



GOVERNMENT OF NIUE
Finance and Planning



"Statistics for Prosperity"

PH: +683 4219

Email: statsniue@mail.gov.nu

STATISTICAL RELEASE

International Merchandise Trade Statistics

Niue

2019



Introduction

Fakaalofa lahi atu.

Statistics Niue is very happy to put out this statistical release of the International Merchandise Trade Statistics of Niue (IMTS) for the year 2019.

The release will focus on the 2019 trade figures of Niue:

1. Figures at a Glance
2. Value of Imports and Exports: 2019
3. Balance of Trade: 2019
4. Terms of Trade: 2019
5. Imports: 2019
 - 5a. Re-imports
6. Domestic Exports: 2019
7. Performance of principal exports: 2019
8. Performance of Re-exports: 2019
9. Informal Trade
10. Other topics
11. General Information and Acknowledgements
12. Disclaimer
13. Metadata

Please note that import figures used for this statistical release are those (*mirror statistics*) provided by the Trade Statistics Section of Statistics New Zealand (SNZ). Domestic exports and re-export figures were extracted from Niue Customs records, Niue Numismatic records, records from Niue Bulk Fuel. Records collected of goods carried by passengers when travelling as informal trade is not included in this year's analysis.

Also note that Customs Niue is still working with its data systems hence Statistics Niue will continue to use the mirror data for reporting of imports. In using mirror data there are certain limitations to it. However, the data depicted New Zealand's dominance remains in Niue's trading, New Zealand is the biggest trading partner for Niue with 100% of exports was destined for and about 85% of imports came from there. In the case of irregularities or discrepancies in the data there is always consultations with Customs Niue and Statistics New Zealand to mitigate and/or to provide further clarification and verification of the data supplied. We endeavour to provide a full coverage when the systems at Customs are back in operation. Users are therefore asked to note the limitations of the data and use with due care.

If you have any questions please let us know.

Kia monuina e totouaga. Fakaauae lahi.



KimRay Vaha
Government Statistician



1. Figures at a Glance

Total Imports 2019 (CIF NZ\$ 000):

- **Total** **20,698.8**
- **Annual movement** **-21.7%**

Total Exports 2019 (NZ\$ 000):

- **Total** **2,505.3**
- **Annual movement** **-3.0%**
- **Domestic** **334.5** (-31.6% annual increase)
- **Re-exports** **2,170.8** (3.7% annual increase)

Balance of Trade (NZ\$000):

- **2019** **-18,193.5**
 - **Annual movement** **-21.7%**
-

Other trade information:

Re imports (FOB NZ\$ 000): Total	\$56.2
Repair and return (FOB NZ\$ 000): Total	\$208.4
Use and return (FOB NZ\$ 000): Total	\$0.2
Fill and return (FOB NZ\$ 000): Total	\$0.7
Others (FOB NZ\$ 000): Total	\$0.0



2. Value of Exports and Imports: 2019

Exports: The total value of exports for Niue in 2019 was \$2,505,299 (\$334,483 in domestic exports, a decrease of -31.6% and \$2,170,816 of re-exports an increase of 3.7%) a decrease of -3%, an adverse effect from last year's increase of 19.7% and about 8% of the GDP (2018).

Imports: In 2019 the total value of imports on the other hand was \$20,698.8 a decrease of -19.8%. This is about 69% of the GDP (2018).

