, British
HN	424	Honduras	VI	457	Virgin Islands (US)

Code	Text				
<b>5330</b>	<b>South America</b>				
AR	528	Argentina	GY	488	Guyana
BO	516	Bolivia	PE	504	Peru
BR	508	Brazil	PY	520	Paraguay
CL	512	Chile	SR	492	Suriname
CO	480	Colombia	UY	524	Uruguay
EC	500	Ecuador	VE	484	Venezuela
FK	529	Falkland Islands (Malvinas)			
<b>5400</b>	<b>Asia</b>				
	5410	Near and Middle Eastern countries		5490	Other Asian countries
<b>5410</b>	<b>Near and Middle Eastern countries</b>				
AE	647	United Arab Emirates	KW	636	Kuwait
AM	077	Armenia	LB	604	Lebanon
AZ	078	Azerbaijan	OM	649	Oman
BH	640	Bahrain	PS	625	Palestinian Territory, Occupied
GE	076	Georgia	QA	644	Qatar
IL	624	Israel	SA	632	Saudi Arabia
IQ	612	Iraq	SY	608	Syrian Arab Republic
IR	616	Iran, Islamic Republic of	YE	653	Yemen
JO	628	Jordan			
<b>5490</b>	<b>Other Asian countries</b>				
AF	660	Afghanistan	MM	676	Myanmar
BD	666	Bangladesh	MN	716	Mongolia
BN	703	Brunei Darussalam	MO	743	Macao
BT	675	Bhutan	MV	667	Maldives
CN	720	China	MY	701	Malaysia
HK	740	Hong Kong	NP	672	Nepal
ID	700	Indonesia	PH	708	Philippines
IN	664	India	PK	662	Pakistan
JP	732	Japan	SG	706	Singapore
KG	083	Kyrgyz, Republic	TH	680	Thailand
KH	696	Cambodia	TJ	082	Tajikistan
KP	724	Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	TL	626	Timor-Leste
KR	728	Korea, Republic of	TM	080	Turkmenistan
KZ	079	Kazakhstan	TW	736	Taiwan
LA	684	Lao People's Democratic Republic	UZ	081	Uzbekistan
LK	669	Sri Lanka	VN	690	Viet-Nam
<b>5500</b>	<b>Oceania and Polar regions</b>				
	5510	Australia and New Zealand		5590	Other countries of Oceania and Polar regions
<b>5510</b>	<b>Australia and New Zealand</b>				
AU	800	Australia	NF	836	Norfolk Island
CC	833	Cocos (Keeling), Islands	NU	838	Niue
CK	837	Cook Islands	NZ	804	New Zealand
CX	834	Christmas Island	TK	839	Tokelau
HM	835	Heard Island and McDonald Islands			

Code	Text				
<b>5590</b>	<b>Other countries of Oceania and Polar regions</b>				
AQ	891	Antarctica	PF	822	French Polynesia
AS	830	American Samoa	PG	801	Papua New Guinea
BV	892	Bouvet Island	PN	813	Pitcairn
FJ	815	Fiji	PW	825	Palau
FM	823	Micronesia, Federated States of	SB	806	Solomon Islands
GS	893	South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands	TF	894	French Southern Territories
GU	831	Guam	TO	817	Tonga
KI	812	Kiribati	TV	807	Tuvalu
MH	824	Marshall Islands	UM	832	United States Minor Outlying Islands
MP	820	Northern Mariana Islands	VU	816	Vanuatu
NC	809	New Caledonia	WF	811	Wallis and Futuna
NR	803	Nauru	WS	819	Samoa
<b>5900</b>	<b>Miscellaneous - countries not specified and countries not determined</b>				
	5910	Miscellaneous - countries not specified intra		5990	Miscellaneous - countries not determined
	5920	Miscellaneous - countries not specified extra			
<b>5910</b>	<b>Miscellaneous - countries not specified intra</b>				
QR	951	Stores and provisions within the framework of intra-Community trade	QY	978	Countries and territories not specified for commercial or military reasons in the framework of intra-Community trade
QV	959	Countries and territories not specified in the framework of intra-Community trade			
<b>5920</b>	<b>Miscellaneous - countries not specified extra</b>				
QS	952	Stores and provisions within the framework of trade with third countries	QZ	979	Countries and territories not specified for commercial or military reasons in the framework of trade with third countries
QW	960	Countries and territories not specified within the framework of trade with third countries			
<b>5990</b>	<b>Miscellaneous - countries not determined</b>				
QQ	950	Stores and provisions	QX	977	Countries and territories not specified for commercial or military reasons
QU	958	Countries and territories not specified			

