

Report on

Assessment of National Statistical Services

On

Foreign Trade Statistics

For

Cook Islands

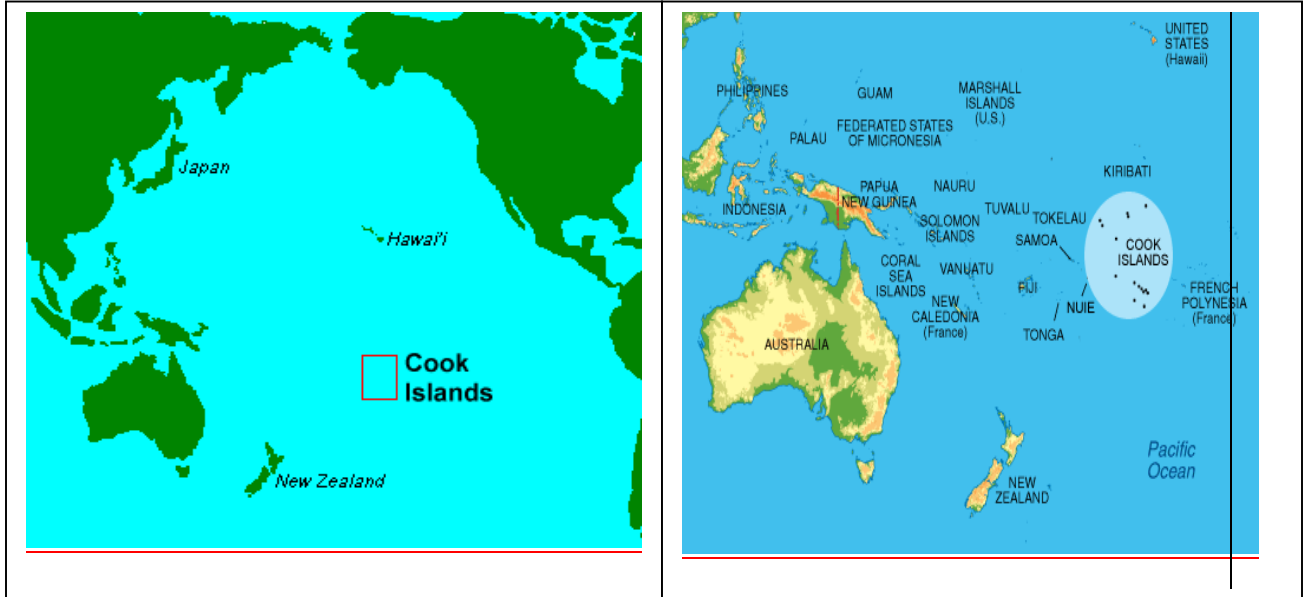
Prepared by:

Enua Pakitoa, Cook Islands National Consultant.

Date:

12 February 2007.

Map of the Cook Islands



Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
BD	Backup Data
BOP	Balance Of Payment
BTN	Brussels Tariff Nomenclature
CCCN	Customs Co-operation Council Nomenclature
CD	Customs Department
CISO	Cook Islands Statistics Office
CQ	Customs Query
CR	Customs Reply
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GATT	General Agreement on Tariff Trade
HCDCS	Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System
HS	Harmonized System
MFEM	Ministry of Finance Economics and Management
PC	Personal Computer
PRISM	Pacific Region Information System Management
QTR	Quarter
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification
SO	Statistics Office
SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
UN	United Nation
USP	University of the South Pacific
WCT	World Customs Trade
WTO	World Trade Organization

Executive Summary

This report outlines the status of the Cook Islands national trade data processing and dissemination system.

It highlights the significance of each sectors contributing to foreign trade in terms of the institutional responsibilities in - sourcing, collating, compilation, processing, and disseminating foreign trade statistics at the national or international level. It depicts the advantages and disadvantages of each sector over time to where it is today.

The findings in this report also reveal the correlation with the classifications and methodologies applied by the appropriate authorities.

Furthermore, recommendations are tabled, and trust that it will alleviate issues of concern for better if not improve system of processing trade statistics in order to produce quality data.

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1. National institution for trade statistics services

It is imperative to note that the Cook Islands government agents such as the Customs authorities and the Statistical agency must collaborate in harmony in order to deliver timely, accurate and quality trade statistics to satisfy the needs of all users.

The Cook Islands Statistics Office (CISO) is the authorized agent in collecting, compiling, processing, analyzing and disseminating foreign trade statistics internationally or nationally.

2. National trade data collection system

2.1 Data sources

The primary source documents used for the Cook Islands national trade statistics are those customs base data documentations or commonly known as imports and exports declaration forms generated and furnished by all importers and exporters customs agents or by private certified customs agents to the customs authority as required. Attached to these base data documents are invoices and alike schedules declaring those commodities. These invoices hold information's such as – address/contacts where these goods are purchased from, Country of Origin and Exports, Mode of transport, list of items with detail descriptions, quantity/volumes, unit values, cost of goods (domestic values), and the cost of insurance and freights, along with other transaction details.

