



GOVERNMENT OF NIUE
Finance and Planning



PH: +683 4219

Email: statsniue@mail.gov.nu

STATISTICAL RELEASE

International Merchandise Trade Statistics

Niue

2020



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 2020.

The release will focus on the 2020 trade figures of Niue:

1. Figures at a Glance
2. Value of Imports and Exports: 2020
3. Balance of Trade: 2020
4. Terms of Trade: 2020
5. Imports: 2020
 - 5a. Re-imports
6. Domestic Exports: 2020
7. Performance of principal exports: 2020
8. Performance of Re-exports: 2020
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. Note also the COVID19 pandemic has some significant impacts to the Niue IMTS. Some of the changes will be highlighted in this release.

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 if and when needed. 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 2020 (CIF NZ\$ 000):

- **Total** **20,698.8**
- **Annual movement** **-12.5%**

Total Exports 2020 (NZ\$ 000):

- **Total** **835.8**
- **Annual movement** **-65.9%**
- **Domestic** **255.2 (-23.7% annual increase)**
- **Re-exports** **598.6 (-72.4% annual increase)**

Balance of Trade (NZ\$000):

- **2020** **-17,251.6**
 - **Annual movement** **-5.2%**
-

Other trade information:

Re imports (FOB NZ\$ 000) -	\$174.5
Repair and return (FOB NZ\$ 000) -	\$62.0
Use and return (FOB NZ\$ 000) -	\$0.0
Fill and return (FOB NZ\$ 000) -	\$5.2
Others (FOB NZ\$ 000) -	\$0.0



2. Value of Exports and Imports: 2020

Exports: The total value of exports for Niue in 2020 was \$853,812, a whopping decrease of 65.9% from the previous year. The total export was divided into 2 groups, domestic exports and re-exports. The total value of domestic exports this year was \$255,187 a further decrease of -23.6% from 2019 and for re-exports the total of \$598,625, a whopping decrease of -72.4% for the same period. The decrease levels of exports, more so in the re-export group was the obvious results of the impacts of Covid19 pandemic.

Imports: For imports, the impacts of Covid19 were also seen here. It has forced the total value of imports from \$20,698,836 in 2019 to drop even further to \$18,105,374 this year - a further decrease of -12.5%.



Figure 1: Value of Imports and Exports: 2009 - 2020

3. Balance of Trade 2020.

In figure 1 above, the gap between the exports and imports depicts the balance of trade or trade deficit of Niue. For year 2020, it was slightly more than \$17M. The figures remain to show the level of lagging between exports and imports.

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 -\$17.3M or in other words for every dollar we earn from exports we spent about five dollars to buy imports.

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.

Table 1. Exports, Imports 2009 - 2020

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%
2020	\$853,812.00	\$18,105,374.40	-\$17,251,562.40	5%	-65.9%	-12.53%	-5.18%

MAIN CONTRIBUTORS:

Exports: The significant contributors (in HS broad groups) to the value and volume of exports –

Table 2. Exports, Main contributors

HS Broad Groups		Total	Contributor
25-27	Mineral products	\$596,975	70%
16-24	Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, spirits & tobacco	\$118,000	14%
06-14	Vegetable products	\$81,319	10%
71	Pearls, precious & semi-precious stones & metals	\$55,518	7%

Imports: The five main contributors in (HS broad groups) to the value and volume of imports –

Table 3. Imports, Main contributors

HS Broad Groups		Total	Contributor
16-24	Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, spirits & tobacco	\$3,616,139	20%
25-27	Mineral products	\$3,171,954	18%
01-05	Live animals: animal products	\$1,594,235	9%
84-85	Machinery & mechanical & electrical appliances & parts thereof	\$1,551,872	9%
39-40	Plastic, rubber & articles thereof	\$1,539,782	9%

Balance of Trade: 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 16 – 24: PREPARED FOODSTUFFS; BEVERAGES, SPIRITS AND VINEGAR; TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURED TOBACCO SUBSTITUTES;
2. Group 25 – 27: MINERAL PRODUCTS;
3. Group 1 – 2: LIVE ANIMALS: ANIMAL PRODUCTS
4. 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;
5. Group 39-40: MACHINERY & MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES & PARTS THEREOF;

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 - \$1.08m.
- ii. 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 - \$1.06m.
- iii. Plastics; household and hygienic articles - \$0.97m.
- iv. Cement; Portland, other than white, whether or not artificially coloured - \$0.34m.
- v. Iron or steel (excluding cast iron or stainless steel); seamless, drill pipe, of a kind used in drilling for oil or gas - \$0.33m.