## **ANNEX 9**

### **GEONOMENCLATURE 2007, ECONOMIC ZONES**





*Economic zones can overlap and must not therefore be used  
to construct larger groups.*

Code	Text					
<b>1000</b>	<b>World</b>					
	1010	European Union (evolutionary)		5990	Miscellaneous - countries not determined	
	1011	Extra-european Union (evolutionary)				
<b>1010</b>	<b>European Union (evolutionary)</b>					
	AT	038	Austria	IE	007	Ireland
	BE	017	Belgium	IT	005	Italy
	BG	068	Bulgaria	LT	055	Lithuania
	CY	600	Cyprus	LU	018	Luxembourg
	CZ	061	Czech Republic	LV	054	Latvia
	DE	004	Germany	MT	046	Malta
	DK	008	Denmark	NL	003	Netherlands
	EE	053	Estonia	PL	060	Poland
	ES	011	Spain	PT	010	Portugal
	FI	032	Finland	RO	066	Romania
	FR	001	France	SE	030	Sweden
	GB	006	United Kingdom	SI	091	Slovenia
	GR	009	Greece	SK	063	Slovakia
	HU	064	Hungary		5910	Miscellaneous - countries not specified intra
<b>1011</b>	<b>Extra-european Union (evolutionary)</b>					
	5190	Other European countries		5400	Asia	
	5200	Africa		5500	Oceania and Polar regions	
	5300	America		5920	Miscellaneous - countries not specified extra	
<b>1013</b>	<b>Euro-zone since 1999 (evolutionary)</b>					
	AT	038	Austria	IE	007	Ireland
	BE	017	Belgium	IT	005	Italy
	CY	600	Cyprus <sup>1</sup>	LU	018	Luxembourg
	DE	004	Germany	MT	046	Malta <sup>1</sup>
	ES	011	Spain	NL	003	Netherlands
	FI	032	Finland	PT	010	Portugal
	FR	001	France	SI	091	Slovenia
	GR	009	Greece		5910	Miscellaneous - countries not specified intra
<b>1014</b>	<b>Extra-euro zone since 1999 (evolutionary)</b>					
	BG	068	Bulgaria	LV	054	Latvia
	CY	600	Cyprus <sup>2</sup>	MT	046	Malta <sup>2</sup>
	CZ	061	Czech Republic	PL	060	Poland
	DK	008	Denmark	RO	066	Romania
	EE	053	Estonia	SE	030	Sweden
	GB	006	United Kingdom	SK	063	Slovakia
	HU	064	Hungary		1814	Extra-european Union (27)
	LT	055	Lithuania			

Code	Text				
<b>1021</b>	<b>EFTA</b>				
	<i>European Free Trade Association</i>				
CH	039	Switzerland	LI	037	Liechtenstein
IS	024	Iceland	NO	028	Norway
<b>1031</b>	<b>ACP</b>				
	<i>African, Caribbean and Pacific countries</i>				
AG	459	Antigua and Barbuda	LS	395	Lesotho
AO	330	Angola	MG	370	Madagascar
BB	469	Barbados	MH	824	Marshall Islands
BF	236	Burkina Faso	ML	232	Mali
BI	328	Burundi	MR	228	Mauritania
BJ	284	Benin	MU	373	Mauritius
BS	453	Bahamas	MW	386	Malawi
BW	391	Botswana	MZ	366	Mozambique
BZ	421	Belize	NA	389	Namibia
CD	322	Congo, Democratic Republic of	NE	240	Niger
CF	306	Central African Republic	NG	288	Nigeria
CG	318	Congo	NR	803	Nauru
CI	272	Côte d'Ivoire	NU	838	Niue
CK	837	Cook Islands	PG	801	Papua New Guinea
CM	302	Cameroon	PW	825	Palau
CU	448	Cuba	RW	324	Rwanda
CV	247	Cape Verde	SB	806	Solomon Islands
DJ	338	Djibouti	SC	355	Seychelles
DM	460	Dominica	SD	224	Sudan
DO	456	Dominican Republic	SL	264	Sierra Leone
ER	336	Eritrea	SN	248	Senegal
ET	334	Ethiopia	SO	342	Somalia
FJ	815	Fiji	SR	492	Suriname
FM	823	Micronesia, Federated States of	ST	311	Sao Tome and Principe
GA	314	Gabon	SZ	393	Swaziland
GD	473	Grenada	TD	244	Chad
GH	276	Ghana	TG	280	Togo
GM	252	Gambia	TL	626	Timor-Leste
GN	260	Guinea	TO	817	Tonga
GQ	310	Equatorial Guinea	TT	472	Trinidad and Tobago
GW	257	Guinea-Bissau	TV	807	Tuvalu
GY	488	Guyana	TZ	352	Tanzania, United Republic of
HT	452	Haiti	UG	350	Uganda
JM	464	Jamaica	VC	467	St Vincent and the Grenadines
KE	346	Kenya	VU	816	Vanuatu
KI	812	Kiribati	WS	819	Samoa
KM	375	Comoros	ZA	388	South Africa
KN	449	St Kitts and Nevis	ZM	378	Zambia
LC	465	Saint Lucia	ZW	382	Zimbabwe
LR	268	Liberia			
<b>1051</b>	<b>Mediterranean basin countries (excluding EU)</b>				
AL	070	Albania	ME	097	Montenegro
BA	093	Bosnia and Herzegovina	MK	096	Macedonia, Former Yugoslav Republic
DZ	208	Algeria	PS	625	Palestinian Territory, Occupied
EG	220	Egypt	SY	608	Syrian Arab Republic
GI	044	Gibraltar	TN	212	Tunisia