These customs declaration forms are more reliable than the CISO coupon copies. For some reasons, first – they are originals and are complete with invoices and or similar schedules to validate those commodities as claimed. However, the CISO coupon copies do not have these references, and more to that, almost all of these base data documents are pre-lodged by importers and/or exporters so that clearance can be effected at the time of arrival or departure of vessels. The system of checking manifests against trade documents will locate last minutes alterations, particularly in the case of export consignments, to the number of packages shipped. Where discrepancies are detected, alteration of documents for statistical purposes becomes necessary¹. However, in this case, only the original copies of those declaration forms are altered thus, putting the CISO coupon copies more vulnerable to errors therefore becoming unrealistic and unreliable sources to use.

It should be noted that the CISO copy of the entry, which is often the duplicate or triplicate copy, does not always have the same format or contain the same data as the original which is generally used within the customs authority².

¹ & ² Supportive comments cited from the Manual for the compilation of International Trade statistics in the ESCAP region.

Because of this nature of CISO copies being vulnerable to errors, an internal agreement between the customs authority and the CISO was established that the CISO could use the original declaration forms for statistical purposes and return them in its original form.

These customs declaration forms (see appendix 4 & 5) for national trade statistics holds a range of details as required by the customs authorities, which differs slightly from country to country, and whether or not those fields of information's be useful or not, and whether or not they are fully or partially utilized by the CISO or otherwise are simply stored as an electronics database keeping.

Here are some of the key information's captured from those declaration forms during data entering:

- Entry numbers
- Name of importer
- Name of overseas supplier
- Shipping details (Name of flight/vessels)
- Port of loading overseas
- Port of discharged/arrival
- Date of clearance by Customs authority
- Gross weight of consignment
- Commodity classification code (HS 8dg)
- Commodity descriptions
- Partner country or countries
- Values
- Quantity for statistics
- Concession codes
- Details of customs duties or taxes.

There are also other details not listed above but has been captured during data entering stage which is also important to the administration of trade statistics as well for customs authority purposes hence, these data source documents is used for variety of reasons, ranging from the purely administrative to the statistical purposes.

2.2 Methods of collecting trade statistics

The amalgamation of the CISO and that of the Cook Islands Customs authority (amongst other divisions such as – Treasury/Finance and Project Aid division) since 1996 as one Ministry: Ministry of Finance and Economic Management (MFEM), undoubtedly has advantages in terms of access to trade documents and other administrative records on trade for statistical purposes. The other advantages in this settings is the prompt responses/feedback that CISO get when queries are raised immediately with the appropriate authority thus eliminates the

delays and accumulation of queries in rectifying any discrepancy and miscalculated statements.

This merger is also convenient in its self especially when administering the stages of collection and compilation of the customs declaration forms (including other administrative records for trade).

The process of **collecting and compilation of trade sources** are as follows (see appendix 1 & 2).

Stage 1: Prior to moving any trade documents to the CISO, these must be *reconciled* to ensure that all necessary documents for trade are accounted for – by registering those entry numbers into a logbook by date of importation (in this case the customs date of clearance) in consecutive order.

If entry(s) are missing, must promptly make aware with the customs-filing officer and or seek for reasoning and then make note to follow it up as it becomes available, otherwise.

Having done the above, those documents are then practically transferred to the CISO.

Stage 2: Those declaration forms and other sources of trade are then sorted by entry numbers and by date (on a monthly basis).

Then these are filed and organized in an orderly manner by entries and by month.

At this point, after updating the logbook, these trade documents are ready for electronic data processing on PC/Trade System for Windows 95.

2.3 Periodicity of data collection

The timing in uplifting those customs declaration forms from the customs authority depends on when the entries are cleared or passed after the importers and exporters paid their fees accordingly.

This means that occasionally, the CISO officer from within the trade division will run a spot check with the customs-filing officer, for any entries that has been cleared.

The CISO officer will then look back on his logbook to obtain the last entry number registered from the previous taking, and then see that the continuation of

those entry numbers links consecutively otherwise, investigate and take appropriate action.

All in all, CISO do not set a cut-off date in collecting trade documents hence, due to the fact that CISO and customs authority are operating under one ministry, the CISO officers do visit those documents on a monthly or even on a weekly bases.

3. Methodology and Classification of the National trade statistics

3.1 Implementation of the international merchandise trade statistics

It is important for one to note that the international merchandise trade statistics shall include goods, which add to or subtract from the stock of material resources in a country as a result of their movement into or out of the country³.

Even the term merchandise in the international concept should not be looked at as a business or commercial transactions only thus, there are many other kinds of **non-commercial transactions**, which are real trade transactions such as:

- long-term lease/loan
- foreign aid (in terms of material form)
- gifts, and
- transfer of company machines/plants or stocks.

These are however kept separately and exclusive from the Cook Islands trade statistics.