4. Terms of Trade 2020.

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, further increase to 12% in 2019 and a big decrease this year to 5% (Table 1). This means more capital resources or money going out to purchase imports than there is coming in through exports. In other words, for every dollar we make and sell as exports, we will spend twenty dollars buying imports.

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.

5. Imports 2020: Composition of imports.

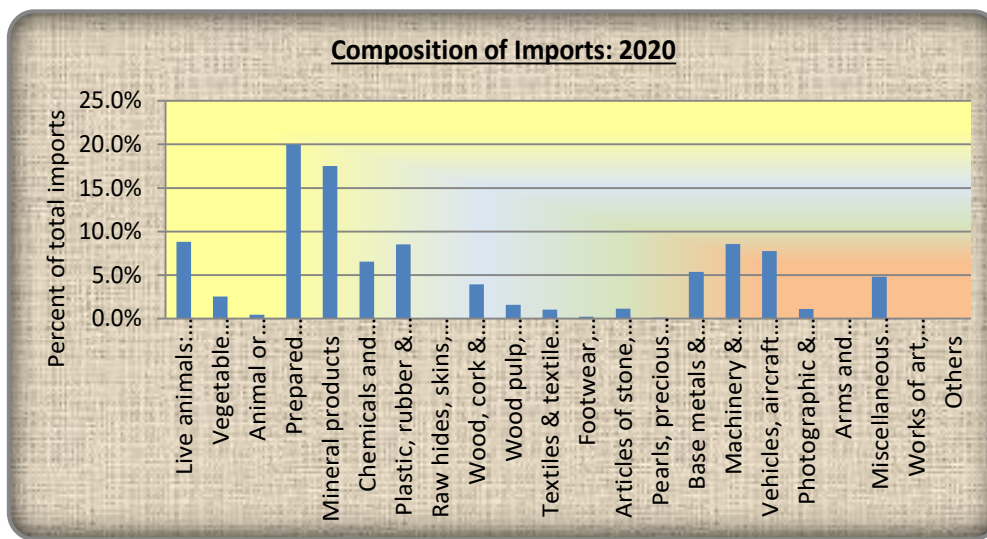


Figure 2: Composition of imports, 2020

HS Broad Groups that significantly contributed to the total imports were *Prepared food stuff, beverages, spirits and tobacco products* at 20.0% then *Mineral products* which accounted for 17.5%, followed by *Live animals and animal*

products at 8.8%, then *Machinery and mechanical appliances, electrical equipment, and parts thereof* at 8.6%, and *Plastics and rubber and particles thereafter* 8.5%. Details of other contributions to imports are found in the annexed tables – Table 4.

5a. Re-imports.

The total value of re-imports was \$174,532 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 2020: Composition of Exports.