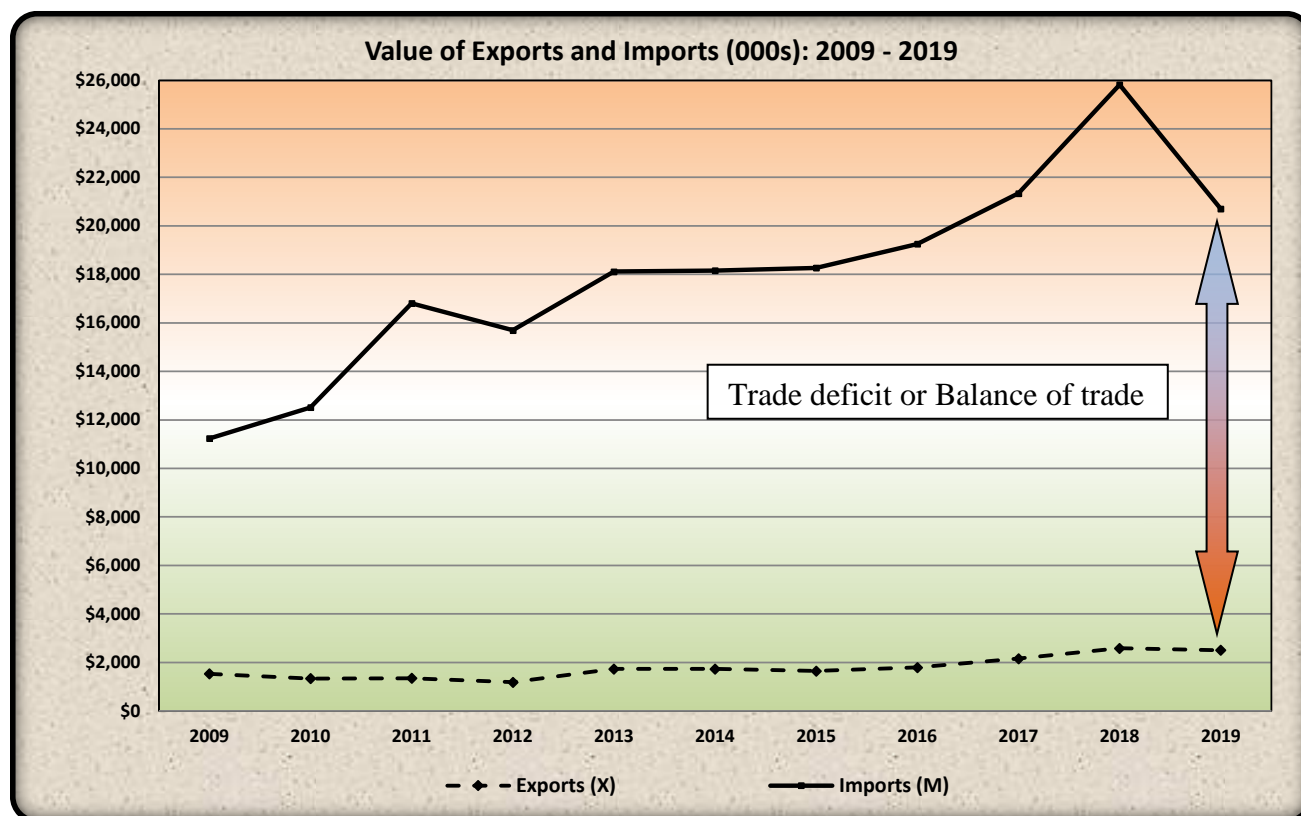


Figure 1: Value of Imports and Exports: 2009 - 2019

Figure 1(above) and Table 1 (below) depicted the trend of total export as fluctuating from year to year below the \$2M mark but since 2017 it has moved above it and has remained there for 3 consecutive years. Imports on the other hand were always higher than exports and the trend in general was increasing, from \$11.2M in 2009 to \$25.8M in 2018 - an average increase of \$14.6M in 10 years or a movement of 1.46% per year. However, in 2019 there's a buck in the trend by -21.7%. This negative trend contributes to the impacts of covid19 at the end of the year.

3. Balance of Trade 2019.

Notwithstanding the growth, and this year contracted witnessed across the economy the figures remains to depict in figure 1 the level of exports lagging below the level of imports. This shows the level of reliance of Niue on imports from overseas remains to be high.

Therefore, the balance of trade (or trade deficit) ranges from as low as -\$9.7M in 2009 to a high of -\$23.2M in 2018 (an annual average of 1.35% in 10 years) and in this year saw a total value of -\$18.2M. There have been small gains in export, but also met with an increase of import. This means the trade deficit or balance of trade remains to be high or wide.

Main contributors. The five main contributors in HS broad groups to the increase of trade deficit is the high value and volume of imports in:

1. Group 25 - 27; MINERAL PRODUCTS;
2. Group 16 - 24; PREPARED FOODSTUFFS; BEVERAGES, SPIRITS AND VINEGAR; TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURED TOBACCO SUBSTITUTES;
3. Group 84-85: MACHINERY AND MECHANICAL APPLIANCES; ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT; PARTS THEREOF; SOUND RECORDERS AND REPRODUCERS, TELEVISION IMAGE AND SOUND RECORDERS AND REPRODUCERS, AND PARTS AND ACCESSORIES OF SUCH ARTICLES;
4. Group 39-40: MACHINERY & MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES & PARTS THEREOF;
5. Group 86-89: VEHICLES, AIRCRAFT & ASSOCIATED TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT;

However, in terms of individual commodities the main 5 ones are by value (CIF):

- i. Automotive diesel; biodiesel, not for manufacture in a licensed manufacturing area;
- ii. Jet fuel; spirit type, containing biodiesel, in bulk in ships' bottoms or in containers of a capacity of 5 litres or more, not for manufacture in a licensed manufacturing area
- iii. Motor spirit; Research Octane No. (RON) less than 95 (regular grade) not blended with ethyl alcohol, can be used as a fuel for engines, in bulk in ships' bottoms or in containers 5 litres or more, not for manufacture in a licensed manufacturing area, and
- iv. Plastics; household and hygienic articles.
- v. Vehicles; with only spark-ignition internal combustion reciprocating piston engine, cylinder capacity over 1500 but not over 3000cc, used motor cars

See Part 5 below for details.

4. Terms of Trade 2019.

The level of exports relative to that of imports fluctuates from a high of 14% in 2009 then down to 8% in 2011 and 2012 and then back up again to 10% in 2013 and 2014 and down 9% in 2015 and 2016, and increase again to 10% in 2017 and 2018 and it's 12% this year (*Table 1*). This means more capital resources or money going out to purchase imports than there is coming in through exports.

The Government however endeavours to decrease the balance of trade and improve the terms of trade in its future economic development initiatives, such as the exports of bottled water, increase the exporting of Honey and honey products, increase the export of noni juice to name a few and at the same time reducing the reliance on imported commodities.