Similarly, care must be considered to rectify transactions, which are not of a merchandise nature but of a **monetary or services** category. In this case, for the Cook Islands they are excluded from the trade statistics and are accounted separately in the balance of payments (BOP).

In the trade system, the customs frontier is generally accepted as the boundary for statistical purposes, for the fact that the source documents for trade are validated, and allows the flow of goods to be effected. The customs frontier in the Cook Islands is the best physical boundary CISO could have.

³ Supportive comments cited from the Manual for the compilation of International Trade statistics in the ESCAP region.

3.1.1 Partner Country

When considering the **partner country**: CISO have based these by:

- the country of purchase
- the country of origin, and
- the country of final destination.

For any statistical agencies, it is important to know what goods are to be **included, recorded separately, and excluded** from the trade statistics. Such as for the Cook Islands:

3.1.2 Goods to be included:

- Non-monetary gold
- Waste and scrap
- Government trades
- Regular trade through customs

3.1.3 Goods recorded separately:

- Currently there is none.

3.1.4 Goods to be excluded:

- Goods for diplomats or for armed forces use
- Monetary transactions – in the form of gold, securities, bank notes and coins (except for those including posted stamps, travelers cheques which have not yet been in circulation)
- Temporary trades – such as, heavy machinery by contractors for a project & are re-exported upon completion of project.
- Goods for exhibition
- Sample goods
- Returnable containers
- Temporary transactions
- Personal effects.

3.1.5 Trade System

The move made by an organization of countries called the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) to standardize the customs procedures had resulted in an international convention that aims at simplifying and harmonizing those procedures called the “*Kyoto Convention*”.

Many countries in the world had adopted this convention (including the Cook Islands) into their customs legislation whilst, the rest if not the majority of the countries will take some years before being able to adopt this convention.

The convention somewhat looks at the concepts and definitions of the:

- *entry of goods for home consumption*
- *warehousing of goods, and*
- *free zones and inward processing*

All of which are essential in determining what type of trade system applicable to recording their countries trade statistics. It will be important for countries to step towards harmonization if the same terms and concepts are used for both customs and statistical purposes – which in this case is a reality for the Cook Islands.

Determining the type of trade system whether its “**special system**” or “**general system**” could have been easier however, due to the fact of the differences between them in terms of the treatment of recording the movement of goods through - *customs bonded warehouses, free areas/zones, and bonded manufacturing plants*, one would examine those differences and adopt the best suits for the country in compliance with the convention.

For the Cook Islands trade statistics, it’s a combination of both – the “**special and general system**”.

“**Special System**” – on the bases that clearance is through customs for recording trade statistics, so the customs frontier is in fact the boundary for statistical purposes. In addition, the economic implications under this system, in respect of *balance of payments* and *national accounts* analyses, are that the goods routed through warehouses are not recorded until they are withdrawn for home consumption, which may be sometimes after the actual importation period.

“**General System**” – in the case of exports, the system makes use of the term “*re-exports*” to describe goods, which have previously been imported either into customs bonded warehouses or into the economy of the country from the afore-mentioned warehouses if not, as direct imports.

There are different uses for the statistics drawn by either system hence, there is no merit in saying that one system is superior to the other. Infact, it is possible for countries to analyze their trade data by both systems (as in the case of the Cook Islands), depending on what and or how much details is recorded from the customs documentations.

3.2 Implementation of the international classifications at the national level

□ International classifications

3.2.1 Customs Co-operation Council Nomenclature (CCCN)

The international level of classifications – “Customs Co-operation Council Nomenclature” (CCCN) is the most detailed level of commodity classification that will allow comparisons of statistical data from various countries, provided though that those data are classified and made available at the international level.

The CCCN or previously known as the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature (BTN), was developed as a customs commodity classification which could be appended to customs legislation.

There are several versions of the CCCN classifications being used within the region due to the revisions to the CCCN every five to six years in order to take account of the ever-changing trends in the world trade.

3.2.2 Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)

The SITC was developed with the purpose to obtain greater comparability in trade statistics. The latest development was then the SITC (Rev.2) published in 1975, which provides a complete comparability with the 1978 version of the CCCN mentioned earlier on.

This SITC is designed to classify all commodities of trade with an emphasis on economic statistics, which is the reason for rearrangement of the commodities from the customs classification (CCCN).

3.2.3 Harmonization between the trade classifications

The new CCCN is being designed primarily for customs purposes, rather than a statistical classification for economic analysis. The new name given to the customs project is the “Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HCDCS) which has been abbreviated to “Harmonized System” (HS).

The original schedule for the implementation of the HS with the SITC (Rev.3) was called to be by mid-1983 so that the formal ratification could take place by January 1985. However, some set back was encountered - with the differences classificatory requirements of countries and the necessary negotiations with governments. A commencement date of January 1987 surfaced to be more realistic again, more development and further negotiations was encountered which pushes the implementation further to 1988.

The new classification (HS) identifies a more comprehensive range of commodities than that listed in the new CCCN Nomenclature and, in addition, rearranges the headings into more logical groupings of commodities.

