

*Compilation of  
International Merchandise Trade  
Statistics  
in Barbados*

*Prepared By: Barbados Statistical Service  
Trade Section*

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## **Introduction**

Given the effects of globalisation and trade liberalisation on the countries of the world today, it is increasingly important that countries are aware of what they are trading with each other, and in what quantities. This has increased the need for reliable statistics on international merchandise trade worldwide. Here in Barbados, the Barbados Statistical Service (BSS) receives numerous requests daily for partner-country information as well as statistics on the volume of trade occurring in specific commodities.

## **Coverage**

Barbados compiles its trade in accordance with the United Nations recommendations contained in the **International Merchandise Trade Statistics: Concepts and Definitions**, published in 1998. It adopts the General System of Trade, as recommended by the United Nations. However, it maintains a database of the trade data according to the Special System of Trade to allow for comparison with other countries, but also to allow for special analyses internally.

By adopting the General System of Trade, Barbados equates its statistical territory with its economic territory. Consequently, imports comprise all goods entering its economic territory and exports comprise all goods leaving its economic territory.

Imports include foreign goods brought into the circulation area or customs warehouses from the rest of the world or from customs transit; goods brought, after outward processing, into the circulation area or customs warehouses from the rest of the world or from customs transit; domestic goods in the same state as previously exported, into the free circulation area or customs warehouses from the rest of the world or from customs transit.

Exports include domestic goods originating in the circulation area directly to the rest of the world, or exported from customs warehouses; goods exported after inward processing, directly to the rest of the world or from customs warehouses; re-exports of foreign goods, in the same state as previously imported, from the circulation area, directly to the rest of the world or from customs warehouses.

Deviations from the United Nations recommendations exist as trade relates to unissued bank and currency notes. It has been found that the face value of the currency printed is declared on the customs documents, and not the economic cost of printing the currency. As a result, transactions involving currency are excluded from the trade data.

## **Commodity Classification**

Barbados compiles its merchandise trade statistics according to the Harmonised Commodity and Coding System (HS). It has been adopted by the Customs and Excise Department, our main data source, for use with the ASYCUDA (Automated System for Customs Data) software. Commodity data are published at the seven-digit level of the HS, with eight digits used in some cases.

However, commodity data are also available by the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC). Both systems are used in the dissemination of international merchandise trade statistics.

**Source: Barbados Statistical Service**

## **Valuation**

Barbados values its imports on a cost, insurance and freight (CIF-type) valuation while exports are valued on a free on board (FOB-type) valuation. Valuation is consistent with the WTO Agreement on valuation, and weights are determined on a net weight basis.

The country of origin is used for the designation of partner country status of imports, while for exports, partner country designation is determined by country of last known destination.

## **Data Sources**

There are four (4) distinct sources of data for the compilation of trade statistics. These are the Customs and Excise Department, the General Post Office, a management company in charge of sugar production and export, and the petroleum dealers.

### ***Customs and Excise Department***

The entire process of producing trade statistics begins with the importer or exporter. In Barbados, when an individual or establishment decides to bring goods into the country or send goods out of the country, it is first necessary to make a declaration with the Barbados Customs and Excise Department. For this purpose, there is a document provided for stating the particulars of the transaction. This document is called the Single Administrative Document (SAD) - *see APPENDIX 2*.

The Single Administrative Document requires that a number of pieces of information be stated. A code and description of the goods must be given. This code corresponds to the Harmonised System of classifying goods, and can be obtained from the Customs Act of Barbados. Some idea of the conditions surrounding the importation or exportation of the goods must be given. This helps to determine if specific duties or taxes are waived. This information is provided in the form of customs procedure codes, see APPENDIX 1. In addition, the country from which the goods came or to which the goods were sent, the code and name of the individual or establishment conducting the transaction, the gross and net weight of the goods and the value of the goods must be indicated.

