

**Guide to
“Intrastat Dispatches” and “Intrastat Arrivals”
for 2019**

(Registration number: 2010 and 2012)

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In the Single European Market goods can move freely between the Member States, without any administrative barriers. For the purpose of measuring the trade in goods between the EU Member States a direct data collection from trade operators (Intrastat) was set up which is regulated by EU legislation and is mandatory in all Member States including Hungary.

1 GENERAL INFORMATION ON INTRASTAT AND THE FULFILLMENT OF THE REPORTING OBLIGATION

1.1 Legislation

National authorities of the Member States are obliged to implement the Intrastat data collection according to the highest level Community legislation (regulations). Therefore this statistical system functions in each Member State. However, to enforce the Intrastat data provision obligation of the traders is the task of the Member States.

The most important community regulations concerning Intrastat are the following:

- Regulation (EC) 638/2004 (amended several times) of the European Parliament and of the Council on Community statistics relating to the trading of goods between Member States (Intrastat Basic Regulation), and
- Commission Regulation (EC) 1982/2004 (amended several times), implementing the Basic Regulation.

Data provision obligation of the traders is ensured by national legislation. In Hungary all the surveys of the official statistical service (hence Intrastat too) are regulated in a common way. Obligatory data provision is enforced by the CLV Act of 2016 (Act on Official Statistics). The scope and characteristics of data collections, is regulated in the National Statistical Data Collection Programme by a Government Decree.

Attention!

Refusal, false and late data provision may lead to – based on paragraphs 32-33. of the CLV Act of 2016! The value of administrative fine is up to 200 thousand HUF for natural persons and between 100 thousand HUF and 2 million HUF for legal persons for each offence.

1.2 Connection between Intrastat and VAT

Information on the intra-EU trading activity and the value of trade of the economic entities in a given month is collected from the Community acquisitions/deliveries boxes of the VAT declara-

tions. National tax administrations are obliged to regularly transmit these data by the Intrastat Basic Regulation.

Statistical and VAT data on external trade are not exactly the same in most cases because of the differences of the two systems, and major differences may also be correct. In case of major differences the trader might be contacted by the HCSO to clarify the reasons.

It is important to note that there is a one-way data transmission between the Tax Administration and HCSO; data reported in Intrastat (similarly to any other report for statistical purposes) are treated confidentially.

1.3 Scope of Providers of Statistical Information

Natural or legal entities or organisations without legal entity registered for VAT in Hungary are liable to provide information according to the following rules:

Those in the **Member State of consignment**

- concluding contracts resulting in the dispatch of goods (except freight contracts), or in the absence of such
- dispatching or managing the dispatch of goods, or in the absence of such
- are in possession of goods being dispatched;

Those in the **Member State of destination**

- concluding contracts resulting in the arrival of goods (except freight contracts), or in the absence of such
- acquire or manages the acquisition or in the absence of such
- are in possession of goods delivered.

Private individuals are exempt from data provision but private entrepreneurs are not.

However, only those of the above economic operators are required to provide information, whose arrivals or dispatches of the last maximum 12 months reported to Intrastat or – in the absence of Intrastat report – their community acquisitions and deliveries in the VAT declaration exceed the **exemption thresholds set for 2019**, i.e.

HUF 170 million for arrivals and HUF 100 million for dispatches.

Accordingly,

- traders with arrivals exceeding HUF 170 million within maximum 12 months shall submit Intrastat declarations on their arrivals;
- traders with dispatches exceeding HUF 100 million within maximum 12 months shall submit Intrastat declarations on their dispatches;

Attention!

Specific regulations refer to enterprises involved in processing (Codes 41, 42, 51, 52). If a company declares processing transactions it is bound to provide information about each transaction (both dispatches and arrivals) independently from the above thresholds.

In case there are several Hungarian VAT registered traders involved in a dispatch or arrival, the trader reporting the VAT should, in the absence of other instruction, declare the transaction in Intrastat.