Code	Text					
HR	092	Croatia	TR	052	Turkey	
IL	624	Israel	XC	021	Ceuta	
JO	628	Jordan	XK	095	Kosovo	
LB	604	Lebanon	XL	023	Melilla	
LY	216	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	XS	098	Serbia	
MA	204	Morocco				
<b>1053</b>	<b>OPEC</b>					
	<i>Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries</i>					
AE	647	United Arab Emirates	KW	636	Kuwait	
AO	330	Angola	LY	216	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	
DZ	208	Algeria	NG	288	Nigeria	
ID	700	Indonesia	QA	644	Qatar	
IQ	612	Iraq	SA	632	Saudi Arabia	
IR	616	Iran, Islamic Republic of	VE	484	Venezuela	
<b>1055</b>	<b>MEDA (excluding EU)</b>					
	<i>Mediterranean countries in the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership</i>					
DZ	208	Algeria	MA	204	Morocco	
EG	220	Egypt	PS	625	Palestinian Territory, Occupied	
IL	624	Israel	SY	608	Syrian Arab Republic	
JO	628	Jordan	TN	212	Tunisia	
LB	604	Lebanon	TR	052	Turkey	
<b>1057</b>	<b>ASEAN</b>					
	<i>Association of South-East Asian Nations</i>					
BN	703	Brunei Darussalam	MY	701	Malaysia	
ID	700	Indonesia	PH	708	Philippines	
KH	696	Cambodia	SG	706	Singapore	
LA	684	Lao People's Democratic Republic	TH	680	Thailand	
MM	676	Myanmar	VN	690	Viet-Nam	
<b>1058</b>	<b>Latin American countries</b>					
AR	528	Argentina	HN	424	Honduras	
BO	516	Bolivia	HT	452	Haiti	
BR	508	Brazil	MX	412	Mexico	
CL	512	Chile	NI	432	Nicaragua	
CO	480	Colombia	PA	442	Panama	
CR	436	Costa Rica	PE	504	Peru	
CU	448	Cuba	PY	520	Paraguay	
DO	456	Dominican Republic	SV	428	El Salvador	
EC	500	Ecuador	UY	524	Uruguay	
GT	416	Guatemala	VE	484	Venezuela	
<b>1059</b>	<b>SAARC</b>					
	<i>South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation</i>					
AF	660	Afghanistan	LK	669	Sri Lanka	
BD	666	Bangladesh	MV	667	Maldives	
BT	675	Bhutan	NP	672	Nepal	
IN	664	India	PK	662	Pakistan	
<b>1110</b>	<b>European Union (15)</b>					
AT	038	Austria	GR	009	Greece	
BE	017	Belgium	IE	007	Ireland	
DE	004	Germany	IT	005	Italy	
DK	008	Denmark	LU	018	Luxembourg	