On the same token the inclusion of trade in services with the merchandise trade in the combined Trade Statistics will see the services sold to visitors assist in decreasing of the margin of balance of trade. If included, the average aggregate amount received from visitors will reduce the trade deficit by the same.

Table 1. Exports, Imports 2009 - 2019

Years	Exports (X)	Imports (M)	Balance Of Trade (X-M)	% of X/M	% change of X	% change of M	% change of X-M
2009	\$1,529,194.49	\$11,234,251.00	-\$9,705,056.51	14%	-	-	
2010	\$1,338,552.68	\$12,515,819.00	-\$11,177,266.32	11%	-12.50%	11.40%	15.17%
2011	\$1,347,605.35	\$16,806,952.80	-\$15,459,347.45	8%	0.70%	34.30%	38.31%
2012	\$1,184,490.00	\$15,692,088.00	-\$14,507,598.00	8%	-12.10%	-6.60%	-6.16%
2013	\$1,728,298.00	\$18,114,817.20	-\$16,386,519.20	10%	45.90%	15.40%	12.95%
2014	\$1,732,533.00	\$18,158,059.20	-\$16,425,526.20	10%	0.20%	0.20%	0.24%
2015	\$1,643,942.00	\$18,267,002.00	-\$16,623,060.00	9%	-5.10%	0.60%	1.20%
2016	\$1,791,174.00	\$19,254,938.00	-\$17,463,764.00	9%	8.96%	5.41%	5.05%
2017	\$2,140,214.00	\$21,336,497.00	-\$19,196,283.00	10%	19.49%	10.81%	9.92%
2018	\$2,583,148.00	\$25,820,861.00	-\$23,237,713.00	10%	19.62%	21.02%	21.17%
2019	\$2,505,299.00	\$20,698,836.00	-\$18,193,537.00	12%	-3.01%	-19.83%	-19.53%

5. Imports 2019: Composition of imports.

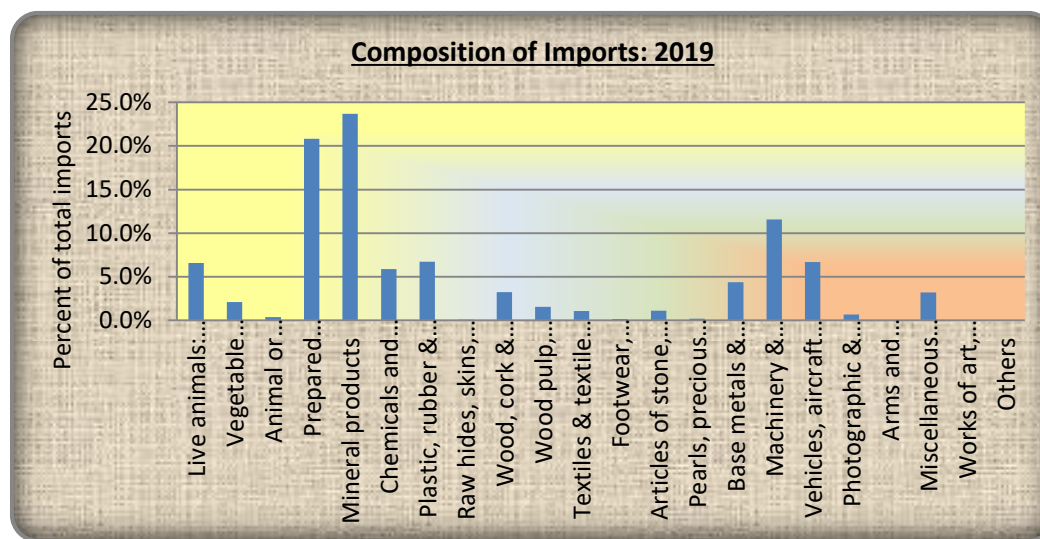


Figure 2: Composition of imports, 2019

HS Broad Groups that significantly contributed to the total imports were *Mineral products* which accounted for 23.7%, then *Prepared food stuff, beverages, spirits and tobacco*

products at 20.8% followed by *Machinery and mechanical appliances, electrical equipment, and parts thereof* at 11.6%, and *Product of chemical or allied industries* at 6.7%. Details of other contributions to imports are found in the annexed tables – Table 4.

5a. Re-imports.

The total value of re-imports was \$56,233 comprised of mainly returned tools and returned items of foreign workers who were in Niue returning to country of origin.

Returned containers for refilling, machineries and equipment sent for repairing and medical specimens are not included.