The data provision obligation defined above applies also to traders established in other Member States but registered for VAT in Hungary!

1.4 Validity of data provision obligation

The trader has to start reporting Intrastat data from the month when the value of its arrivals or dispatches of the last maximum 12 months reported to Intrastat or – in the absence of Intrastat report – the community acquisitions and deliveries in the VAT declaration **exceed the exemption threshold for the given flow**. Data provision obligation remains until its ending is not notified by HCSO to the data provider.

1.5 Reference period (month)

Intrastat movements of goods shall be reported for the month when

- the commodities arrived or were dispatched or in the absence of this information
- the contract has been fulfilled.

Traders can choose which from the above mentioned options they will apply consistently during the whole year.

Intrastat shall be declared monthly, even if companies reporting VAT quarterly or annually!

1.6 Reporting schedule and deadline

According to the Government decree 388/2017 on the mandatory reporting of the National Statistical Data Collection Program. (XII. 13.), Intrastat data collections are accepted only electronically through the KSH-Elektra IT system (<http://elektra.ksh.hu/>).

In the KSH-Elektra system besides manual data entry there are possibilities to upload XML or CSV files too. For uploading a CSV file, a CSV template file is available in the KSH-Elektra system, which contains the required identification records without the data to be submitted, supplemented by explanatory parts for the user. Additional information about XML and CSV uploading is available on the link below:

http://www.ksh.hu/intrastat_electronic_declaration

Electronic reports are stored by the KSH-Elektra system and can be retrieved at any time.

The submission deadline is the 15th calendar day of the month following the reference month.

It means, for example that the arrival of the valid electronic report for May has to be acknowledged until the 15th of June. If that day is not a working day, the deadline is the next working day.

A form must **also be submitted even in case of a negative answer!** A “negative answer” shall be submitted if the trader had no “dispatches” or “arrivals” in the reference month. In the online declarations the reason of the negative answer shall be reported by choosing from the listed options. If "Negative response due to other reason" option is chosen, the "Reason description" field must also be filled out.

The contact information on the front page of the questionnaire should also be filled in or **updated** when sending a negative report.

1.7 Correcting errors or modifying declared data

The KSH-Elektra system assists the most accurate and most complete data provision possible by built-in checks in the questionnaire. This control **ensures not to submit forms with invalid codes or not to leave mandatory fields empty**. Built-in control is applied in the online form as well as in case of uploaded XML or CSV files.

After submitting a questionnaire, the HCSO carries out a credibility test to eliminate unlikely data (e.g. excessively high unit prices). Our staff may contact the declarant for correction or confirmation of the "suspicious" items.

If the declarant detects a faulty item in its already submitted report, it will only need to be modified if the deviation exceeds 0.1% of the invoiced amount of the item and the difference between the wrong and right amount is at least HUF 100 thousand.

Corrections can only be carried out in the KSH-Elektra system by re-sending the whole report.

1.8 Contact information

- Answers to questions on **completing the questionnaire** are provided by the HCSO staff. Names and contact details of the responsible staff are available through the link below:

http://www.ksh.hu/intrastat_team

- In case of a question or problem related to the **KSH-Elektra system**, contact our staff at +3680 200766 phone number or elektra@ksh.hu e-mail address.

2 GENERAL INFORMATION ON COMPLETING THE FORMS

2.1 Types of the forms

Both Intrastat arrivals and dispatches have their own corresponding forms to be completed. The "**Intrastat Dispatches**" form shall be completed in the case of movements from Hungary to another Member State and the "**Intrastat Arrivals**" form for movements from another Member State to Hungary.

Each transaction has to be declared **on the form appropriate to the flow**, if the data provider is obliged to declare on that flow.

E.g. Goods were purchased as an "arrival" (Nature of transaction code=11) but part of that was sent back because of quality complaints, it has to be declared as a "dispatch" (Nature of transaction code=21)

Traders with an annual flow, reported in Intrastat or in VAT, above the Statistical value thresholds of the current year have the obligation to fill in the 'Statistical value' field of the form. **The Statistical value thresholds for 2019** are

HUF 5 billion for arrivals and **HUF 14 billion** for dispatches.

