Statistical value of goods

**IMTS, Rev.2 recommendations**

Statistical value = Value assigned to goods by compilers of international merchandise trade statistics

Transaction value as normal basis for statistical value and customs value (basis for calculating the amount of customs duties and taxes)

Transaction value = price actually paid (or payable) for goods when sold for export to the country of importation

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Alternative valuation of statistical (customs) value if price paid is not a fair market price or if goods are delivered free of charge:

- Transaction value of identical or similar goods
- Price of identical or similar goods in domestic trade
- Costs of production
Statistical value of goods

*IMTS, Rev.2 recommendations*

Statistical value is the value at the border of the reporting country, including all costs for

- transportation
- loading/unloading, handling associated with the transport and
- insurances

incurred before crossing the national border

➤ **CIF-type value for imports / FOB-type value for exports**

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Statistical value of goods

*Procedure in the European Union*

CIF/FOB value taking into account any discounts

Customs duties and taxes (especially VAT) excluded

Customs value (Extra-EU trade) and taxable value

(Extra-EU-trade) = basis for the statistical value
Statistical value of goods

Procedure in the European Union

Statistical value to be declared in customs declarations

Declaration of statistical value for Intra-EU-statistics is not mandatory

Estimation by use of other variables (invoice value, partner, terms of delivery, mode of transport, product groups)

Statistical value of goods

Practical Issues

Less than 20% of
  • imports are declared CIF or CIP
  • exports are declared FOB, FAS or FCA

Adjustments of invoice value necessary in a majority of cases

Insufficient quality in Intra-EU trade data

Better quality of Extra-EU trade data

Specific issues with valuation of processing activities
Statistical value of goods

Recommendations

Keep principle of CIF/FOB valuation
Data collection as far as possible from administrative sources and/or accounting systems
If available, use customs value as basis of statistical value

Where customs value is not available:
use invoice value as starting point for the
calculation in combination with terms of delivery and other variables
Separate declaration of costs for transport and insurance
Avoid direct reporting of statistical value
Statistical value of goods

Recommendations

Add explanatory notes on valuation of specific transactions, such as
- bundled delivery of goods and services
- electricity and gas
- waste
- returned goods