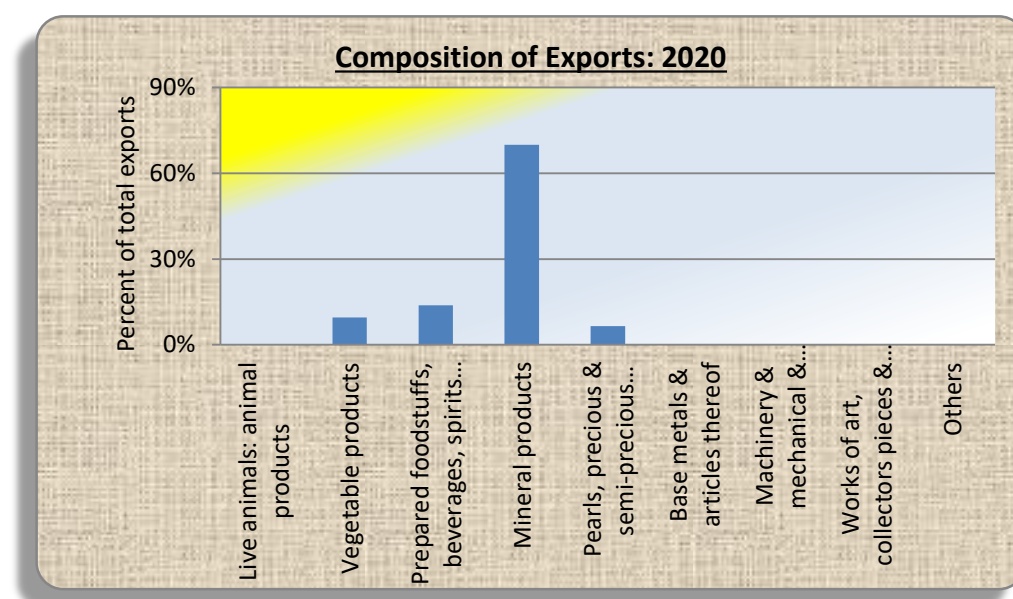


Figure 3: Composition of Exports: 2020

Re-exporting of Jet Fuel in the *Mineral products* group is significantly the main export commodity of Niue. Its contribution accounted for almost 70% of the exports. Followed by noni juice in the *Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, spirits &*

tobacco group with a contribution of 13.8%.

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

7. Performance of principal domestic exports in 2020

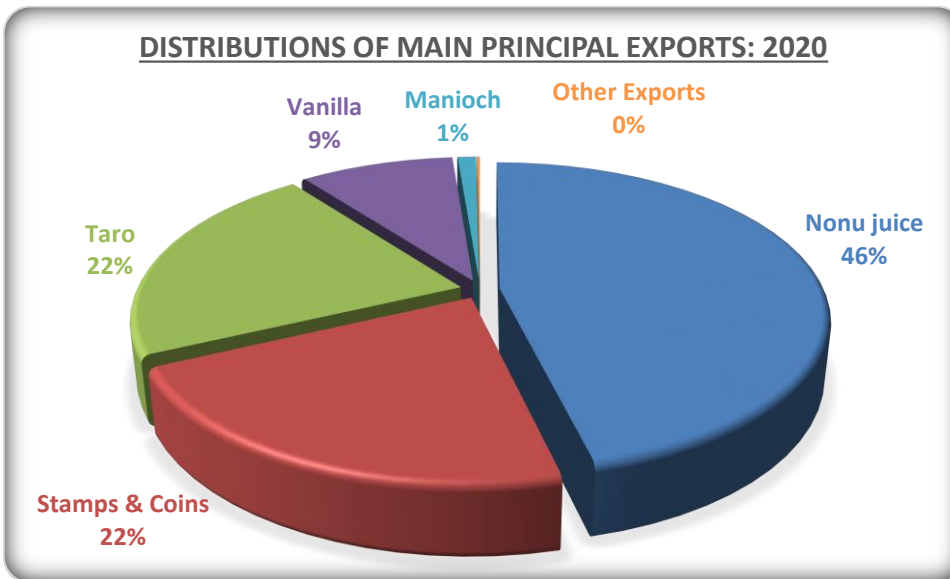


Figure 4: Composition of Exports: 2020

Principal domestic exports in 2020 comprised 30% of total domestic exports, a drop of 23.7% in value from last year.

Nonu juice made up 46% of exports followed by Taro and Stamps and coins with 22% each.

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. 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 note 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 only a few making the exports register as the travellers being affected by Covid19.