Attention!

Special rules are applied for transactions under nature of transaction codes 51 and 52 (operations following processing under contract) on which all traders shall report the statistical value

2.2 General rules on completing the cover page of the forms

Data of approver

Name, phone and email address of the person who approved the filled form is needed for the purpose of contacting.

Data of declarant

Contact information of the declarant during the working day. These fields should be filled in even the approver and the declarant are the same person.

Other notes

Notes about the questionnaire or the filling-in should be written here, e.g. explanations or reasons of high degree of changes in the data comparing to the previous months.

Time spent on filling in the questionnaire

Please enter here how much time (in minutes) did you spend on reporting Intrastat (dispatches or arrivals). Please take into consideration the time of collecting the data, studying the Guide and the methodology, production, submission and possibly correction of the data, time for coordination with the approver or other persons, consultations with the HCSO helpdesk etc. **Please fill this field once a year, at least!**

2.3 Rules for aggregating transactions

It is obligatory to aggregate items with the same commodity code, nature of transaction, partner country and country of origin (and Partner tax ID in case of dispatches). They shall be **grouped together** by reporting the parameters listed above and summing up the data of net mass or supplementary unit and the value of the transactions into a single item. If items with the above mentioned same parameters are repeated within a form, the system will indicate error.

Transactions **below 60,000 HUF (200 EUR) each (small value transactions)** should not be reported separately. They can be reported under commodity code **99500000** together, sorted **by partner country** and the invoice value should be entered only. No statistical value has to be reported for these items, even above statistical value threshold. **However, this possibility cannot be chosen for transactions of processing under contract (Transaction codes 4 and 5).**

If goods with the same commodity code were dispatched (or arrived) several times within a given month under the same conditions and the value of each transaction was under 60,000 HUF (200 EUR), they first have to be aggregated according to the rules of the first option (reporting under the original commodity code, and providing all the information). Only if the value of the sum is still below 60,000 HUF (200 EUR) a further aggregation according to the second type possible under the commodity code 99500000, but the application of this simplification is not obligatory.

3 RULES OF COMPLETING THE FIELDS OF THE FORMS

a. Item number

In the online questionnaire 25 items can be entered manually on a page, and then a new page should be opened. By adding a new item the sequence number will be entered automatically.

b. Commodity code

Products are identified by the 8-digit codes of the official product nomenclature of the EU for 2019, i.e. the Combined Nomenclature 2019 (CN), which is available also on the HCSO Intrastat webpage. http://www.ksh.hu/intrastat_combined_nomenclature

Code search by numbers or text is supported by the online KSH-Elektra application.

Attention!

Product codes for parts of machines shall be determined according to Annex B of the "Methodological manual"!

c. Commodity description

- This field is not included in the case of uploading in CSV or XLS format.
- In the case of manual entry the system will provide automatically the description in the Combined Nomenclature when the commodity code is entered.

d. Nature of transaction

A two digit code concerning the type of the transaction. For some types of transactions, the "Methodological manual" gives guidance, which shows illustrated cases.