The information indicated on the SAD is input into the ASYCUDA system at the Customs Department. ASYCUDA is the system used by the Customs Department to process the documents submitted by the members of the trade. It allows Customs officials to determine the amount of duty to be collected on each transaction, if any. It also allows them to determine the loss of revenue as a result of waivers and exemptions. The system contains a number of built-in checks, designed to validate data input. Unfortunately, these built-in validation checks are not as rigorous as would be appropriate for the BSS. The main aim of the Customs Department is the collection of revenue through the imposition and enforcement of relevant duties and taxes. Hence, it puts its emphasis on ensuring accuracy in the criteria on which these duties and taxes are based. For statistical purposes, more prudent validation is necessary. Accurate classification of commodities, correct input of quantity information, diligent assignment of countries of origin and final destination are some of the qualifications for reliable trade statistics.

At the end of each month, the transactions assessed for that month are extracted from ASYCUDA and sent to the BSS for the production of trade statistics for that month. It must be

***Source: Barbados Statistical Service***

noted that the extraction done is based on the assessed entries and not the declared ones. All entries must be declared, using the SAD. However, once declared, they must be assessed by an assessment officer to ensure accuracy in the information required for customs purposes, and more importantly, to determine the revenue to be derived from the transaction. The BSS has elected to use only those records assessed for the month since these give a more accurate picture of the transactions. There is a special module of the ASYCUDA system, which performs this extraction based on assessment and generates a data file for the month in ASCII text format. This file is the first contact the BSS has with the trade data, and represents the main source of the data used in the compilation of trade statistics.

Captured for the BSS in the extraction are the data fields:

1. port of entry
2. commodity code
3. customs procedure code
4. importer/exporter's code
5. consignee's code
6. registration date
7. assessment date
8. country of origin code
9. country of consignment code
10. country of destination code
11. net weight of goods
12. supplementary quantity, where it exists
13. value of goods in Barbados dollars
14. individual duties and taxes

### ***General Post Office***

There is a fair amount of trade that enters Barbados' economic territory by means of the parcel post. The total value of these goods by country of origin is calculated by the General Post Office, and the relevant duty computed. These data are provided to the Customs and Excise Department. The BSS also obtains from the Postmaster General the data on these goods, aggregated by country of importation. These data are keyed into the system at the BSS to be included in the trade data for the relevant period.

### ***Sugar Exports***

The BSS collects final data on sugar shipments from the company in charge of sugar production and export. These data include the dates of the shipment, the volume of sugar shipped and the value.

There are provisional data provided to the Customs and Excise Department at the time of shipping. However, after testing of the product in the United Kingdom, there tends to be a final settlement regarding the value of the sugar, necessitating some revision of the provisional data.

***Source: Barbados Statistical Service***

### ***Petroleum Dealers***

While there are data on petroleum provided in the extraction from the Customs and Excise Department, it has been found that there are some irregularities with these data. Given the nature of the commodity, a provision exists for petroleum dealers to load or off-load their shipments, but provide documentation at a later stage. Unfortunately, when this documentation is finally provided to the Customs and Excise Department, the data are keyed to the current month and not the month to which they relate. This has significantly affected the trends in trade for this commodity in the past.

As a result, the BSS does not use the petroleum data supplied by Customs, but seeks to collect the data through a monthly survey from the petroleum dealers themselves. The data received from the companies involved differ in units and currencies. It is necessary for the BSS to convert these data to more uniform measurements, namely kilogrammes, cubic metres and Barbados dollars.

### **Processing**

There are a number of steps that go into the processing procedures for international trade statistics. Previously done manually, these procedures are now integrated into an automated system, the Barbados Trade Statistics System (BTSS). They follow a specific sequence as outlined below.

#### ***1. Update of Importers and Exporters***

The first procedure in the processing stage is the update of importers and exporters. Each month, companies and individuals are involved in cross-border trade in merchandise goods. In cases where they are trading for the first time, they must be included in the database of importers and exporters. This eliminates the possibility of errors being generated from missing traders. This update also allows the assignment of trade to its current “industry of enduse” activity code. Through the ongoing work on the Business Register of activities, these individuals and establishments are being assigned an industry code, using the Barbados System of Industrial Classification (BARSIC).