6. Exports 2019: Composition of Exports.

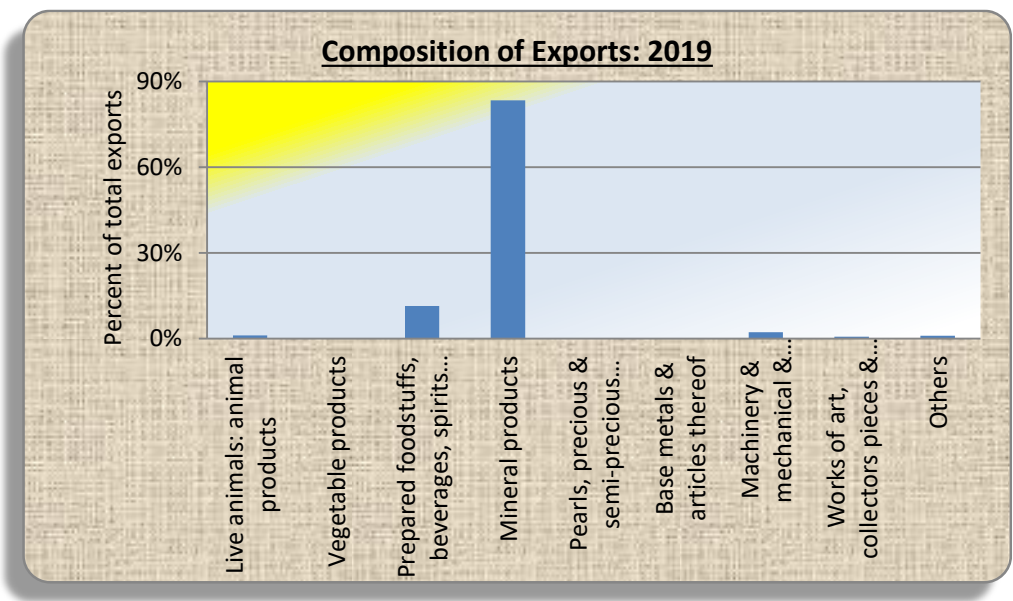
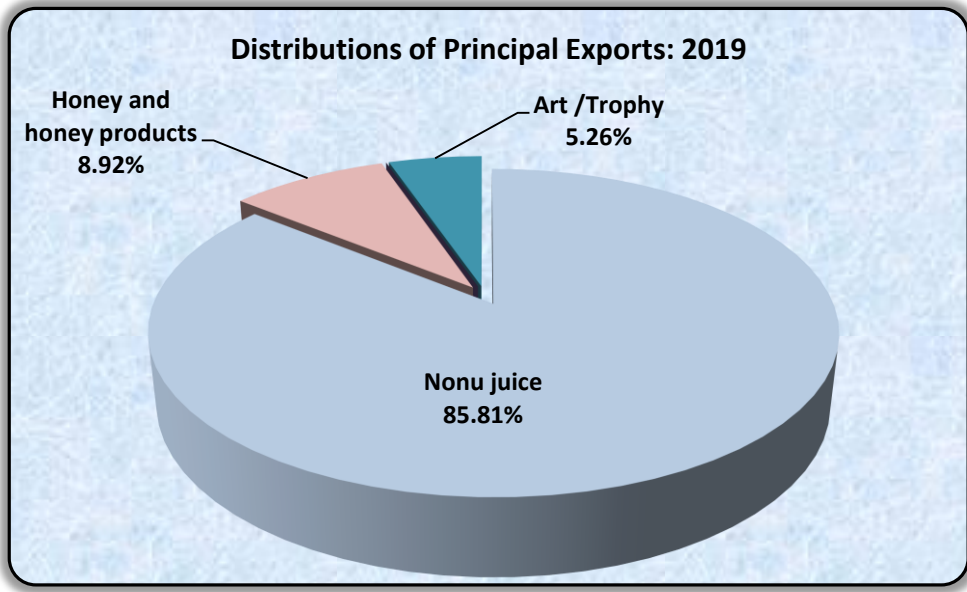


Figure 3: Composition of Exports: 2019

Re-exporting of Jet Fuel in the *Mineral products* group is significantly the main export commodity of Niue. Its contribution accounted for 63.1%. Followed by noni juice in the *Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, spirits & tobacco* group with

a contribution of 12.7%.

Details of other groups' contributions to exports are found in the annexed tables – Table 5.



7. Performance of principal domestic exports in 2019

Figure 4: Composition of Exports: 2019

Principal domestic exports in 2019 comprised 13% of total domestic exports, a drop of 6% in value from last year.

This year saw Noni juice as the main principal export commodity with a

contribution of 85.8% of the total principal exports, then Honey and honey products which accounts for 8.9% of followed by Art and Craft commodities with 5.3%.

The principal domestic exports of Niue commonly include noni juice, taro, honey, coconut, stamps and coins, and vanilla. Other exports such as aluminium and other metal waste & scrap, and arts & craft were not common but their pop up from time to time. According to historical records Fish exports ceased to feature as of 2008 onwards. However, in considering the records shown it has there was no clear pattern of the quantity of commodity exports in Niue nor the movements of them because they all varied from year to year. It is important to notice here that these same commodities were commonly carried by travellers when they travel overseas (informal trading) in various

quantities and numerically it is significant enough to have effects on exports. Vanilla is a good example. It was a commodity grown in Niue for export purposes but little was recorded as most of it was carried by passengers as part of personal effects.