List of nature of transaction codes

Description	Code
1. Transactions involving actual or intended transfer of ownership between residents and non-residents against financial or other compensation (except the transactions listed under codes 2, 7 and 8)	
Final outright purchase/sale	11
Purchase/sale after approval or trial, for consignment or with the intermediation of a commission agent	12
Barter trade (compensation in kind)	13
Financial leasing (hire-purchase)	14
Physical assets brought into the business (apport)	16
Re-export	17
Other	19
2. Return and replacement of goods free of charge after registration of the original transaction under code 1	
Return of goods	21
Replacement for returned goods	22
Replacement (e.g. under warranty) for goods not being returned	23
Other	29
3. Transactions (not temporary) involving transfer of ownership without financial or in kind compensation	30
4. Transactions with a view to processing under contract (no transfer of ownership to the processor)	
Goods expected to return to the initial Member State of dispatch	41
Goods expected to return to other than the initial Member State of dispatch*	42
5. Transactions following processing under contract (no transfer of ownership to the processor)	
Goods returning to the initial Member State of dispatch from where the material has arrived	51
Goods not returning to the initial Member State of dispatch from where the material has arrived or the material was purchased locally	52
Return of left-over, waste and by-products	59
7. Operations under joint defence projects or other joint intergovernmental production programs	70
8. Transactions involving the supply of building materials and technical equipment under a general construction or civil engineering contract	
if the duration of the contract is less than one year	81
if the duration of the contract is more than one year	82
9. Other transactions	
Hire, loan and operational leasing longer than 24 months	91
Indirect trade	92
Others	99

* Goods returned to another Member State or to a country outside the EU.

e. Member state of consignment/destination

On the form *Intrastat Dispatches* the country code of the Member State where the product is destined to leave as known by the Hungarian consignor (**country of destination**).

On the form *Intrastat Arrivals* the country code of the Member State from which the product was sent to Hungary (**country of consignment**).

Country codes of the Member States are the following:

AT	Austria	FI	Finland	LV	Latvia
BE	Belgium	FR*	France	MT	Malta
BG	Bulgaria	GB	United Kingdom	NL*	Netherlands
CY	Cyprus	GR*	Greece	PL	Poland
CZ	Czech Republic	HR	Croatia	PT	Portugal
DE*	Germany	IE	Ireland	RO	Romania
DK*	Denmark	IT*	Italy	SE	Sweden
EE	Estonia	LT	Lithuania	SI	Slovenia
ES*	Spain	LU	Luxembourg	SK	Slovak Republic

Trade with certain areas of some Member States does not belong to the scope of Intrastat (a Customs Declaration is filled in instead); these countries are marked with * in the table. For further details please see **Annex A of the “Methodological manual”**.

f. Country of origin

Country of origin is the country in which the commodity was produced, extracted, or processed. If there are more countries involved in the production, the place of the last substantial processing operation is considered as country of origin.

CODES OF THIRD COUNTRIES

AD	Andorra
AE	United Arab Emirates
AF	Afghanistan
AG	Antigua and Barbuda
AI	Anguilla
AL	Albania
AM	Armenia
AO	Angola
AQ	Antarctica
AR	Argentina
AS	American Samoa

AU	Australia
AW	Aruba
AZ	Azerbaijan
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina
BB	Barbados
BD	Bangladesh
BF	Burkina Faso
BH	Bahrain
BI	Burundi
BJ	Benin
BL	Saint-Barthélemy

BM	Bermuda
BN	Brunei Darussalam
BO	Bolivia
BQ	Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba
BR	Brasilia
BS	Bahamas
BT	Bhutan
BV	Bouvet Island
BW	Botswana
BY	Belarus

BZ	Belize
CA	Canada
CC	Cocos Islands (or Keeling Islands)
CD	Congo, Democratic Republic of
CF	Central African Republic
CG	Congo
CH	Switzerland
CI	Côte d'Ivoire
CK	Cook Islands
CL	Chile
CM	Cameroon
CN	China
CO	Colombia
CR	Costa Rica
CS	Serbia and Montenegro
CU	Cuba
CV	Cape Verde
CW	Curacao
CX	Christmas Island
DJ	Djibouti
DM	Dominica
DO	Dominican Republic
DZ	Algeria
EC	Ecuador
EG	Egypt
EH	Western Sahara
ER	Eritrea
ET	Ethiopia
FJ	Fiji
FK	Falkland Islands
FM	Micronesia, Federated States of
FO	Faroe Islands
GA	Gabon
GD	Grenada
GE	Georgia
GH	Ghana
GI	Gibraltar
GL	Greenland
GM	Gambia
GN	Guinea
GQ	Equatorial Guinea
GS	South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands
GT	Guatemala
GU	Guam
GW	Guinea-Bissau
GY	Guyana
HK	Hong Kong
HM	Heard Islands and McDonald Islands
HN	Honduras
HT	Haiti