Code	Text					
	ES	011	Spain	NL	003	Netherlands
	FI	032	Finland	PT	010	Portugal
	FR	001	France	SE	030	Sweden
	GB	006	United Kingdom		5910	Miscellaneous - countries not specified intra
<b>1111</b>	<b>European Union (25)</b>					
	AT	038	Austria	IE	007	Ireland
	BE	017	Belgium	IT	005	Italy
	CY	600	Cyprus	LT	055	Lithuania
	CZ	061	Czech Republic	LU	018	Luxembourg
	DE	004	Germany	LV	054	Latvia
	DK	008	Denmark	MT	046	Malta
	EE	053	Estonia	NL	003	Netherlands
	ES	011	Spain	PL	060	Poland
	FI	032	Finland	PT	010	Portugal
	FR	001	France	SE	030	Sweden
	GB	006	United Kingdom	SI	091	Slovenia
	GR	009	Greece	SK	063	Slovakia
	HU	064	Hungary		5910	Miscellaneous - countries not specified intra
<b>1112</b>	<b>European Union (27)</b>					
	BG	068	Bulgaria		1111	European Union (25)
	RO	066	Romania			
<b>1113</b>	<b>Euro-zone (12)</b>					
	AT	038	Austria	IE	007	Ireland
	BE	017	Belgium	IT	005	Italy
	DE	004	Germany	LU	018	Luxembourg
	ES	011	Spain	NL	003	Netherlands
	FI	032	Finland	PT	010	Portugal
	FR	001	France		5910	Miscellaneous - countries not specified intra
	GR	009	Greece			
<b>1114</b>	<b>Euro-zone (13)</b>					
	SI	091	Slovenia		1113	Euro-zone (12)
<b>1115</b>	<b>EEA</b>					
	<i>European Economic Area</i>					
	IS	024	Iceland	NO	028	Norway
	LI	037	Liechtenstein		1010	European Union (evolutionary)
<b>1116</b>	<b>Euro-zone (15)<sup>1</sup></b>					
	CY	600	Cyprus		1114	Euro-zone (13)
	MT	046	Malta			
<b>1120</b>	<b>WBCs</b>					
	<i>Western Balkan Countries</i>					
	AL	070	Albania	MK	096	Macedonia, Former Yugoslav Republic
	BA	093	Bosnia and Herzegovina	XK	095	Kosovo
	HR	092	Croatia	XS	098	Serbia
	ME	097	Montenegro			

Code	Text					
<b>1130</b>	<b>Candidate countries</b>					
	HR	092	Croatia	TR	052	Turkey
	MK	096	Macedonia, Former Yugoslav Republic			
<b>1310</b>	<b>NAFTA</b>					
	<i>North American Free Trade Agreement</i>					
	CA	404	Canada	US	400	United States
	MX	412	Mexico			
<b>1330</b>	<b>MERCOSUR</b>					
	<i>South American Common Market</i>					
	AR	528	Argentina	PY	520	Paraguay
	BR	508	Brazil	UY	524	Uruguay
<b>1410</b>	<b>NICs</b>					
	<i>Newly-industrialised Asian countries</i>					
	HK	740	Hong Kong	SG	706	Singapore
	KR	728	Korea, Republic of	TW	736	Taiwan
<b>1415</b>	<b>DAEs</b>					
	<i>Dynamic Asian economies</i>					
	HK	740	Hong Kong	SG	706	Singapore
	KR	728	Korea, Republic of	TH	680	Thailand
	MY	701	Malaysia	TW	736	Taiwan
<b>1420</b>	<b>APEC</b>					
	<i>Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation</i>					
	AU	800	Australia	NZ	804	New Zealand
	BN	703	Brunei Darussalam	PE	504	Peru
	CA	404	Canada	PG	801	Papua New Guinea
	CL	512	Chile	PH	708	Philippines
	CN	720	China	RU	075	Russian Federation
	HK	740	Hong Kong	SG	706	Singapore
	ID	700	Indonesia	TH	680	Thailand
	JP	732	Japan	TW	736	Taiwan
	KR	728	Korea, Republic of	US	400	United States
	MX	412	Mexico	VN	690	Viet-Nam
	MY	701	Malaysia			
<b>1430</b>	<b>LDC</b>					
	<i>Least Developed Countries</i>					
	AF	660	Afghanistan	ML	232	Mali
	AO	330	Angola	MM	676	Myanmar
	BD	666	Bangladesh	MR	228	Mauritania
	BF	236	Burkina Faso	MV	667	Maldives
	BI	328	Burundi	MW	386	Malawi
	BJ	284	Benin	MZ	366	Mozambique
	BT	675	Bhutan	NE	240	Niger
	CD	322	Congo, Democratic Republic of	NP	672	Nepal
	CF	306	Central African Republic	RW	324	Rwanda
	CV	247	Cape Verde	SB	806	Solomon Islands
	DJ	338	Djibouti	SD	224	Sudan
	ER	336	Eritrea	SL	264	Sierra Leone
	ET	334	Ethiopia	SN	248	Senegal