□ **Adoption of the Harmonized System in the Cook Islands**

Since the implementation of the new HS with the SITC (Rev.3) in 1988, the Cook Islands anticipated in crossing over from the CCCN in October 1988.

March 1989 saw the completion of the Cook Islands Harmonized System, which was primarily based on the Vanuatu Harmonized System.

A training course for customs authority and that of all users of the tariff schedules (HS) from both the public and private sectors was held from the 16th – 18th October 1989 at the University of the South Pacific (USP) center, Rarotonga.

In November 1989, the new HS were submitted to Cabinet and became effective as of the 18th December 1989.

3.3 Main difficulties in harmonization of the national and international standards practice on trade statistics

All of the international classifications have been specifically designed to allow their extension to meet with the national requirements. As long as the “one to one” relationship between the CCCN and the SITC is maintained with any extension, then there should not be any real problem in extending the classifications. However, the more detailed the national classification shifts, the more complex the task of matching up commodities gets. In spite of this, re-grouping them to international level is possible.

Just to elaborate a pit on this – with the HS classifications. This is designed to be comparable at both the international and national level. The codes are at eight-digit level (xxxx . xxxx), and herewith is an explanatory of each levels:

- xx – This represents the chapter headings of the HS classification
- xxxx - The four digits stands for the headings
- xxxx . xx - The six digit represents the sub-headings, and
- xxxx . xxxx – The eight digit is the complete tariff items of the HS codes.

Note that, the first six-digit level represents the international level of the HS classifications. The last two-digits are of the national level category.

All these breakdowns are in comply with the rules of classifications set by the definitions and clause of the World Customs Trade (WCT) as well as to that by the World Trade Organization (WTO).

4. Specific methods used for trade data collection of E-commerce in the region.

- None in existence in the Cook Islands.

5. National trade data processing system

5.1 Brief background of PC/Trade installation

The first installation of PC/Trade system for Windows 95 was on the 4th –5th December 1989. In 1991, an upgraded PC/Trade system was installed due to some new fields included into the system as requested by the customs authority of the Cook Islands.

In 1994 the system was installed for the first time at the customs authority in anticipation that a timely and accurate data for imports will eventuate whilst statistics office continues entering the export data for statistical purposes however, since June 1997, imports was in arrears with high rate of in-accurate data information resulted in a immediate ceased of that operation from customs authority in favour of the CISO to take full responsibility for this output.

Since then up until 18th – 25th July 1998, saw the last installation of an upgraded PC/Trade system for Windows 95 in the CISO by the Statistics New Zealand.

5.2 PC/Trade System

PC/Trade system is developed by Statistics New Zealand as a tool for the processing and analysis of the overseas trade data (imports and exports) by small countries.

The current PC/Trade system provides a user-friendly data entry interface with quick referencing and manipulation simultaneously.

5.2.1 Systems Validation

The system has a built in data validation and analysis with automated calculation of accurate values or payables as required by the HS reference file with customs payable taxes.

It has the ability to alert and display errors inputted by operators or some fundamental miscalculations and or mismatch details in reference to the HS file on the system against what been declared on the declaration forms itself.

In terms of extreme values – CISO have assigned a minimum to maximum range of accepted value to be inputted and calculated and if value(s) exceeds those ranges it will be prompted to the operators' attention for further evaluation.

5.2.2 Hardware

The system has the ability to be operated on a single personal computer (PC) – noted as “stand alone option” or by multiple PCs – noted as “workstations” that are networked to a server were they are routed to accessing database at the same time rather than having to append the data at regular intervals.

5.2.3 Software

The CISO reserves three PCs with Microsoft Office 97 applications (in particular Access) on them, which makes it much easier to use the PC/Trade Analysis database for data extraction, tabulation and evaluation for statistical purposes.

The system accommodates two major reference files – HS at the international and national tariff line level (8dg) and the SITC (Rev.3) at 5-digit level.

It has the ability to import and export data to other applications especially Access 97 and excel spreadsheets for detail analysis purposes.

5.2.4 Dissemination of trade data on PC/Trade system

The system allows a quick and comprehensive reports developed or designed within the system using the query design in access application, and then can easily be transferred or exported to another applications especially excel spreadsheets for further enhancement of its report presentation.

With the current system, trade statistics can be disseminated at its most detail level of HS (8dg level) as well as by SITC (Rev.3) ranging from 1 to 5-digit level, which is also comparable with the international and national classifications.

5.2.5 Training/Personnel's for PC/Trade system

At this stage training is minimal hence, the current personnel's (3 staff) are well equipped with advanced skills on applications (Access and spreadsheets). Their past training and experience with the PC/Trade system since it was introduced and re-developed from 1989 to date, is a bonus in it self.

5.2.6 Data Processing

Data capturing of trade statistics are done in the CISO. The process is as follows (see appendix 3):

- Stage 1:** Having all the declaration forms on hand, data capturing begins on PCs assigned with PC/Trade system package on them.