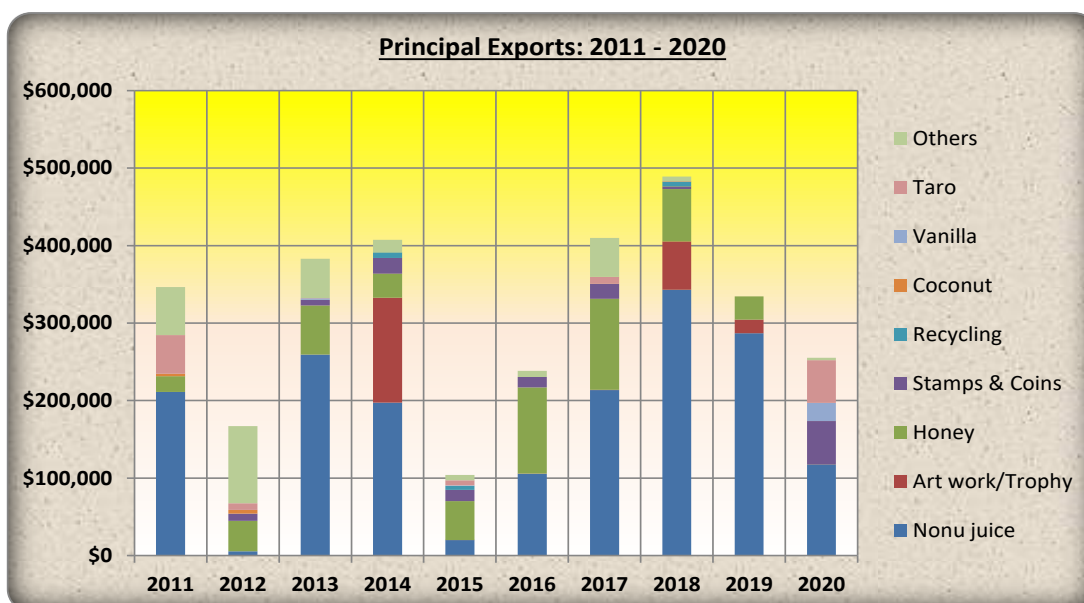


Figure 5: Niue Principal Exports: 2011 - 2020

Table 4. Exports 2012 - 2020

Commodities	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Nonu juice	\$5,500	\$259,430	\$197,500	\$20,000	\$105,342	\$213,725	\$342,950	\$287,024	\$118,000
Art work/Trophy	\$0	\$0	\$135,153	\$20	\$400	\$100	\$62,321	\$17,609	\$200
Honey	\$39,440	\$63,220	\$31,100	\$50,170	\$111,300	\$117,585	\$67,650	\$29,850	\$0
Stamps & Coins	\$9,382	\$7,443	\$20,244	\$14,617	\$13,310	\$19,264	\$3,523	na	\$55,518
Recycling	\$0	\$0	\$7,150	\$5,287	\$0	\$0	\$6,000	\$0	\$0
Coconut	\$4,560	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$100
Vanilla	\$0	\$2,020	\$0	\$670	\$0	\$0	\$0	na	\$23,093
Taro	\$8,610	\$120	\$0	\$6,598	\$0	\$9,045	\$759	\$0	\$55,331
Others	\$99,634	\$50,851	\$16,245	\$6,860	\$8,000	\$50,027	\$6,000	\$0	\$2,945
Principal Exports	\$167,126	\$383,084	\$407,392	\$104,222	\$238,352	\$409,746	\$489,203	\$334,483	\$255,187
Re-Exports	\$1,017,364	\$1,347,234	\$1,325,141	\$1,539,720	\$1,552,822	\$1,748,345	\$2,093,945	\$2,170,816	\$598,625
Total Exports	\$1,184,490	\$1,730,318	\$1,732,533	\$1,643,942	\$1,791,174	\$2,158,091	\$2,583,148	\$2,505,299	\$853,812
Total Movements	-12.1%	46.1%	0.1%	-5.1%	9.0%	20.5%	19.7%	-3.0%	-65.9%