Figure 5: Niue Principal Exports: 2011 – 2019

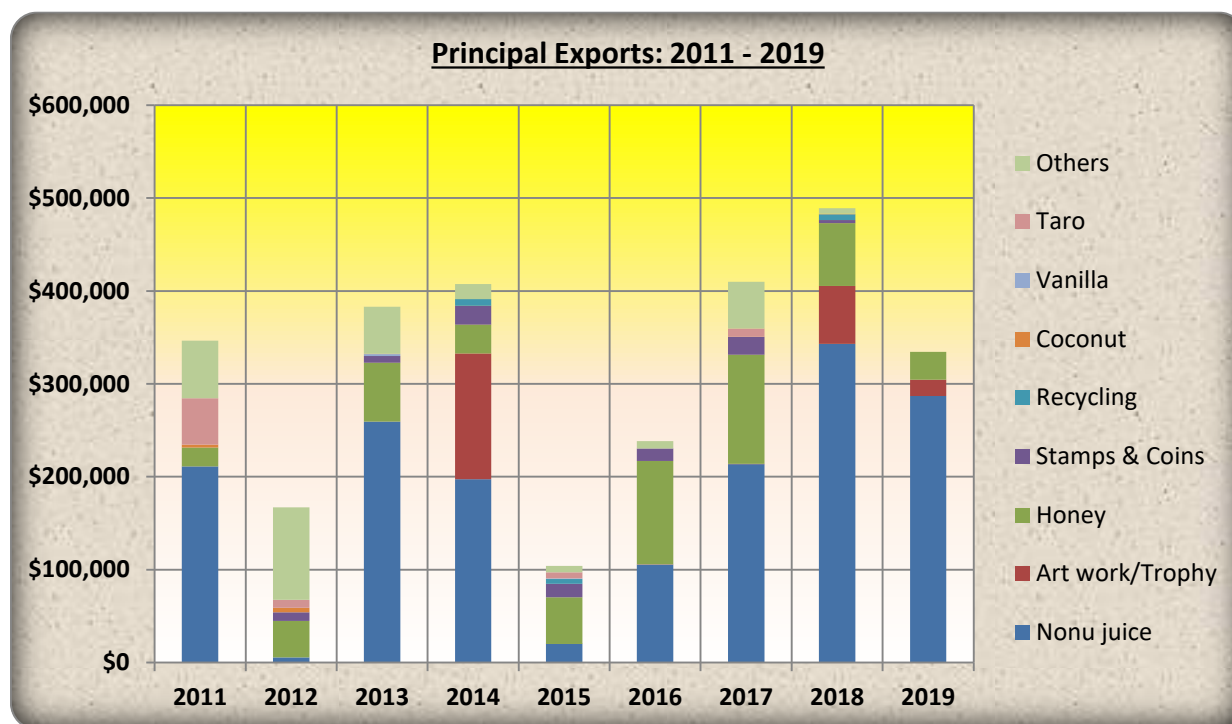


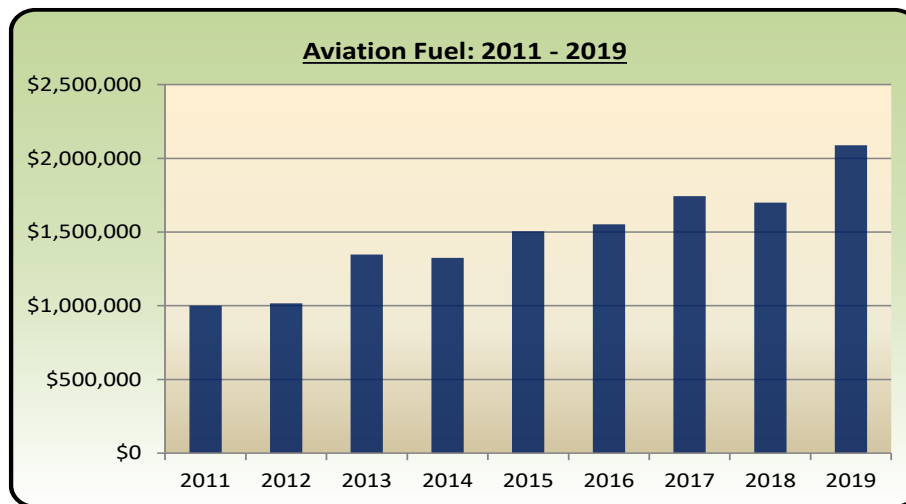
Table 2. Exports 2011 - 2019

Commodities	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Nonu juice	\$211,200	\$5,500	\$259,430	\$197,500	\$20,000	\$105,342	\$213,725	\$342,950	\$287,024
Art work/Trophy	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$135,153	\$20	\$400	\$100	\$62,321	\$17,609
Honey	\$20,300	\$39,440	\$63,220	\$31,100	\$50,170	\$111,300	\$117,585	\$67,650	\$29,850
Stamps & Coins	\$0	\$9,382	\$7,443	\$20,244	\$14,617	\$13,310	\$19,264	\$3,523	na
Recycling	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,150	\$5,287	\$0	\$0	\$6,000	\$0
Coconut	\$3,240	\$4,560	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Vanilla	\$0	\$0	\$2,020	\$0	\$670	\$0	\$0	\$0	na
Taro	\$49,760	\$8,610	\$120	\$0	\$6,598	\$0	\$9,045	\$759	\$0
Others	\$62,070	\$99,634	\$50,851	\$16,245	\$6,860	\$8,000	\$50,027	\$6,000	\$0
Principal Exports	\$346,570	\$167,126	\$383,084	\$407,392	\$104,222	\$238,352	\$409,746	\$489,203	\$334,483
Re-Exports	\$1,001,035	\$1,017,364	\$1,347,234	\$1,325,141	\$1,539,720	\$1,552,822	\$1,748,345	\$2,093,945	\$2,170,816
Total Exports	\$1,347,605	\$1,184,490	\$1,730,318	\$1,732,533	\$1,643,942	\$1,791,174	\$2,158,091	\$2,583,148	\$2,505,299
Total Movements		-12.1%	46.1%	0.1%	-5.1%	9.0%	20.5%	19.7%	-3.0%