When queries arise, these can either be rectified immediately with references as attached on the entries otherwise would have to be raised to the customs authorities for response.

As soon as practical make the necessary corrections to errors on receipt of those queries from the customs authority. At most, these queries are obtained via telephone.

Because the validations and checks are already installed in the system, it is activated as data's are entered thus, reduces or eliminates errors for quality trade statistics.

Stage 2: At this time, operators would verify on PC/Trade by matching what's been entered to that as recorded on the logbook to ensure of completeness and or detecting any possibility of duplicates. This process is time consuming however, in practical CISO are just randomly specifying checks in ranges rather than by individual line entries.

Stage 3: After completing stage 2, backing up of database is sorted on Server as well as on an external removable hard disk (iomega REVtm 35gb/90gb), which are stored offsite for contingency reasons. These external backups are alternatively activated when running update backups adding on to the previous records. This process is usually done at the beginning and end of week.

Immediately after backups, tabulation begins and tables or reports are produced directly from the system or from an external application (Excel in particular) for dissemination in statistical publications or on website (PRISM), as well as for general public enquiries (including questionnaires internally or externally).

6. Trade data quality

6.1 Gaps in trade quantity and values

On a one off situations, customs declaration forms do appear during data capturing with no quantity or values stated.

In most cases, these can be obtained by referring to those invoices as attached, otherwise this would be raise to the customs authority immediately for solutions or for their best assessment.

This is no doubt a time consuming exercise thus, contributes to the delay in providing actual trade data for dissemination purposes.

6.2 Unit measurements of trade

All HS code classification has a set unit measurements assigned which complies with the requirements of the international and national level of classification.

Sometimes, CISO do encounter entries that state the wrong units of measurements, which do affect the calculation of payables. In this matter, again this would be checked against those schedules as attached otherwise, will be raise to the attention of the customs authority for further assessments.

6.3 Methods used to improve the quality of trade statistics

For quality purposes, apart from what CISO could manage by using the necessary resources (invoices, and alike schedules) as attached, this would have to be referred to the customs authority attention to rectify the problem(s).

7. National trade data dissemination system

7.1 Main publications and other releases

Trade statistics are disseminated through main reports (hard copies) such as:

- Quarterly Statistical Bulletin
- Annual Statistical Bulletin
- Standard Questionnaires from FAO, UN, ADB, and SPC.
- Fax

They are also released electronically on:

- Website (PRISM)
- Questionnaires from FAO, UN, ADB, and SPC.
- Email (Attachments), and by
- Electronic modems - Flash drives or diskettes.

7.2 Periodicity

All CISO publications are released at a set reference period. Such as:

- Quarterly Bulletins (mid of next quarter i.e., 1st Qtr release should be out by mid of 2nd Qtr and so forth).
- Annual Bulletins (released by June every calendar year).
- Other releases (attachments, questionnaires etc) are released on demand.

7.3 Confidentiality

All statistical series including trade statistics are released by aggregate, regardless at what level of international or national HS and or SITC (Rev.3) classifications. As long as it does not reveal the individual importers and exporters.

8. Conclusion

It is interesting to know from the review, of where the Cook Islands are in their national trade data processing and dissemination system.

It is no doubt that the operational side of the whole process of sourcing, collating, compilation, processing, and disseminating of foreign trade statistics at the national and international level is well managed by the Cook Islands Customs authority and the Cook Islands Statistics Office.

It is noticeable that the process in the Cook Islands foreign trade system complies with requirements and or standards set by the international bodies of trading within the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) region.

However, in light of the emerging and changing global market environment, one must consider the demand in providing quality data in terms of accuracy and timely of foreign trade statistics. To ensure that this is attained, there is a need not just to conform to the standards of delivering foreign trade statistics, but also to move with the upgraded processing trade system (PC/Trade System) to achieve this goal as well as to survive in the competitive global market of foreign trade statistics.

Despite the fact that this is still in the planning stages, the appropriate authorities has taken the initiative to strive in achieving those needs in order to continuously improve our services for quality data to satisfy all users.

9. Recommendations

In respect to the current situation of the Cook Islands trade statistics in terms of quality data (accuracy and timely), it is highly recommended that:

