



**GOVERNMENT OF NIUE**  
**Finance and Planning**



**PH: +683 4219**  
**Email: [statsniue@mail.gov.nu](mailto:statsniue@mail.gov.nu)**

# STATISTICAL RELEASE

**International Merchandise Trade Statistics**

**Niue**

**2021**

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## Introduction

Fakaalofa lahi atu.

The Hon Minister Tatui together with the staff of Statistics Niue (SN) are very happy to put out this statistical release of the International Merchandise Trade Statistics of Niue (IMTS) for the year 2021.

The release will focus on the 2021 trade figures of Niue:

1. Figures at a Glance
2. Value of Imports and Exports: 2021
3. Balance of Trade: 2021
4. Terms of Trade: 2021
5. Imports: 2021
  - 5a. Re-imports
6. Domestic Exports: 2021
7. Performance of principal exports: 2021
8. Performance of Re-exports: 2021
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). Meaning there are certain limitations to it. However, SN will ensure that these limitations are kept to the minimum.

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.

It is also important to note the impacts of COVID19 pandemic in the Niue IMTS. These changes or impacts were highlighted in this release.

In summary, the release depicted New Zealand's dominance in Niue's trading, New Zealand is the biggest trading partner for Niue - with 100% of its exports was destined and about 85% of imports received. 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 to 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

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## Total Imports 2021 (CIF NZ\$ 000):

- **Total** **19,631.4**
- **Total (2020)** **18,105.4** (Revised)
- **Annual movement** **8.4%**

## Total Exports 2021 (FOB NZ\$ 000):

- **Total** **1,550.6**
- **Total (2020)** **835.8**
- **Annual movement** **85.5%**
- **Domestic** **567.9** (122.6% annual movement)
- **Re-exports** **521.8** (- 12.8% annual movement)

## Balance of Trade (NZ\$000):

- **2021** **-18,541.7**
  - **2020** **-17,251.6**
  - **Annual movement** **7.5%**
- 

## Other trade information:

Re imports (FOB NZ\$ 000) -	\$174.5
Repair and return (FOB NZ\$ 000) -	\$41.5
Use and return (FOB NZ\$ 000) -	\$0.0
Fill and return (FOB NZ\$ 000) -	\$5.2
Others (FOB NZ\$ 000) -	\$48.0



## 2. Value of Exports and Imports: 2021

**Exports:** The total value of exports for Niue in 2021 was \$1,089,752, a whopping increase of 85.5% from 2020 exports (\$853,812). This is a combined total of domestic or principal exports and re-exports of Niue.

The total value of domestic or principal exports this year was \$567,982 and this is a significant increase of 122.6% from that in 2020.

Re-exports in the other hand contributed total of \$598,625 which is a decrease of 12.8% for the same period. The significant increase of domestic exports is the result of Niue exporting more products to make up for the revenue loss of no tourists. The decrease of re-export was basically the drop of sales in aviation fuel which is an obvious result of the impacts of Covid19 pandemic.

**Imports:** For imports, the impacts of Covid19 were imminent. It has forced the total value of imports to drop in 2019 and 2020 and this year (2021) saw an increase of 7.5% from \$18.1m to \$19.6m. This increase was dominantly attributed to covid19 related products.