#### ***2. Error Checking and Correction***

After the update of importers and exporters, trade for the month may be processed. A series of error checks are run on the customs data file. These checks are performed on key data fields, and are done record by record.

- Commodity code check – this validates the commodity codes. Codes not existing in the relevant version of the Harmonised System are flagged as errors for subsequent correction.
- Country code check – this validates the country of origin, consignment and destination fields. Codes that do not exist in the valid list of country codes are flagged for subsequent correction.
- Customs procedure code check – this validates the customs procedure code. Codes not found in the valid list of customs procedure codes are flagged for subsequent correction.

***Source: Barbados Statistical Service***

- Importer/Exporter code check – this validates importer and exporters codes, as well as consignee's codes. Importer/Exporter codes not matching the current list of individuals and establishments in the trade are flagged for subsequent correction.
- Transport code check – this validates the mode of transport codes. Modes of transport not matching the current list of transport codes are flagged for subsequent correction.

All errors identified are corrected using available sources. Typically, the Customs and Excise Department is the main source for verification of data. To a lesser extent, the traders and their agents are used to verify and correct discrepancies and queries. Ideally, the customs document should be the source of reference. However, there are some problems being experienced with this particular avenue (*see Limitations below*).

### **3. Data Entry and Editing**

Not all the data needed for the compilation of statistics are available from the Customs Department. As mentioned above, the petroleum data received from the Customs Department do not coincide with the timing of the petroleum transactions. Therefore, data on some petroleum products received from Customs are intercepted and separated from the remaining data. Raw data on petroleum imports and exports are collected through the survey of petroleum dealers. The data collected include the name of the importer/exporter, the volume in varying units of quantity, the description of the type of petroleum, the unit cost in some cases and the value in others. These data are processed to generate records of petroleum trade to be included in the monthly trade data file.

A number of records in the data file are intercepted and separated from the month's data because of their customs procedure codes. Some of these customs procedure codes refer to transactions that are not considered to be part of international merchandise trade in accordance with the United Nations recommendations for the compilation of international merchandise trade statistics. These codes are C409, C410, C492, C500, C501, C600, C621, C622, C772, C773, C774, E200, E109, R350, R351, S710, S711, S712, S713, and C491 – *see APPENDIX 1*. The records referred to above are called Intercepts.

In addition, raw data on imports through Parcel Post are collected from the General Post Office. The data collected include the country from which the imports originated, the value of the imports that are dutiable and the value that are duty-free. Also collected is the total value of the individual duties collected. It is necessary to apportion these totals to the individual countries, and have these data added to the transactions for the month.

When the final valuation for sugar exports is available, it is necessary to revise the quantities and values for sugar exports. This usually requires revisions of the months of the first and second quarters.

### **4. Generation of Summaries**

The final stage of processing is the aggregation of the transaction data to generate summary data by commodity and country. This ensures confidentiality by eliminating the possibility of identifying any individual importer or exporter.

**Source: Barbados Statistical Service**

## **Limitations**

There is a difficulty experienced in the correction of errors in the customs data. Errors identified in the error checking process need to be corrected. The ideal situation is to correct the errors by reference to the customs document. However, this is not currently possible since, in many cases, a copy of the customs document is not yet provided to the Department. If it is provided, there is some difficulty in matching the electronic record to its customs document, since they arrive at the BSS in different orders.

As mentioned above, the BSS uses those records that have been assessed in the previous month. Hence, the Customs data file is sorted in order of assessment date. However, a copy of each customs document is sent to the BSS only after it has passed the cashier. Unfortunately, it is possible to have a transaction assessed in one month and pay the relevant duties months or years after. The BSS will only get the copy of the document at this later stage. This has created significant problems in the ability of the BSS to validate its data. As a result, we have been forced to make contact with the importer or the customs broker or agent acting on behalf of the importer. This process is very tedious. If, however, it is possible to have a copy of the document at the point of assessment, batched by assessment day, this problem would be solved. This suggestion has been made to the Customs and Excise Department.

