
Country Presentation
Statistics Tanzania

Item 15: Valuation – Imports CIF and FOB, Exports FOB
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.

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.
STATISTICAL VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Standardisation of Customs approach to Valuation.

- In 1947 agreement on standardisation of customs value adopted through Article VII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).
- In 1953 the Brussels Definition of Value (BDV) was developed.
- BDV used notional value, non-transparent, arbitrary and based on market price.

STATISTICAL VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

- Brussels Definition of Value (BDV) implemented in Tanzania until December 2000
- In 1994 WTO Agreement on Valuation was established under the Article VII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and came into effect on 1st January 1995.
- The system adopting transaction value as the customs value of imported goods.
- The system is fair, uniform, neutral and transparent
- Is based on price actually paid or payable.
STATISTICAL VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

- WTO-ACV precludes the use of arbitrary and fictitious values
- Assists to determine the Customs value and the duties payable with certainty
- WTO-ACV has been implemented in Tanzania since January 2001 under Finance Act No: 11 of 2000.

STATISTICAL VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Methods of Valuation

- Transaction Value
  - Is a primary basis for customs valuation
  - More than 90% of goods are valued basing on this method
  - Should be used to the greatest extent possible.
    - If Transaction Value Method cannot be determined, the following methods are applied:
- Transaction Value of Identical goods
Valuation of Imports and Exports.

- It is recommended that all countries adopt WTO Agreement on Valuation as a basis for valuation of International Merchandise Trade for statistics purposes.
- This valuation method applies to all goods flows.
- WTO –ACV allows to include in or exclude from customs value, in whole or in part such components as:-
  (a) The cost of transport of imported goods to the port or place of importation.
(b) Loading, unloading and handling charges associated with the transport of imported goods to the port or place of importation.

(c) The cost of Insurance.

➢ In principle countries can choose FOB type or CIF type of valuation.

➢ **FOB - type values** include 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 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 goods from the border of the exporting country to the border of the importing country.

➢ It is recommended that:-

The Statistical value of imported goods be a CIF – type value; and

The statistical value of exported goods be an FOB –type value.
Compilation of Statistical values of exported goods.

- If customs value of economically significant shipments of goods are established with clear deviation from statistical requirement, these customs value can be replaced by values derived from non-customs sources.
- These sources can be:- Crops Marketing Boards etc.

Currency Conversion

- According to the WTO Agreement on Valuation on Exchange rate for conversion, the rates of exchange normally used to determine the customs value are those duly published by the competent authority.
- In Tanzania the competent authority is the Bank of Tanzania (BOT).
- The conversion rate to be used shall be that in effect at the time of exportation or importation as provided by BOT on weekly basis.
End of Presentation
Thank you for Listening