ID	Indonesia
IL	Israel
IN	India
IO	British Indian Ocean Territory
IQ	Iraq
IR	Iran, Islamic Republic of
IS	Iceland
JM	Jamaica
JO	Jordan
JP	Japan
KE	Kenya
KG	Kyrgyz, Republic of
KH	Cambodia
KI	Kiribati
KM	Comoros
KN	Saint Kitts and Nevis
KP	Korea, Democratic People's Republic of (North Korea)
KR	Korea, Republic of (South Korea)
KW	Kuwait
KY	Cayman Islands
KZ	Kazakhstan
LA	Lao People's Democratic Republic
LB	Lebanon
LC	Saint Lucia
LI	Liechtenstein
LK	Sri Lanka
LR	Liberia
LS	Lesotho
LY	Lybia
MA	Morocco
MD	Moldova
MG	Madagascar
MH	Marshall Islands
MK	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
ML	Mali
MM	Myanmar
MN	Mongolia
MO	Macao
MP	Northern Mariana Islands
MR	Mauritania
MS	Montserrat
MU	Mauritius
MV	Maldives
MW	Malawi
MX	Mexico
MY	Malaysia
MZ	Mozambique
NA	Namibia
NC	New Caledonia
NE	Niger

NF	Norfolk Island
NG	Nigeria
NI	Nicaragua
NO	Norway
NP	Nepal
NR	Nauru
NU	Niue
NZ	New Zealand
OM	Oman
PA	Panama
PE	Peru
PF	French Polynesia
PG	Papua New Guinea
PH	Philippines
PK	Pakistan
PM	Saint Pierre and Miquelon
PN	Pitcairn
PS	Occupied Palestinian Territory
PW	Palau
PY	Paraguay
QA	Qatar
RU	Russian Federation (Russia)
RW	Rwanda
SA	Saudi Arabia
SB	Solomon Islands
SC	Seychelles
SD	Sudan
SG	Singapore
SH	Saint Helena Ascension, Tristan da Cunha
SL	Sierra Leone
SM	San Marino
SN	Senegal
SO	Somalia
SR	Suriname
SS	South Sudan
ST	Sao Tome and Principe
SV	Salvador
SX	Saint-Martin
SY	Syrian Arab Republic
SZ	Swaziland
TC	Turks and Caicos Islands
TD	Chad
TF	French Southern Territories
TG	Togo
TH	Thailand
TJ	Tajikistan
TK	Tokelau
TL	Timor-Leste
TM	Turkmenistan
TN	Tunisia
TO	Tonga
TR	Turkey
TT	Trinidad and Tobago

TV	Tuvalu
TW	Taiwan
TZ	Tanzania, United Republic of
UA	Ukraine
UG	Uganda
UM	United States Minor outlying Islands
US	United States
UY	Uruguay
UZ	Uzbekistan

VA	Holy See (Vatican City State)
VC	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
VE	Venezuela
VG	Virgin Islands, British
VI	Virgin Islands (US)
VN	Viet-Nam
VU	Vanuatu
WF	Wallis and Futuna
WS	Samoa

XC	Ceuta
XL	Melilla
YE	Yemen
ZA	South Africa
ZM	Zambia
ZW	Zimbabwe

g. Quantity in net mass (kg)

The actual mass of the goods excluding packaging. If the net mass of the goods is below 1 kg, it has to be given in three digits decimal. If the net mass of the goods exceeds 1 kg, decimals should be rounded based on mathematical rules. ***This field shall be entered only for CN8 codes where declaration of the quantity in supplementary unit is not mandatory.***

Attention!

In the case of several transactions of the same goods under the same conditions first sum up the net mass of the different items together then round the result.

h. Quantity in supplementary units

This field should only be filled if there is a supplementary unit of measurement specified in the CN legislation for the given 8-digit CN code. If so, and the quantity is below 1 unit (e.g. 1 m³), the quantity measured in this specified unit should be given in three digits decimal. Above 1 unit, decimals should be rounded based on mathematical rules.