## **Publication**

Trade data is compiled on a monthly basis. However, aggregated data may also be provided on request. The principal publication is a monthly Trade Bulletin disseminated locally, regionally and internationally by mail. Data on international merchandise trade is also available for dissemination in electronic form by e-mail or on diskette.

Annual trade data is published in the Economic and Social Report, a publication by the Ministry of Economic Development. Requests may also be made for data in person, by telephone, fax, e-mail or letter.

## **Remarks**

Trade statistics are collected and compiled at the BSS by the Trade Section. This Section is headed by a Senior Statistician, who is assisted by a Statistician. The other members of the Section are a Statistical Assistant and four (4) Clerical Officers. The Senior Statistician has the responsibility of overseeing the work done in the Section, performing administrative duties and reporting to the Director or Deputy Director on the activities within the Section. The Statistician assists him/her by devising, with assistance from the Statistical Assistant, schedules of activities and work assignments for members of the Section. The Statistician is also responsible for the general processing of trade statistics. The Statistical Assistant is the primary supervisor of the Clerical Officers. As such, he/she assigns work to them, and receives it from them on completion. You could possibly put this info in tabular form with the appendices after the work plan.

The set of procedures involved in the processing of international merchandise trade statistics has been integrated into an automated processing system. This system, the Barbados Trade Statistics System (BTSS), was developed in-house by the Trade Section. It has allowed for easier

**Source: Barbados Statistical Service**



processing and a wider variety of consistency checks. Though still in the development stage, it has far reduced the delay in compilation and dissemination of statistics on international merchandise trade.

As a result of the BTSS, there has been a need to revise the schedule of activities for the Trade Section, *see Appendix 3*.

**APPENDIX 1 – Customs Procedure Codes**

CPC	Description
C400	DIRECT ENTRY OF HOME USE EX. SHIP OR AIRCRAFT
C401	CERTIFIED CARICOM IMPORTS
C402	PACKING AND RAW MATERIALS FOR USE IN MANUFACTURING EXEMPT FROM CONSUMPTION TAX
C403	VEHICLES, COACHES ETC. FOR PURPOSES CONNECTED WITH TOURISM VENTURES
C404	BUILDING, REPAIR OR FITTING OF OCEAN GOING VESSELS
C405	FOR AIRCRAFT STORES - EXCLUDING CIGARS, CIGARETTES TOBACCO, ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, FUEL AND LUBRICANTS
C406	GOODS ENTERED FOR EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL PURPOSES
C407	FOR HEALTH: ARTICLES FOR THE BLIND, ARTIFICIAL LIMBS AND APPLIANCES FOR THOSE DISABLED IN WAR
C408	FOR GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNMENTAL PURPOSES
C409	FOR MILITARY PURPOSES
C410	FOR DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS, CONSULAR OFFICES AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS
C411	FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES
C413	FOR AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY
C414	FOR APPROVED MINING AND DRILLING
C415	FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES- SAMPLES ETC DUKE OF EDIN. AWARD AND MAT. CERT. BY THE POSTMASTER GENERAL
C416	FOR OTHER APPROVED PURPOSES OF PRIV. INSTITUTIONS
C417	MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT OF A VALUE <= \$ 100,000.00 FOR USE IN MANUFACTURING
C418	MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT OF A VALUE => \$ 100,000.00 FOR USE IN MANUFACTURING
C419	FISCAL INCENTIVES: MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT AND SPARE PARTS
C420	FISCAL INCENTIVES: RAW MATERIALS LIABLE TO CONSUMPTION TAX
C421	SPECIAL CABINET OR MINISTERIAL CONCESSION
C422	UNDER GOVERNMENT AGREEMENT WITH ORGANISATIONS (TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE)
C423	AGRICULTURAL INPUTS INTO MANUFACTURING EXEMPT FROM CONSUMPTION TAX
C424	UNDER APPROVED IMPORTATIONS RE: HOTELS AIDS ACT
C425	RAW MATERIALS FOR USE IN MANUFACTURING SUBJECT TO CONSUMPTION TAX
C426	VEHICLES IMPORTED BY GARAGES
C427	FOR AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES SUBJECT TO VALUE ADDED TAX
C428	FISCAL INCENTIVES FOR PACKAGING AND RAW MATERIALS EXEMPT FROM CONSUMPTION TAX
C429	FOR APPROVED PURPOSES RELATED TO SUGAR CANE CULTIVATION
C430	INTERNATIONAL OFFSHORE BUSINESSES AND FOREIGN SALES CORPORATIONS
C431	UNDER SHIPPING INCENTIVES ACT