8. Performance of Re-exports in 2019

Re-exports play a major role in total domestic exports of Niue. In 2019 it has contributed 87% or \$2,170,816 of the total value of exports. Compared to last year saw an increase of 3.6%. The main commodity of re-exporting is aviation fuel(83.4%) under mineral products.

Figure 6. Re-Exports (Aviation Fuel: 2011 – 2019)



9. Informal Trade 2019

Not collected this year.

10. Other topics

Trade partners: Imports

The ten main trading partners for Niue are depicted in table 3 below. New Zealand is the number one country to trade with Niue which imports a total value of about \$17.6M or 84.8% of the total imports.

Table 3. Main trading partners: 2019

Countries of Origin	CIF Value	%Total
New Zealand	17,559,475	84.83%
Japan	1,520,726	7.35%
China, People's Republic of	854,176	4.13%
Thailand	172,256	0.83%
United States of America	160,448	0.78%
Australia	134,912	0.65%
India	39,482	0.19%
Korea, Republic of	36,426	0.18%
Germany	28,432	0.14%
Canada	17,947	0.09%
Other	174,554	0.84%
TOTAL	20,698,836	100.00%

Please note that this information was based on the mirror data provided by Statistics New Zealand where these merchandises were shipped or transhipped.

From time to time, there are imports that came from Fiji. We endeavour to include this information in our future releases.

Trading of services will also be included in this release in the future.

Goods that were sent overseas for repairing are not included in the IMTS but were recorded for Balance of Payments and National accounts use.

11. Annex Tables.

Table 4: 2019 Imports

HS Broad Groups	CIF Values		Commodities	Percentage of Total	Annual Movement
	2018	2019			
01-05	\$1,604,770	\$1,360,400	Live animals: animal products	6.6%	-15.2%
06-14	\$501,893	\$432,122	Vegetable products	2.1%	-13.9%
15	\$90,115	\$76,355	Animal or vegetable oils & fats	0.4%	-15.3%
16-24	\$4,520,916	\$4,312,825	Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, spirits & tobacco	20.8%	-4.6%
25-27	\$5,148,767	\$4,903,190	Mineral products	23.7%	-4.8%
28-38	\$3,487,166	\$1,214,872	Chemicals and allied products	5.9%	-65.2%
39-40	\$1,443,616	\$1,389,599	Plastic, rubber & articles thereof	6.7%	-3.7%
41-43	\$22,192	\$17,528	Raw hides, skins, leather articles & travel goods	0.1%	-21.0%
44-46	\$788,214	\$671,430	Wood, cork & articles thereof & plaiting material	3.2%	-14.8%
47-49	\$406,816	\$318,493	Wood pulp, paper & paperboard & articles thereof	1.5%	-21.7%
50-63	\$332,834	\$218,729	Textiles & textile articles	1.1%	-34.3%
64-67	\$92,498	\$29,042	Footwear, headgear, umbrellas & parts thereof	0.1%	-68.6%
68-70	\$289,499	\$226,222	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, glass & ceramic products	1.1%	-21.9%
71	\$4,092	\$35,674	Pearls, precious & semi-precious stones & metals	0.2%	771.8%
72-83	\$1,287,424	\$906,442	Base metals & articles thereof	4.4%	-29.6%
84-85	\$3,207,980	\$2,394,820	Machinery & mechanical & electrical appliances & parts thereof	11.6%	-25.3%
86-89	\$1,284,745	\$1,383,737	Vehicles, aircraft & associated transport equipment	6.7%	7.7%
90-92	\$577,553	\$138,419	Photographic & optical, medical & surgical goods & clocks/watches & musical instruments	0.7%	-76.0%
93	\$0	\$600	Arms and ammunition, parts & accessories thereof	0.0%	0.0%
94-96	\$728,246	\$664,340	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	3.2%	-8.8%
97	\$1,261	\$0	Works of art, collectors' pieces & antiques	0.0%	-100.0%
98-99	\$264	\$3,997	Others	0.0%	1414.1%
TOTAL	\$25,820,861	\$20,698,836		100.0%	-19.8%