The supplementary unit itself (piece, pair, m³, etc.) should not be given, only the measured quantity – **a number** - has to be given.

Only one of the net mass and quantity should be given as described above!

i. Invoiced amount (HUF)

The invoiced amount is usually the **taxable amount**, value of the commodities **indicated on the invoice** which might contain transport and insurance costs according to the delivery terms but not taxes or levies. Attention! Firms, which apply IFRS, shall declare the amount of trade receivables decreased by the estimated discounts as it is reported on the balance sheet!

If no invoice is issued on the transaction the market value of the product shall be estimated.

Invoiced value shall be declared in **Hungarian forint (HUF)**, without decimals.

Currency conversion shall be made according to the **daily mid rate** of the bank on the day of the arrival/dispatch or fulfilment (according to the delivery terms) of the contract (depending on the choice of the trader between the two possibilities listed under Subchapter 1.5).

Special rules related to the Invoiced amount

Inward processing

- For arrivals of goods with a view to processing under contract (nature of transaction code 41 or 42) the invoiced amount is the estimated market value of the goods to be processed;

- For goods dispatched following processing under contract (nature of transaction code 51 or 52) invoiced amount is **only the value invoiced by the processor (value added)** which contains:
 - the price of the material and parts (owned by the processor) added in Hungary (it might have been purchased from abroad earlier) and
 - the processing fee;
- For dispatches of left-over, waste and by-products following processing under contract (nature of transaction code 59) the invoiced amount is the estimated value of these products.

Outward processing

- For goods dispatched with a view to processing under contract (nature of transaction code 41 or 42) the invoiced amount is the estimated market value of the goods to be processed;
- For arrivals of goods following processing under contract (nature of transaction code 51 or 52) the invoiced amount is **only the value added** which contains:
 - the price of the material and parts (owned by the processor) added in the partner Member State and
 - the processing fee;
- For arrivals of left-over, waste and by-products following processing under contract (nature of transaction code 59) the invoiced amount is the estimated value of these products.

For certain transactions the amount to be declared in Field i does not equal to the amount on the invoice. For example:

- In the case of **indirect import** transactions the value of the imported goods is the value after the customs procedures in another Member State, but before the intra-EU transaction. Therefore this value has to include the original value of the goods, transport and insurance costs until the EU border and the cost of the customs procedures.
For example, if a Hungarian company imports goods from the USA and these enter the EU in Rotterdam, then an arrival from the Netherlands is to be reported in Intrastat, and the invoiced amount is the price of the product plus
 - sea transport costs, the insurance value and the costs of the customs procedure in Rotterdam, in the case of contracts with FOB delivery terms
 - the costs of the customs procedure in Rotterdam , in the case of contracts with CIF delivery terms
- If the invoiced amount contains not only the price of the commodities but **also services** separately, then only the price of the goods should be reported (together with the costs of transport and insurance according to the delivery terms). But if the value of services can not be separated from the value of the commodities, the total amount of the invoice should be indicated.

- In case of **financial leasing** transactions invoicing is carried out in several parts, however in the Intrastat declaration the total value of the commodity should be reported (without the interest or administrative costs).
- If the case of **operational leasing** or hire contract longer than two years, the total value of the commodity should be reported.
- In the case of transactions **without any compensation**, the total value of the commodities should be estimated.
- It is possible that after purchase/sale of several commodities together, **one invoice** is issued without product breakdown. In this case the values of the commodities should be declared separately (by commodities), dividing the amount of the invoice by estimation.

j. Statistical value (HUF)

Attention!

This field should be completed for each item for traders above the statistical value threshold and only for transactions under code 51 and 52 for traders below the statistical threshold.