**Source: Barbados Statistical Service**

C432	EX WAREHOUSE: PACKAGING AND RAW MATERIALS FOR MANUFACTURING EXEMPT FROM CONSUMPTION TAX
C433	
C434	
C435	EX WAREHOUSE FOR AIRCRAFT STORES, EXCLUDING CIGARS CIGARETTES, TOBACCO, ALCOHOLIC BEV., FUEL, LUBRICANTS
C436	EX WAREHOUSE: FOR EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL PURPOSES
C437	EX WAREHOUSE: FOR HEALTH: ARTICLES FOR THE BLIND ARTIFICIAL LIMBS AND APPL. FOR DISABLED IN WAR
C438	EX WAREHOUSE: FOR GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNMENTAL PURPOSES
C439	EX WAREHOUSE: FOR MILITARY PURPOSES
C440	EX WAREHOUSE: FOR DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS, CONSULAR OFFICES AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS
C441	EX WAREHOUSE: FOR APPROVED DRILLING AND MINING
C442	EX WAREHOUSE: FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES ETC., AND PHILATTELLIC MATERIAL CERTIFIED BY POSTMASTER GEN.
C443	EX WAREHOUSE: FOR AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY
C444	EX WAREHOUSE FOR UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES
C445	EX WAREHOUSE: UNDER SPECIAL CABINET OR MINISTERIAL CONCESSIONS
C446	EX WAREHOUSE: FOR OTHER APPROVED PURPOSES- PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS
C447	EX WAREHOUSE: FISCAL INCENTIVE: MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT AND SPARE PARTS
C448	EX WAREHOUSE: FISCAL INCENTIVES: FOR RAW MATERIALS LIABLE TO VALUE ADDED TAX
C449	EX WAREHOUSE: UNDER GOVERNMENT AGREEMENT WITH ORGANISATIONS - TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
C450	ENTERED FOR HOME USE AFTER TEMPORARY ADMISSION
C454	FISCAL INCENTIVE: RAW MATERIALS IMPORTED FROM CARICOM
C455	EX WAREHOUSE: ITEMS EXCLUDING TOILETRIES- APPROVED BY THE MINISTER OF FINANCE - HOTELS REFURB. PROG
C456	EX WAREHOUSE: TOILETRIES APPROVED BY THE MINISTER OF FINANCE UNDER THE HOTELS REFURB. PROGRAMME
C457	EX WAREHOUSE: COMPUTER SOFTWARE AND EQUIPMENT ETC. (MONITORS, KEYBOARDS ETC.)
C460	EX WAREHOUSE: MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT <= \$ 100,000 FOR USE IN MANUFACTURING
C461	EX WAREHOUSE: MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT => \$ 100,000 FOR USE IN MANUFACTURING
C462	EX WAREHOUSE: UNDER APPROVED IMPORTATIONS RE: THE HOTEL AIDS ACT
C463	EX WAREHOUSE: RAW MATERIALS FOR USE IN MANUFACTURING SUBJECT TO CONSUMPTION TAX
C464	EX WAREHOUSE: FISCAL INCENTIVE: FOR PACKAGING AND RAW MATERIALS EXEMPT FROM CONSUMPTION TAX
C465	EX WAREHOUSE: FOR APPROVED PURPOSES RELATED TO SUGAR CANE CULTIVATION