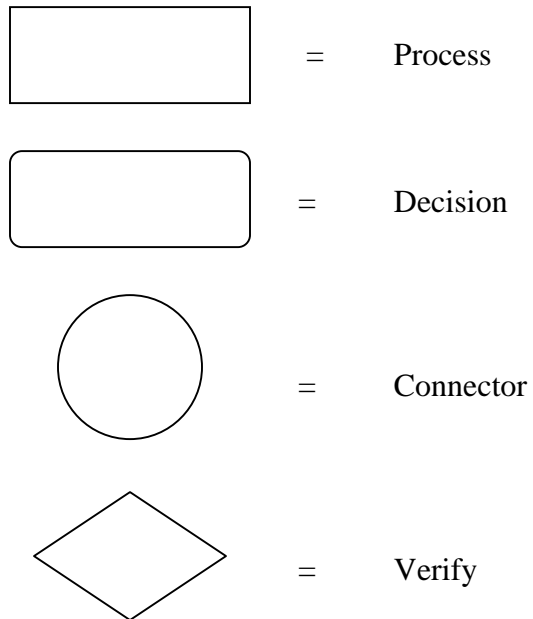
- A fully and upgraded operational version of PC/Trade system be installed in the Statistics office in replace of the outdated current PC/Trade system for Windows 95.
- To provide training and advice on the use of the new PC/Trade system.
- To maintain/strengthen personal and/or official contacts between Statistics New Zealand and the Cook Islands Statistics office with the aim of enhancing the Cook Islands trade capabilities.