Statistical value is the amount which is actually paid (or should have been paid) by the customer for the arrived or dispatched goods at the Hungarian frontier. **Besides the value of the product the statistical value should contain the costs of transport and insurance until the Hungarian frontier**, ie.:

- **For dispatches** the expenses within the territory of Hungary (until the Hungarian border, and
- **For arrivals** the expenses outside the territory of Hungary (until the Hungarian border).

Statistical value should be calculated or estimated by the declarant based on the invoiced amount and the terms of delivery, and should be given in HUF, without decimals.

Special rules related to the Statistical value

Inward processing

- For arrivals of goods with a view to processing under contract (nature of transaction codes 41 and 42) the statistical value is the estimated market value of the goods to be processed plus costs of transport and insurance incurred outside the territory of Hungary (until the Hungarian border) which meets the above general rule;
- For **goods dispatched following processing under contract** (nature of transaction codes 51, 52 and 11 – *see details in the Methodological Assistance*) the statistical value is **the total value of the goods** at the Hungarian frontier, which contains:
 - the original value of the goods (owned by the processee) arrived and used for processing,

- the price of the materials and parts added (by the processor) in Hungary (which may be purchased from abroad earlier),
- the processing fee, and
- transport and insurance costs incurred in Hungary;
- For dispatches of left-over, waste and by-products following processing under contract (nature of transaction code 59) the estimated value of these products plus transport and insurance costs incurred in Hungary (until the Hungarian border);

Attention!

If a company resident in another Member State has processing under contract done in Hungary using its Hungarian VAT registration number [see details in the Methodological Assistance], then the selling price (reported for VAT) has to be declared as **statistical value**, which - besides the costs of materials and the processing fee - **also includes the profit of the non-resident company which has the processing done.**

Outward processing

- For dispatches of goods with a view to processing under contract (nature of transaction codes 41, 42) the statistical value is the estimated market value of the goods transported for processing plus costs of transport and insurance incurred in Hungary (until the Hungarian border) which meets the above general rule;
- For arrivals of goods following processing under contract (nature of transaction codes 51, 52 and 11 – see *Annex I*) the statistical value is **the total value of the goods** at the Hungarian frontier, which contains:
 - the original value of the goods (owned by the processee) dispatched and used for processing,
 - the price of the materials and parts added (by the processor) in the partner Member State,
 - the processing fee, and
 - transport and insurance costs incurred outside the territory of Hungary;
- For arrivals of left-over, waste and by-products following processing under contract (nature of transaction code 59) the estimated value of these products plus transport and insurance costs incurred outside the territory of Hungary (until the Hungarian border).

k. Partner ID tax number (only in the 'Intrastat dispatches' questionnaire!)

Tax ID number of the partner to which the goods are dispatched according to the Member state of destination, given in the Field "e", irrespectively of the invoice movements.

4 SPECIFIC MOVEMENTS

EU legislation defines as specific movements those transactions, which might be differently recorded from the usual way, because of their characteristics (the product itself, the transaction or one of the involved parties).

The following transactions are considered as specific movements:

- Purchase/sale of complete industrial plants
- Purchase/sale of vessels for sea transport or warships, and airplanes for civilian or military use;
- Goods delivered to vessels or aircrafts for the crew and passengers, and fuel, lubricant for the operation of the engines, machines and other equipment.
 - Community goods delivered to a vessel or aircraft of another Member State stationing in a Hungarian (air)port;
- Staggered consignments

Some machines, equipment, vehicles (CN Chapters 84-89) are arriving or are dispatched disassembled into several parts, because of technical, commercial or transport reasons.

These transactions are to be reported in Intrastat, when the last shipment has arrived, on the CN8 code and at the value of the complete product. This rule applies even for those cases, when the transport had begun before the company was obliged to provide statistical information.

For more details on the specific movements mentioned above please turn to our [Help Desk](#).

5 METHODOLOGICAL MANUAL

Further help for filling in the questionnaires are available in the "[Methodological manual](#) to the Intrastat Dispatches and Intrastat Arrivals declarations for 2019" document.