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Item 11: Re-exports

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**Jordan perspective and practices regarding Re-Exports , on the
existing recommendations as currently formulated in IMTS ,Rev.2
(Para 71-85)**

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Introduction

**Jordan like many other countries in this World
searches for the best way to develop the
statistics in all fields of economics , spetially in
the fields of external trade in goods (imports,
exports and re exports) . we try to apply the
methodology of international merchandise
trade statistics which Recommended by the
UN statistical commission that shows in
(IMTS,REV.2) but there are circumstances
prevent us from being complete or ideal
application and we hope to being in a good
position in this side of work.**

/Introduction

In Jordan there are two departments mainly worked together and in complementary way to reach the external trade statistics , and the responsibility for the external trade statistics is divided between them these departments are the customs department and department of statistics.

/Introduction

In this paper I would explain Jordan's practices regarding the re export from statistics and customs point of view , re-export definition, its types , How to deal with these types at customs department , at department of statistics and which ones could be included or not included in statistics , how can be evaluate re exported goods and its other subjects relates.

Definition by DOS

Re –exports; are that part of imports (which consist of incoming goods from the rest of the world or from transit or premises for customs warehousing or commercial free zones and a custom declaration concerning these imports is completed at customs declaration centers) which are re-exported as they are , the value of re-exports is ad valorem (FOB) in JD,at the point of exit.

This concept is harmonized with the special trade system which we -in DOS - used it in collecting the external trade data . because the re-exports are part of the imports in this system Which come from :

- Free circulation area .**
- premises for inward processing .**
- industrial free zone .**

and go directly in to ;

- the rest of the world .**
- premises of customs warehousing**
- commercial free zone**

Re-exports Definition by the customs :

Re –exports of foreign goods in the same state as previously imported which in coming from:

- Free circulation area .
- premises for in ward Processing.
- industrial free zones.
- customs warehousing .

and go in to:

- the rest of the world.
- commercial free zone.

Re –Exports in practices:

there are many types of declarations and procedures applied on the re-export goods by the customs department ,these types and procedures related and connected to the preceding state that the goods was on it before re-exported. these type of declaration and the preceding status which resulted from can summarized as follow;

/Re –Exports in practices

- re-exports of goods with out previous customs procedure.**
- re- exports under refund of fees in settlement of imports for consumption .**
- re-exports of goods in settlement for temporary import for manufacturing and return .**
- re-exports of good in settlement for customs warehousing deposit.**
- re-exports of goods remaining in customs compound in settlement of transfer statement.**
- re- exports of goods in settlement of sales in auction .**

/Re –Exports in practices

- re-exports of goods in settlement of temporary import for repairing and return .**
- re-exports of goods in settlement of temporary import for showing, calibration ,or use and return**
- re- exports of goods in settlement of special warehousing deposit .**
- re-exports of goods in settlement of entries to the aircrafts and vessels supplies warehouses.**
- re-exports of goods in settlement of entries to the duty free shops.**
- re-exports under marine sponsorship.**

Department of Statistics record the following, from customs declarations to collect the re-export data .

-- re-exports of goods with out previous customs procedure.

-- re- exports under refund of fees in settlement of imports for consumption .

-- re-exports of goods in settlement for temporary import for manufacturing and return .

but other declarations not recorded because they does not correspond with the Special Trade system which we apply .

Processing activities which allowed to take place on the goods before re-export.

Generally , foreign goods should be re-export in the same state as previously imported , and it is not intended to authorize any change in the essential character of the goods themselves , but for many reasons , some processing activities are allowed to under go usual forms of handling to improve their packaging or marketing quality or to prepare them for shipment , such grouping of packages , sorting , grading and repacking (Kyoto convention, annex E .3,p.14), these operations not constitute production or substantial transformation of goods , so the country of origin of the goods re-exported didn't change .

Country of origin for the re-exports.

As recommended by Statistical Commission of (IMTS, para.150), although no single method attributing partner country is ideal attribution for imports meet what consider to be an origin priority application of international merchandise trade statistics namely matters of trade policy and economic analysis consequently, it is recommended that in the case of imports .the country of origin be recorded ;that the country of consignment be collected as additional information ;and that in the case of export ,the country of last known destination be recorded

/Country of origin for the re-exports.

This recommendation inform us about recording the country of origin in the case of import and the country of last known destination for the export but doesn't inform us about what should be recording for the re-export .

For trade balance account purposes, we consider the re-exports a part of exports despite of recording the re-exports separately, the country of last destination is recorded to determined the partner country.

/Country of origin for the re-exports

Jordan statistics don't record the country of origin to the re-export because the country of origin essential for the side of imports ,and the customs department centralize on country of last destination for the re-export .

re-export declarations contains fields to record country of origin but that fields classified as not compulsory to fill , so ,not all the declarations was filled with the country of origin that make the possibility of collect is not available .

/Country of origin for the re-exports

From the above we can say that it is good to reconsider the recommendation (the partner country)and reference to re-export to record country of origin in addition to the country of destination because its important for the trade balance account and comparison between countries in terms of foreign trade, and this will motivating the countries to record these issues.

Reporting and dissemination of re- exports:

Statistics of Re-export are available on monthly basis for aggregate data by trading partners and commodity . the detailed data by commodity and partner available at yearly basis . Shortly ,any thing recorded or disseminated at export side also available on the re-exports.

Some notes

Clarify and clear reference to the role of customs in the trade statistics, as no longer collect customs duties take first place interesting, but now - with economic openness and globalization more focused on information and statistics in addition to the collection of fees and combating smuggling.

/Some notes

Focusing on the use of the general system of trade statistics and identify advantages and the possibility of its application more easily than ever before result of technological progress and the use of computer systems in controlling customs procedures and statistics.

Clarifying border to distinguishing the goods from services and Setting clear standards to do so.

Thank you