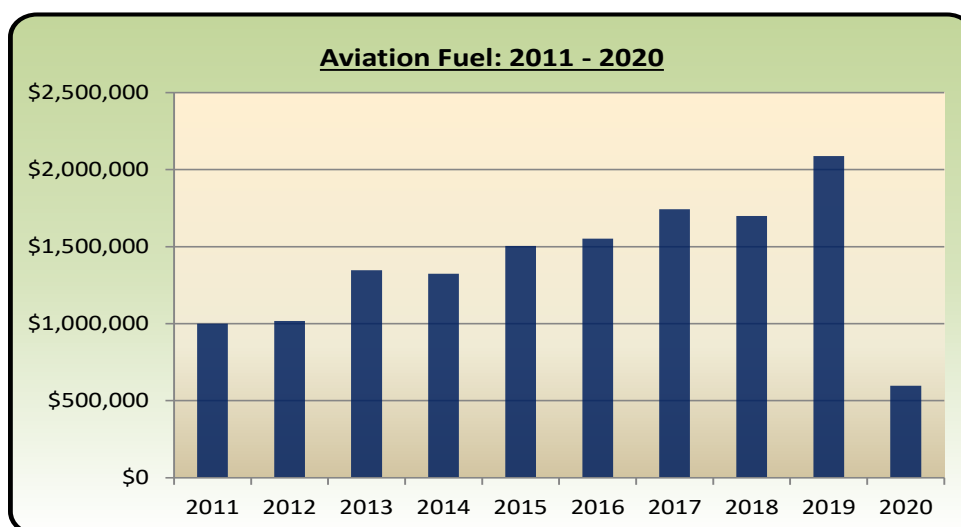
Year 2020 was not a good year for exports of Niue. The total value of exports was contracted by 65.9% from \$2.5m in 2019 to \$0.8m this year.

8. Performance of Re-exports in 2020

Re-exports remain to play a major role in total domestic exports of Niue. Its contribution this year was 70% of the total exports.

The main commodity of re-exporting is aviation fuel which in previous years contributed about 99% of re-exporting values. This is the same for this year (2020), about 99%. However in actual value this year has decreased by a whopping 71.4%. See figure 6 below.

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



9. Informal Trade 2020

Not collected this year.

10. Other topics

Trade partners: Imports

The main trading partners for Niue are depicted in table 3 below.

New Zealand remains to be the number one country to trade with Niue which imports a total value of about \$15.06M or 83.1% of the total imports. Then followed by China, Japan, US, Thailand and Australia.

Table 3. Main trading partners: 2020

Countries of Origin	CIF Value	%Total
New Zealand	\$15,048,062	83.1%
China, People's Republic of	\$1,293,398	7.1%
Japan	\$735,714	4.1%
United States of America	\$275,861	1.5%
Thailand	\$254,104	1.4%
Australia	\$145,714	0.8%
Others	\$352,322	1.9%
TOTAL	\$18,105,374	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.

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 - 2020 Imports

HS Broad Groups	CIF Values		Commodities	Percentage of Total	Annual Movement
	2019	2020			
01-05	\$1,360,400	\$1,594,235	Live animals: animal products	8.8%	17.2%
06-14	\$432,122	\$460,115	Vegetable products	2.5%	6.5%
15	\$76,355	\$76,946	Animal or vegetable oils & fats	0.4%	0.8%
16-24	\$4,312,825	\$3,616,139	Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, spirits & tobacco	20.0%	-16.2%
25-27	\$4,903,190	\$3,171,954	Mineral products	17.5%	-35.3%
28-38	\$1,214,872	\$1,181,004	Chemicals and allied products	6.5%	-2.8%
39-40	\$1,389,599	\$1,539,782	Plastic, rubber & articles thereof	8.5%	10.8%
41-43	\$17,528	\$10,385	Raw hides, skins, leather articles & travel goods	0.1%	-40.8%
44-46	\$671,430	\$709,969	Wood, cork & articles thereof & plaiting material	3.9%	5.7%
47-49	\$318,493	\$283,402	Wood pulp, paper & paperboard & articles thereof	1.6%	-11.0%
50-63	\$218,729	\$189,503	Textiles & textile articles	1.0%	-13.4%
64-67	\$29,042	\$38,198	Footwear, headgear, umbrellas & parts thereof	0.2%	31.5%
68-70	\$226,222	\$205,997	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, glass & ceramic products	1.1%	-8.9%
71	\$35,674	\$19,339	Pearls, precious & semi-precious stones & metals	0.1%	-45.8%
72-83	\$906,442	\$970,924	Base metals & articles thereof	5.4%	7.1%
84-85	\$2,394,820	\$1,551,872	Machinery & mechanical & electrical appliances & parts thereof	8.6%	-35.2%
86-89	\$1,383,737	\$1,400,185	Vehicles, aircraft & associated transport equipment	7.7%	1.2%
90-92	\$138,419	\$198,418	Photographic & optical, medical & surgical goods & clocks/watches & musical instruments	1.1%	43.3%
93	\$600	\$5,200	Arms and ammunition, parts & accessories thereof	0.0%	0.0%
94-96	\$664,340	\$868,358	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	4.8%	30.7%
97	\$0	\$0	Works of art, collectors' pieces & antiques	0.0%	0.0%
98-99	\$3,997	\$13,450	Others	0.1%	236.5%
TOTAL	\$20,698,836	\$18,105,374		100.0%	-12.5%