C466	EX WAREHOUSE: INTERNATIONAL OFFSHORE BUSINESS AND FOREIGN SALES CORPORATIONS
C467	EX WAREHOUSE: UNDER SHIPPING INCENTIVES ACT
C468	EX WAREHOUSE: FOR VEHICLES IMPORTED BY GARAGES
C469	EX WAREHOUSE: MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT => \$ 100,000 NOT FOR USE IN MANUFACTURING
C470	ENTERED FOR HOME USE AFTER WAREHOUSING: QUEEN'S WAREHOUSE
C472	ENTERED FOR HOME USE AFTER WAREHOUSING: PRIVATE WAREHOUSE
C473	ENTERED FOR HOME USE AFTER WAREHOUSING: IN BOND SHOP
C474	ENTERED FOR HOME USE AFTER WAREHOUSING: POWDER MAGAZINE
C475	CARICOM GOODS ENTERED FOR HOME USE AFTER WAREHOUSING: QUEEN'S WAREHOUSE
C476	CARICOM GOODS ENTERED FOR HOME USE AFTER WAREHOUSING: PRIVATE WAREHOUSE
C477	CARICOM GOODS ENTERED FOR HOME USE AFTER WAREHOUSING: IN BOND SHOP
C478	CARICOM GOODS ENTERED FOR HOME USE AFTER WAREHOUSING: POWDER MAGAZINE
C485	ITEMS EXCLUDING TOILETRIES APPROVED BY THE MINISTER OF FINANCE UNDER HOTELS REFURB. PROG.
C486	TOILETRIES APPROVED BY THE MINISTER OF FINANCE UNDER THE HOTELS REFURBISHMENT PROGRAMME
C487	RETURNING NATIONALS
C490	COMPUTER SOFTWARE AND EQUIPMENT, NAMELY MONITORS AND KEYBOARDS ETC. INCLUDING PARTS AND ACCESSORIES
C491	ITEMS PREVIOUSLY ENTERED WITH RELIEF FROM DUTY, NOW DUTY-PAID.
C492	ENTERED FOR HOME USE FROM GOODS PREV. DECLARED DUTY AND TAX PAID BUT CERT. SHORT SHIPPED ETC.
C493	ENTERED FOR HOME USE FROM GOODS PREVIOUSLY DECLARED ON DEPOSIT ENTRY
C494	COLLECTORS' PIECES OF ZOOLOGICAL INTEREST/HUMAN REMAINS
C495	MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT => \$ 100,000 NOT FOR USE IN MANUFACTURING
C496	RAW MATERIALS FOR THE PURPOSES OF ADDED TO SPIRITS MANUFACTURED INTO COMPOUNDS
C497	GOODS IMPORTED AT CARGO TERMINALS - CARICOM SIMPLIFIED DECLARATION
C498	ARTICLES IMPORTED PER SIMPLIFIED DECLARATION AT CARGO TERMINALS
C499	PASSENGERS BAGGAGE RECEIPTS COLLECTED AT ARRIVAL TERMINALS
C500	TEMPORARY IMPORTATION/ADMISSION: FOR RE-EXPORTATION IN UNALTERED STATE
C501	FOR RE-EXPORTATION AFTER REPAIRS
C503	FOR RE-EXPORTATION AFTER MANUFACTURING/INWARD PROCESSING
C504	RE: INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT(EXPORT INDUSTRIES)
C505	FISCAL INCENTIVE: MACHINERY ETC. FOR USE IN MANUFACTURING GOODS FOR EXPORT (EXTRA REGIONAL)
C600	RE-IMPORTATION AFTER OUTRIGHT EXPORTATION