Table 5: 2019 Exports

HS Broad Groups	FOB Values		Commodities	Percentage of Total	Annual Movement
	2018	2019			
01-05	\$67,650	\$29,850	Live animals: animal products	1.2%	-55.9%
06-14	\$759	\$0	Vegetable products	0.0%	-100.0%
16-24	\$342,950	\$287,024	Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, spirits & tobacco	11.5%	-16.3%
25-27	\$1,699,796	\$2,089,316	Mineral products	83.4%	22.9%
71	\$3,523	\$0	Wood pulp, paper & paperboard & articles thereof	0.0%	0.0%
72-83	\$6,000	\$0	Pearls, precious & semi-precious stones & metals	0.0%	0.0%
84-85		\$56,223	Machinery & mechanical & electrical appliances & parts thereof	2.2%	-
97	\$62,321	\$17,609	Works of art, collectors' pieces & antiques	0.7%	-71.7%
98-99	\$511,293	\$25,277	Others	1.0%	-93.7%
TOTAL	\$2,158,090	\$2,505,299		100.0%	-3.0%

11. General Information & Acknowledgements

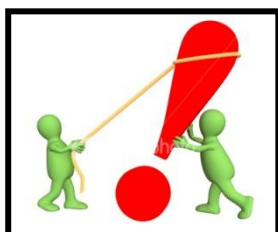


The information contained in this release was compiled using the data sourced from the Trade Statistics Section of Statistics New Zealand (SNZ) as the main supplier of import figures for Niue. The export figures were extracted from the Customs Export register. Customs Niue is still experiencing difficulties with its data systems.

Statistics Niue of Treasury Department would like to acknowledge the effort of everyone concerned in compiling Niue IMTS for users and stakeholders.

In order for us to improve the usefulness of this statistical release we appreciate your comments. Please write to the Government Statistician, Statistics Niue, Treasury Department, Government of Niue, Alofi, NIUE; or send mail to email address: statsniue@mail.gov.nu. or kimray.vaha@mail.gov.nu. Fakaau lahi.

12. Disclaimer



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For further information concerning this release please contact:

KimRay Vaha

Government Statistician/Chief Immigration Officer

Statistics Niue and Niue Immigration

Finance and Planning

Alofi

NIUE

Ph: +683 4219 **Email:** statsniue@mail.gov.nu; or Kimray.Vaha@mail.gov.nu

13. Metadata

NIUE INTERNATIONAL MERCHNADISE STATISTICS (IMTS) METADATA

1. INTRODUCTION:

Statistics Niue (SN) the national statistics office of Niue in close collaboration with Niue Customs Office (NCO) is responsible for the collection (NCO), processing and dissemination (SN) of the Niue International Merchandise Trade Statistics. The compilation of the Niue IMTS was based on the methodology and guidelines stipulated in the United Nations IMTS 2010 and IMTS Compilation Manual Rev 2. Part of these responsibilities of SN is the issuing of metadata used to produce the IMTS and the quality checks and other consistency checks are done in the processing of the data.

2. REQUIRED METADATA:

Considering many types of users and uses for any given set of data, a broad spectrum of metadata requirements must be addressed. SN for this reason must make sufficient metadata available to enable the least and the most sophisticated users to readily assess data and their quality. Therefore, SN followed the two levels metadata recommended as a minimum segmentation:

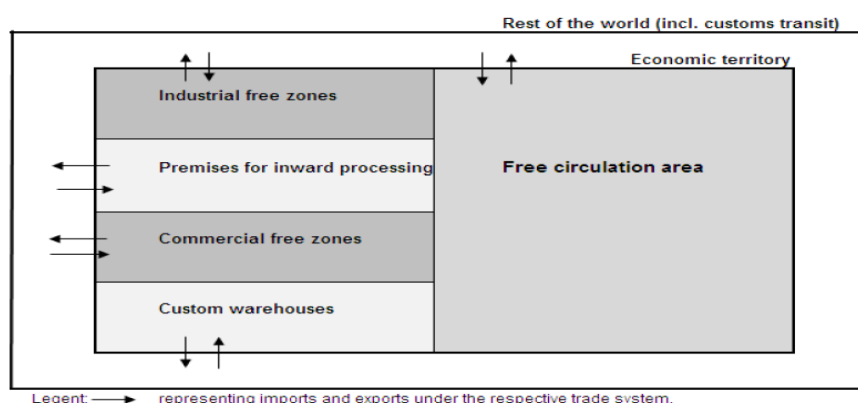
- *The Reference Metadata:* Reference metadata should be presented in the form of a detailed explanatory note describing the scope, coverage and quality of a data set. It should be made available electronically alongside the database or in a special publication;
- *The Structural Metadata:* Structural metadata should be presented as an integral part of the international merchandise trade statistics database that can be extracted together with any data item; it may be published as part of a statistical table.

2.1 Reference metadata items for international merchandise trade statistics of Niue.

(a) <i>Legal framework and institutional arrangements:</i>	Niue Customs Act 1966 & Niue Statistics Act 2009 provide the Legal framework and the institutional arrangements of which the IMTS of Niue is compiled.
(b) <i>Underlying concepts and definitions</i>	<p>The Underlying concepts and definitions</p> <p><i>Territories and elements:</i> It is recommended that basic terms of territory and elements of Niue are in compliance to best practises in the pacific region specifically for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Economic territory</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The area under the effective control of the Government of Niue. • <i>Statistical territory</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Territory with respect to which trade data are being compiled by SN. • <i>Customs territory</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Territory in which the Customs law of a state applies. <p>It is further recommended that <i>domestic and foreign goods passage</i> highlighted in Section 2.11 of IMTS is applicable to Niue as is to the Pacific Region.</p>

Trade System: Niue uses the General Trade System as shown below (Graph 2.1). To date Niue predominantly operates Free circulation of imports and exports with very minimal on others.