Bibliography

1. ESCAP (1983). Manual for the compilation of international trade statistics in the ESCAP region. Bangkok, Thailand.

Appendices

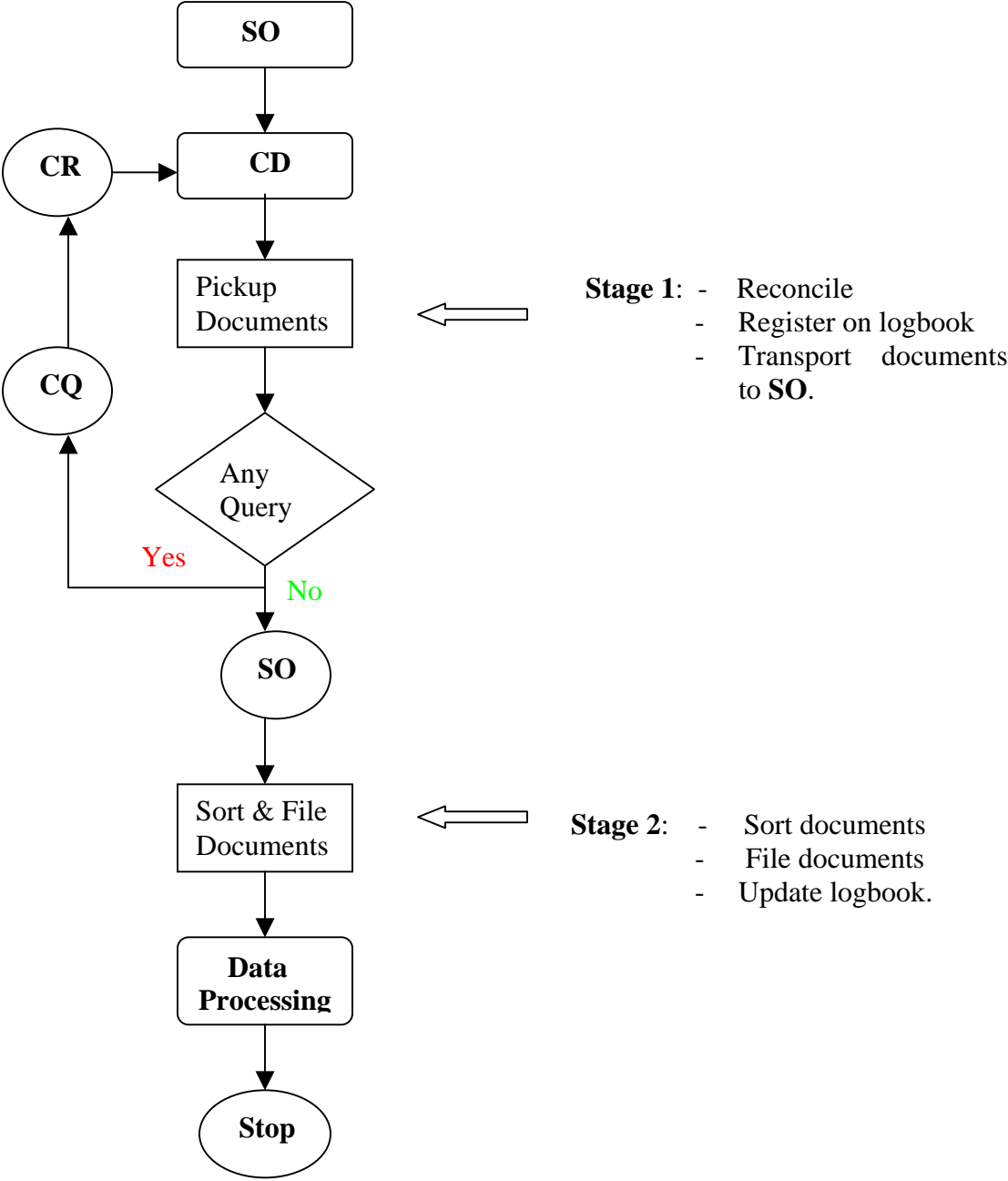
Appendix 1: Trade Flow Chart



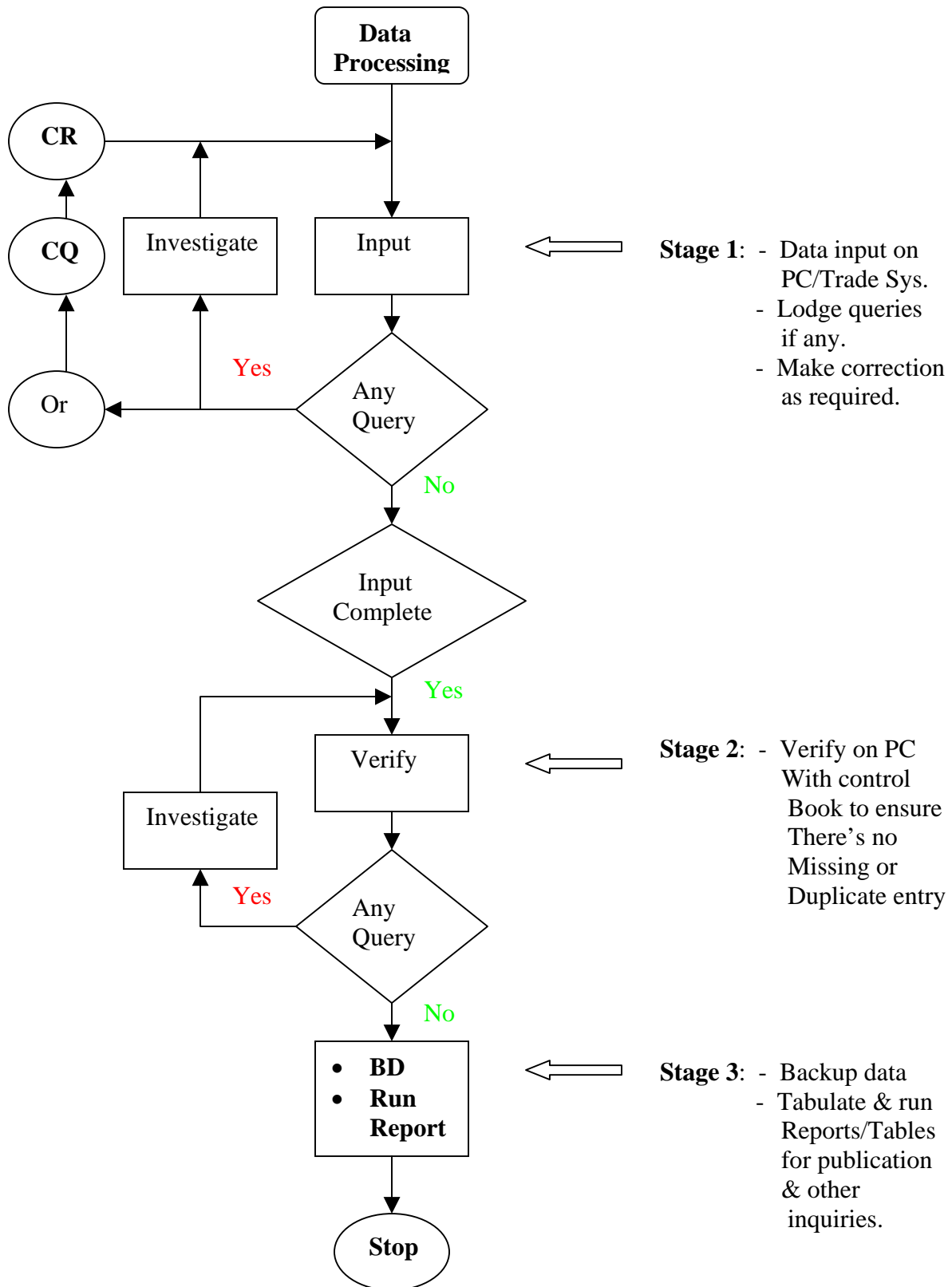
Key:

CD	=	Customs Department
CQ	=	Customs Query
CR	=	Customs Reply
SO	=	Statistics Office
BD	=	Backup database

Appendix 2: Collection and Compilation flow of trade data



Appendix 3: Data Input and Output on PC/Trade System



Appendix 4: Customs Export entry

Reg Form 22

COOK ISLANDS CUSTOMS - EXPORTS ENTRY

Port of _____ Date _____

Exporter _____ Agent _____

F.I. OR AWB NO. _____ SHIP OR AIRCRAFT _____

PORT OF LOADING _____ PORT OF DISCHARGE _____

Name and address of CI Bank handling documents _____ Terms/Method of Payment _____

Date payment due in the _____
Cook Islands

Purpose for which goods exported _____ Invoice value \$NZ _____
(State terms, i.e. FOB, CIF, etc)

Country of Origin _____

Country of consignment _____

MARKS & Nos. _____ Number and Kind of Packages and Description of Goods _____

Export Item Code No. _____ Quantity (state unit) _____

Gross Weight (kg) _____ F.O.B. Value _____
Produce of _____
Cook Is _____ Other _____

Country of consignment _____

NOTE: The Cook Islands Exchange Control Regulations 1948 required that:

(a) Documents must be submitted to a Trading Bank; and

(b) The FULL overseas proceeds must be returned to the Cook Islands through the banking system within 6 months of exportation of the goods and forthwith on receipt of payment.