C621	RE-IMPORTATION AFTER TEMPORARY EXPORTATION: RET'D IN UNALTERED STATE OR REMAINING UNDER WARRANTY
C622	RE-IMPORTATION AFTER TEMPORARY EXPORTATION: RETURNED AFTER REPAIRS
C624	RE-IMPORTATION AFTER TEMPORARY EXPORTATION: RET'D AFTER MANUFACTURING/INWARD PROCESSING
C772	GOODS REMOVED FROM WAREHOUSE FOR REWAREHOUSING: IN PRIVATE WAREHOUSE
C773	GOODS REMOVED FROM WAREHOUSE FOR REWAREHOUSING: IN DUTY FREE SHOPS
C774	GOODS REMOVED FROM WAREHOUSE FOR REWAREHOUSING: IN POWDER MAGAZINE
C900	DESTRUCTION OF GOODS: BEFORE CUSTOMS CLEARANCE
C901	DESTRUCTION OF GOODS: AFTER WAREHOUSING IN PRIVATE WAREHOUSE
C902	DESTRUCTION OF GOODS: AFTER WAREHOUSING IN QUEENS' WAREHOUSE
C903	DESTRUCTION OF GOODS: AFTER WAREHOUSING IN BOND SHOP
C904	DESTRUCTION OF GOODS: AFTER WAREHOUSING IN POWDER MAGAZINE
E100	GOODS FOR EXPORTATION TO THIRD COUNTRIES
E102	GOODS WHICH ARE CERTIFIED EXPORTS TO CARICOM
E103	GOODS WHICH ARE EXPORTED UNDER THE CARIBCAN AGREEMENT
E104	GOODS WHICH ARE EXPORTED UNDER THE C.B.I AGREEMENT
E105	GOODS WHICH ARE EXPORTED UNDER THE E.C.M AGREEMENT
E106	GOODS WHICH ARE LOCAL PRODUCE EXPORTED AS SHIP/AIRCRAFT STORES
E107	GOODS WHICH ARE UNCERTIFIED EXPORTS TO CARICOM
E108	GOODS WHICH ARE EXPORTED UNDER THE CARICOM/VENEZUELA AGREEMENT
E109	GOODS EXPORTED FROM DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS AND CONSULAR OFFICES
E200	GOODS FOR TEMPORARY EXPORTATION
R341	RE-EXPORTATION AFTER CLEARANCE FOR HOME USE: DRAWBACK DUTY CLAIMED
R342	RE-EXPORTATION AFTER CLEARANCE FOR HOME USE: DRAWBACK DUTY NOT CLAIMED
R350	RE-EXPORTATION AFTER TEMPORARY IMPORTATION: IN UNALTERED STATE
R351	RE-EXPORTATION AFTER TEMPORARY IMPORTATION: AFTER REPAIRS
R353	RE-EXPORTATION AFTER TEMPORARY IMPORTATION: AFTER MANUFACTURING OR INWARD PROCESSING
R370	RE-EXPORTATION FROM QUEEN'S WAREHOUSE
R372	RE-EXPORTATION FROM PRIVATE WAREHOUSE
R373	RE-EXPORTATION FROM IN BOND SHOP
R374	RE-EXPORTATION FROM POWDER MAGAZINE
R375	RE-EXPORTATION OF SHIP OR AIRCRAFT STORES FROM WAREHOUSE
S700	ENTRY TO WAREHOUSE: QUEEN'S WAREHOUSE
S702	ENTRY TO WAREHOUSE: PRIVATE WAREHOUSE
S703	ENTRY TO WAREHOUSE: IN BOND SHOP

**Source: Barbados Statistical Service**

S704	ENTRY TO WAREHOUSE: POWDER MAGAZINE
S705	ENTRY TO WAREHOUSE: CRUDE OIL, REFORMATE, ETC. IMPORTED IN BULK
S710	REWAREHOUSING AFTER TRANSFER FROM QUEEN'S WAREHOUSE
S711	RE-WAREHOUSING AFTER TRANSFER FROM PRIVATE WAREHOUSE
S712	RE-WAREHOUSING AFTER TRANSFER FROM IN BOND SHOP
S713	RE-WAREHOUSING AFTER TRANSFER FROM EXCISE WAREHOUSE