Code	Text				
GM	252	Gambia	SO	342	Somalia
GN	260	Guinea	ST	311	Sao Tome and Principe
GQ	310	Equatorial Guinea	TD	244	Chad
GW	257	Guinea-Bissau	TG	280	Togo
HT	452	Haiti	TL	626	Timor-Leste
KH	696	Cambodia	TV	807	Tuvalu
KI	812	Kiribati	TZ	352	Tanzania, United Republic of
KM	375	Comoros	UG	350	Uganda
LA	684	Lao People's Democratic Republic	VU	816	Vanuatu
LR	268	Liberia	WS	819	Samoa
LS	395	Lesotho	YE	653	Yemen
MG	370	Madagascar	ZM	378	Zambia
<b>1811</b>	<b>Extra-european Union (15)</b>				
CY	600	Cyprus	MT	046	Malta
CZ	061	Czech Republic	PL	060	Poland
EE	053	Estonia	SI	091	Slovenia
HU	064	Hungary	SK	063	Slovakia
LT	055	Lithuania		1812	Extra-european Union (25)
LV	054	Latvia			
<b>1812</b>	<b>Extra-european Union (25)</b>				
AD	043	Andorra	NO	028	Norway
AL	070	Albania	RO	066	Romania
BA	093	Bosnia and Herzegovina	RU	075	Russian Federation
BG	068	Bulgaria	SM	047	San Marino
BY	073	Belarus	TR	052	Turkey
CH	039	Switzerland	UA	072	Ukraine
FO	041	Faroe Islands	VA	045	Holy See ( Vatican City State )
GI	044	Gibraltar	XK	095	Kosovo
HR	092	Croatia	XS	098	Serbia
IS	024	Iceland		5200	Africa
LI	037	Liechtenstein		5300	America
MD	074	Moldova, Republic of		5400	Asia
ME	097	Montenegro		5500	Oceania and Polar regions
MK	096	Macedonia, Former Yugoslav Republic		5920	Miscellaneous - countries not specified extra
<b>1813</b>	<b>Extra-euro-zone (12)</b>				
DK	008	Denmark	SE	030	Sweden
GB	006	United Kingdom		1811	Extra-european Union (15)
<b>1814</b>	<b>Extra-european Union (27)</b>				
AD	043	Andorra	NO	028	Norway
AL	070	Albania	RU	075	Russian Federation
BA	093	Bosnia and Herzegovina	SM	047	San Marino
BY	073	Belarus	TR	052	Turkey
CH	039	Switzerland	UA	072	Ukraine
FO	041	Faroe Islands	VA	045	Holy See ( Vatican City State )
GI	044	Gibraltar	XK	095	Kosovo
HR	092	Croatia	XS	098	Serbia
IS	024	Iceland		5200	Africa
LI	037	Liechtenstein		5300	America
MD	074	Moldova, Republic of		5400	Asia
ME	097	Montenegro		5500	Oceania and Polar regions
MK	096	Macedonia, Former Yugoslav Republic		5920	Miscellaneous - countries not

Code	Text				
		Republic			specified extra
<b>1815</b>	<b>CIS</b> <i>Commonwealth of Independent States</i>				
AM	077	Armenia	MD	074	Moldova, Republic of
AZ	078	Azerbaijan	RU	075	Russian Federation
BY	073	Belarus	TJ	082	Tajikistan
GE	076	Georgia	TM	080	Turkmenistan
KG	083	Kyrgyz, Republic	UA	072	Ukraine
KZ	079	Kazakhstan	UZ	081	Uzbekistan
<b>1816</b>	<b>Extra-euro-zone (13)</b>				
BG	068	Bulgaria	LV	054	Latvia
CY	600	Cyprus	MT	046	Malta
CZ	061	Czech Republic	PL	060	Poland
DK	008	Denmark	RO	066	Romania
EE	053	Estonia	SE	030	Sweden
GB	006	United Kingdom	SK	063	Slovakia
HU	064	Hungary		1814	Extra-european Union (27)
LT	055	Lithuania			
<b>1817</b>	<b>Extra-euro-zone (15)<sup>1</sup></b>				
BG	068	Bulgaria	LV	054	Latvia
CZ	061	Czech Republic	PL	060	Poland
DK	008	Denmark	RO	066	Romania
EE	053	Estonia	SE	030	Sweden
GB	006	United Kingdom	SK	063	Slovakia
HU	064	Hungary		1814	Extra-european Union (27)
LT	055	Lithuania			
<b>1820</b>	<b>OECD (excluding EU)</b> <i>Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, excluding EU</i>				
AU	800	Australia	MX	412	Mexico
CA	404	Canada	NO	028	Norway
CH	039	Switzerland	NZ	804	New Zealand
IS	024	Iceland	TR	052	Turkey
JP	732	Japan	US	400	United States
KR	728	Korea, Republic of	VI	457	Virgin Islands (US)
LI	037	Liechtenstein			

<sup>1</sup> From 1.1.2008

<sup>2</sup> Until 31.12.2007





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