APPLICATION FOR A * PARTICULAR PURCHASER'S LICENSE TO EXPORT GOODS UNDER THE EXPORT LICENSES REGULATIONS 1938.

I HEREBY APPLY for a *Particular/Purchaser's License to export the goods described in this entry.

Signature of Exporter _____

I HEREBY LICENSE the exportation of the goods described in this entry in accordance with the Export Licenses Regulations 1938.

Collector of Customs _____

* Delete as necessary.

I HEREBY DECLARE that the particulars set out in this entry are true and correct in every respect.

Signature of Exporter _____


Collector _____ Number _____

ENTRY PASSED


This set consists of: • Collector • Statistical • Receipt Copy (All in Form 22)

Released Printing 2016

Appendix 5: Customs Import entry (Page 1 of 2)

		COOK ISLANDS CUSTOMS SERVICE				RM 13	
IMPORT ENTRY							
Overseas Supplier/Consigner (and Country)		Importer's Reference Number		Sheet 1 of			
1							
2							
3							
Importer (and full postal address)		RMD VAT Number		LODGEMENT NUMBER			
Customs Agent							
Date of Importation		Total Gross Weight (Kg)		Number of Detail Lines		I declare that the particulars contained in this entry are true and correct and in accordance with the Customs Act, 1913.	
Importing Vessel/Flight No./Parcel Post		Voyage Number		Importer/Customs Agent/ Authorised Clerk			
Port of Loading		Expected Port of Discharge		At Date			
Marks and Numbers		Marks and Kinds of Packages		Marks and Numbers		Numbers and Kinds of Packages	
						B/L or Air W/B Number (s)	
						Container Number (s)	
				Total Packages in Figures			
FOR DEPARTMENTAL USE ONLY							
Detail Line No 1	Brief Description of Goods				Tariff Item		
					Concession Code		Levy Rate
Statistical Unit	Statistical Qty	C. of Curr	V.F.D. Foreign Curr.	Exchange Rate	V.F.D. (Whole SNZ)		Levy Payable
C. of Origin	C. of Export	CDV + L.F. (Whole SNZ)		VAT Rate		VAT Payable	
	Total Value for Duty	Total Levy		Total VAT		Total Payable	
	\$	\$		\$		\$	
FOR DEPARTMENTAL USE ONLY							
Operator Raw Input		A/R Ind.	W/Area	Entry Passed		NUMBER	
Operator Completion		Customs Officer		(STAMP)		For Collector	

Appendix 5: Customs Import entry (Page 2 of 2)

	REVENUE MANAGEMENT - CUSTOMS DIVISION Ministry of Finance and Economic Management Continuation sheet for Import Entry	RM 13A Sheet _____ of _____
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Detail Line No	Brief Description of Goods			Tariff Item		
Supplier No				Concession Code		
Statistical Qty	C. of Origin	C. of Export	C. of Currency	VFD Foreign Currency		
Exchange Rate	VFD (Whole SNZ)	Levy Rate %	Levy Payable	CIF (Whole SNZ)	VAT Rate 12.5%	VAT Payable

Detail Line No	Brief Description of Goods			Tariff Item		
Supplier No				Concession Code		
Statistical Qty	C. of Origin	C. of Export	C. of Currency	VFD Foreign Currency		
Exchange Rate	VFD (Whole SNZ)	Levy Rate %	Levy Payable	CIF (Whole SNZ)	VAT Rate 12.5%	VAT Payable

Detail Line No	Brief Description of Goods			Tariff Item		
Supplier No				Concession Code		
Statistical Qty	C. of Origin	C. of Export	C. of Currency	VFD Foreign Currency		
Exchange Rate	VFD (Whole SNZ)	Levy Rate %	Levy Payable	CIF (Whole SNZ)	VAT Rate 12.5%	VAT Payable

Detail Line No	Brief Description of Goods			Tariff Item		
Supplier No				Concession Code		
Statistical Qty	C. of Origin	C. of Export	C. of Currency	VFD Foreign Currency		
Exchange Rate	VFD (Whole SNZ)	Levy Rate %	Levy Payable	CIF (Whole SNZ)	VAT Rate 12.5%	VAT Payable

Detail Line No	Brief Description of Goods			Tariff Item		
Supplier No				Concession Code		
Statistical Qty	C. of Origin	C. of Export	C. of Currency	VFD Foreign Currency		
Exchange Rate	VFD (Whole SNZ)	Levy Rate %	Levy Payable	CIF (Whole SNZ)	VAT Rate 12.5%	VAT Payable

Sub Totals	Value for Duty		Levy		VAT
This Page	\$				
Cumulative	\$				

Importer/
Customs Agent