**APPENDIX 2 – Single Administrative Document**

BARBADOS



**CUSTOMS DECLARATION (INWARDS/OUTWARDS)**

C 63

1. Consignor/Exporter (name, address) No.		2. Regime		FOR OFFICIAL USE				
		3. No. of Pages						
5. Importer (name, address) No.		4. No. of items (total)						
		6. Consignee (name, address) No.						
7. Declarant No. Ref.		8. C of Consignment						
10. Manifest/Rot No.	11. Port/Airport	12. B/L/AWB No.		9. C of Destination				
13. Transport code	14. Means of Transp./Flight No.	15. Nationality	19. Additional Information					
16. Date of arrival/departure	17. Account holder	18. Payment terms						
ITEM 20. Shipping Marks/Container No.	21. Description of goods		22. CPC	23. Commodity code	24. Net mass kg.	25. Gross mass kg.		
			26. COO/COD		27. Customs value		28. Currency	
			29. Code	30. Base	31. Base amount	32. Rate	33. Duty/tax due	
			34. Suppl. quantity 1	35. Suppl. quantity 2	36. Suppl. quantity 3	37. Licence No.		38. No. and type of package
						39. Total d/tax item		
ITEM 20. Shipping Marks/Container No.	21. Description of goods		22. CPC	23. Commodity code	24. Net mass kg.	25. Gross mass kg.		
			26. COO/COD		27. Customs value		28. Currency	
			29. Code	30. Base	31. Base amount	32. Rate	33. Duty/tax due	
			34. Suppl. quantity 1	35. Suppl. quantity 2	36. Suppl. quantity 3	37. Licence No.		38. No. and type of package
						39. Total d/tax item		
ITEM 20. Shipping Marks/Container No.	21. Description of goods		22. CPC	23. Commodity code	24. Net mass kg.	25. Gross mass kg.		
			26. COO/COD		27. Customs value		28. Currency	
			29. Code	30. Base	31. Base amount	32. Rate	33. Duty/tax due	
			34. Suppl. quantity 1	35. Suppl. quantity 2	36. Suppl. quantity 3	37. Licence No.		38. No. and type of package
						39. Total d/tax item		
40. Place and date		41. Other charges	42. Amount	43. SUMMARY				
Signature and name of declarant/representative				Duty/tax this page Duty/tax brought fwd. Total other charges				
WARNING: A signed Declaration constitutes a statement that all particulars are true and correct, and use of a CPC constitutes the necessary form of declaration				44. GRAND TOTAL DUE				

**APPENDIX 3 – Proposed Schedule For Trade Functions**

<b><u>Function</u></b>	<b><u>Duration</u></b>
1. Receipt of Diskettes	15 <sup>th</sup> following month
2. Update of new Importers and Exporters	SAME DAY
3. Restoration of Customs file	SAME DAY
4. Error Listing and Intercepts Run	SAME DAY
5. Corrections to Error Listing Completed	SAME DAY
6. Keying of Corrections to Errors	SAME DAY
7. Provisional Trade Data Generated	SAME DAY
8. Consistency Checks Completed	
<b><i>PARCEL POST TRADE</i></b>	
9. Parcel Post Received	15 <sup>th</sup> following month
10. Parcel Post Converted	SAME DAY
11. Update of Trade Data with Parcel Post Records	SAME DAY
<b><i>PETROLEUM TRADE</i></b>	
12. Petroleum Info. Requested	7 <sup>th</sup> following month
13. Petroleum Info. Received	
14. Petroleum Info. Converted	
15. Keying of Petroleum Completed	
<b><i>TRADE BULLETIN</i></b>	
16. Production of Monthly Trade Bulletin	25 WORK DAYS