Table 5: 2019 - 2020 Exports

HS Broad Groups	FOB Values		Commodities	Percentage of Total	Annual Movement
	2019	2020			
01-05	\$29,850	\$150	Live animals: animal products	0.02%	-99.5%
06-14	\$0	\$81,319	Vegetable products	9.52%	100.0%
16-24	\$287,024	\$118,000	Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, spirits & tobacco	13.82%	-58.9%
25-27	\$2,089,316	\$596,975	Mineral products	69.92%	-71.4%
71	\$0	\$55,518	Pearls, precious & semi-precious stones & metals	6.50%	100.0%
72-83	\$0	\$0	Base metals & articles thereof	0.00%	0.0%
84-85	\$56,223	\$0	Machinery & mechanical & electrical appliances & parts thereof	0.00%	0.0%
97	\$17,609	\$200	Works of art, collectors' pieces & antiques	0.02%	-98.9%
98-99	\$25,277	\$1,650	Others	0.19%	-93.5%
TOTAL	\$2,505,299	\$853,812		100.0%	-65.9%

11. General Information & Acknowledgements

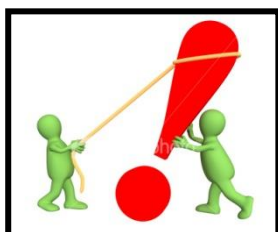


The information contained in this release was compiled using the data sourced from the Trade Statistics Section of Statistics New Zealand (SNZ) as the main supplier of import figures for Niue. The export figures were extracted from the Customs Export register. Customs Niue is still experiencing difficulties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



Statistics Niue gives no warranty that the information or data supplied contains no errors. However all care and diligence has been used in processing, analysing and extracting the information. Therefore, Statistics Niue shall not be liable for any loss or damage suffered by the customer consequent upon the direct or indirect use of the information supplied in this publication.

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:

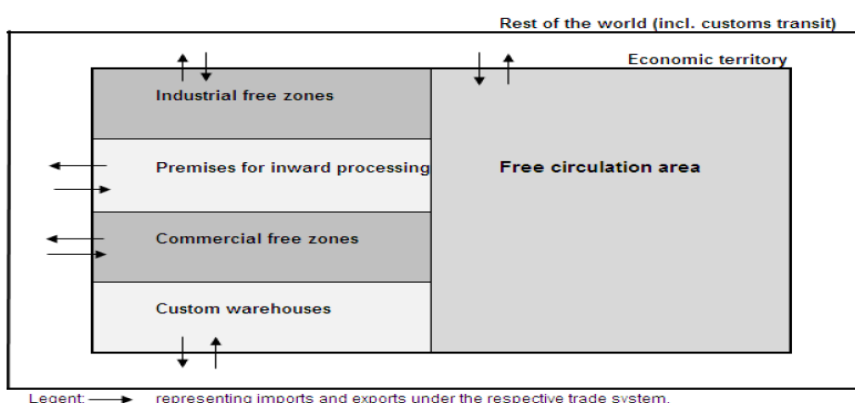
- *The Reference Metadata:* Reference metadata should be presented in the form of a detailed explanatory note describing the scope, coverage and quality of a data set. It should be made available electronically alongside the database or in a special publication;
- *The Structural Metadata:* Structural 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>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<i>(e) Estimation methods</i>	<p>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.</p>
<i>(f) Dissemination policy</i>	<p>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.</p>
<i>(g) Additional explanations and footnotes concerning the data as required</i>	<p>Explanatory notes on revisions, breaks in series, application of confidentiality rules, treatment of special categories of goods to be included in all the releases.</p>
<i>(h) 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.