Graph 2.1: Territorial elements and potential imports and exports under the general trade system



Statistical value of imports and exports: SN adopts and uses the WTO Agreement on Customs Valuation as the basis for valuation of IMTS of Niue. CIF values for all imports and FOB values for all exports.

Scope of international merchandise trade statistic and relationship to national accounts and balance of payments statistics: SN currently covers all imports and exports and excluded shuttle or informal trade. SN endeavours to adopt and use the recommendations and encouragements highlighted in the IMTS 2010.

Commodity classifications: The Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (Harmonised system or HS) is used in the Niue IMTS. SITC and other classifications are used for economic analysis and other appropriate analysis.

(c) *Description of data sources used and methodology of data integration*

Data sources: These are the main data sources for the compilation of IMTS in Niue.

Statistics New Zealand mirror data

Custom records:

- Imports Declaration Form
- Exports Declaration Form
- Bill of Lading
- Airway Bill
- Invoices
- Customs Declaration Form (Postage)

Non-customs and Administrative records:

- Phytosanitary certificate (Quarantine)
- Passengers Arrival Card
- Manual counting

(the use of Quarantine certificates, Passenger Arrival Cards and manual counting is to estimate the value of informal/shuttle trade)

(d) *Description of data*

Data Collection – The collections of import data was mainly from mirror data from SNZ and at the Customs office at time of departure

<i>collection and data processing procedures</i>	and declare of goods for exports. The information is extracted by NS for the compilation of IMTS at the end of year for annual reporting. Data validation and editing – initial data validation and editing is done at customs when duty is calculated and other information (country of export/import and country of origin/destination) are validated. Final editing and validation will be done at NS at the compilation of IMTS and adjustments are done accordingly with Customs. Data Aggregation – Niue IMTS is aggregated and reported to 2 HS digits. However full disaggregation of data to 8 digit level is provided on demand of users. Confidentiality clauses of the concerned Acts (Customs and Statistics) must be observed in this process.
(e) <i>Estimation methods</i>	Estimation of value of trade below customs and statistical thresholds will be based on the unit value of the product from the country of export, CIF-FOB adjustments are done in consultations with importers and exporters and their documentations, Estimation of quantities, are done in consultations with importers and or partner country.
(f) <i>Dissemination policy</i>	Niue IMTS release is done annually and released by end of June of the following year if the data is all available. Revision schedules to be done if need be in the following year. NS pending on availability of data endeavours to release the IMTS in quarterly and then monthly.
(g) <i>Additional explanations and footnotes concerning the data as required</i>	Explanatory notes on revisions, breaks in series, application of confidentiality rules, treatment of special categories of goods to be included in all the releases.
(h) <i>Quality reporting</i>	<p>Dimensions of quality:</p> <p>Prerequisites of quality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the legal basis of the compilation of the data, • the adequacy of data-sharing and coordination among data-producing agencies, • assurance of confidentiality, • the adequacy of human, financial and technical resources for implementation of IMTS programmes <p>Relevance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The relevance of IMTS to meet the need of the users <p>Credibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The credibility of IMTS is the trust of the users in the data and the good image of the SN and NCO in producing the statistics. <p>Accuracy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The accuracy of the IMTS refers to the closeness of the dissemination statistics to the true characteristics of the trade flows. <p>Timeliness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IMTS is released or disseminate annually

2.2 Structural metadata items for international merchandise trade statistics of Niue.

<i>(a) Reporting country:</i>	The International Merchandise Statistics of Niue.
<i>(b) Reference period:</i>	The IMTS of Niue is reported annually in months from January to December.
<i>(c) Trade flow:</i>	The data refers to exports, imports, re-exports. Re-imports and goods sent for repairing are recorded but not included in the IMTS.
<i>(d) Commodity code:</i>	Identification of the commodity or commodity group
<i>(e) Commodity description:</i>	Stand-alone descriptors of the commodity codes at any level of aggregation.
<i>(f) Commodity classification:</i>	The classification used to report the data is the HS2007. There will be a move to HS2012 in the future.
<i>(g) Partner country or region:</i>	Identification of the partner country or region
<i>(h) Country or region classification</i>	(e.g., 2- or 3-alpha ISO country codes; UN Standard Country or Area Codes for Statistical Use ²³⁴ , etc.), including information on the country composition of geographical regions.
<i>(i) Currency unit:</i>	The currency unit in which trade values are expressed in NZ\$
<i>(j) Mode of transport:</i>	Air and Sea
<i>(k) Weight unit:</i>	Identification of the weight unit in which trade quantity data (net weight data) are expressed in units prescribed in the HS2007
<i>(l) Valuation:</i>	Exports are expressed in FOB terms. Imports are expressed in CIF terms.
<i>(m) Custom procedure code</i>	Niue Customs Office is yet to formulate such codes.