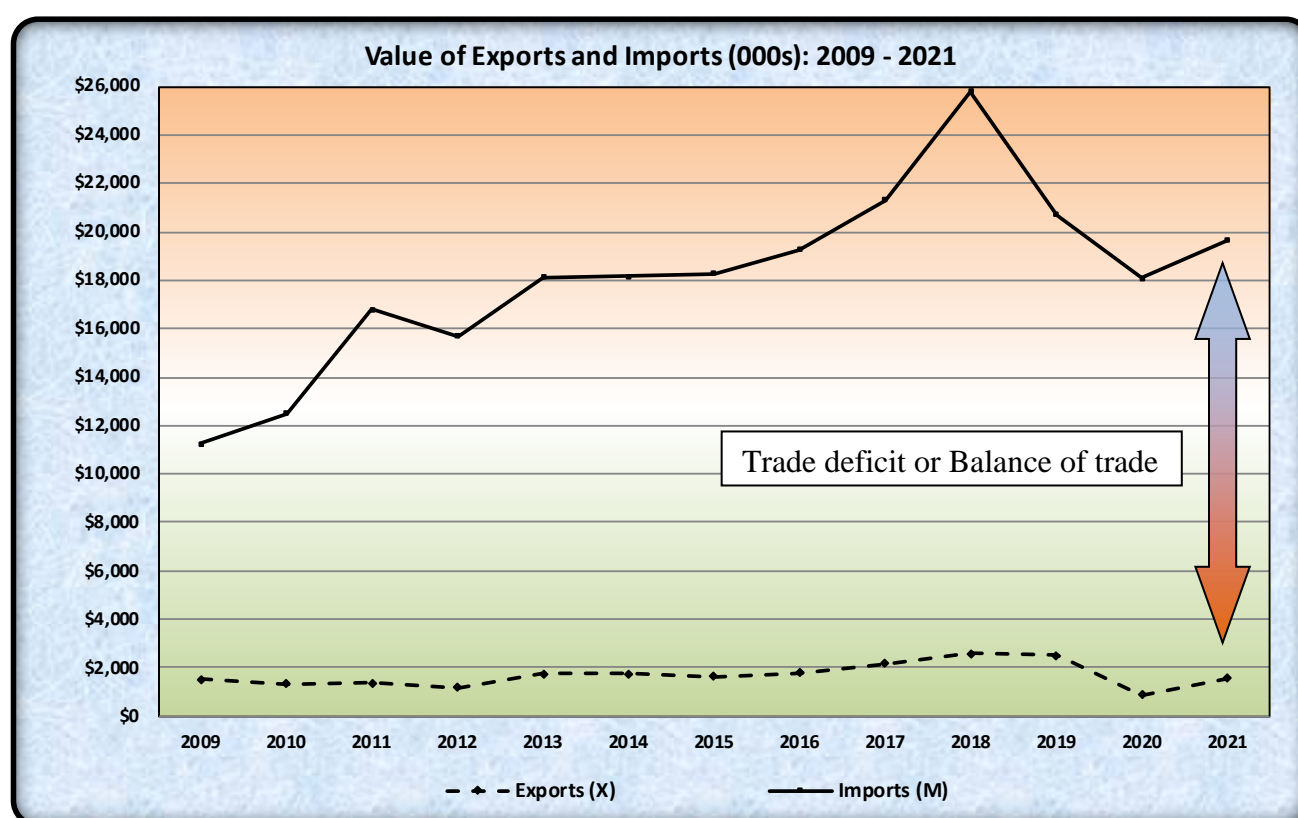


Figure 1: Value of Imports and Exports: 2009 - 2021

## 3. Balance of Trade 2021.

Although there was an increase in exports, the wide gap between the exports and imports that depicts the balance of trade or trade deficit of Niue remains as imports also had an increase. For year 2021, the deficit was about \$18.5M; Exports is lagging behind imports by that much.

The balance of trade for Niue remains a deficit since the records are kept. It has ranged 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 -\$18.5M. For every dollar we earn from exports we spent about thirteen dollars to buy imports.

There have been some good 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%
2021	\$1,089,752.00	\$19,631,453.00	-\$18,541,701.00	6%	27.6%	8.43%	7.4.8%

**MAIN CONTRIBUTORS:**

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

Table 2. Exports, Main contributors

HS Broad Groups		Total	Contributor
25-27	Mineral products	\$521,770	47.9%
06-14	Vegetable products	\$356,875	32.8%
16-24	Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, spirits & tobacco	\$132,500	12.2%

**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	\$4,135,451	21.1%
25-27	Mineral products	\$3,280,928	16.7%
84-85	Machinery & mechanical & electrical appliances & parts thereof	\$2,451,828	12.5%
01-05	Live animals: animal products	\$1,627,781	8.3%
39-40	Plastic, rubber & articles thereof	\$1,548,128	7.9%

**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 – 21.1%;
2. Group 25 – 27: MINERAL PRODUCTS – 16.7%;
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 – 12.5%;
4. Group 1 – 2: LIVE ANIMALS: ANIMAL PRODUCTS – 8.3%; and
5. Group 39-40: MACHINERY & MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES & PARTS THEREOF – 7.9%

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 - \$1.59m.
- 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 - \$1.12m.
- iii. Plastics; household and hygienic articles - \$0.87m.
- iv. Electricity Generators - \$0.82m.
- v. Building materials, prefabricated iron and steel - \$0.81m.

#### **4. Terms of Trade 2021.**

The level of exports relative to that of imports fluctuates from a range of 14% in 2009 then down to 5% in 2020. This year there's a little recovery of 1% despite the absence of bona fide tourists this whole year (*Table 1*). Although there's an increase of exports this year but there's also an increase in imports. It means there's more money going out to purchase imports than money coming in through exports. In other words, for every dollar we make and sell as exports, we spent seventeen 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 revival of agricultural products and fish, increase the exporting of Honey and honey products, increase the export of noni juice and at the same time reducing the reliance on imported commodities.



## 5. Imports 2021: Composition of imports.

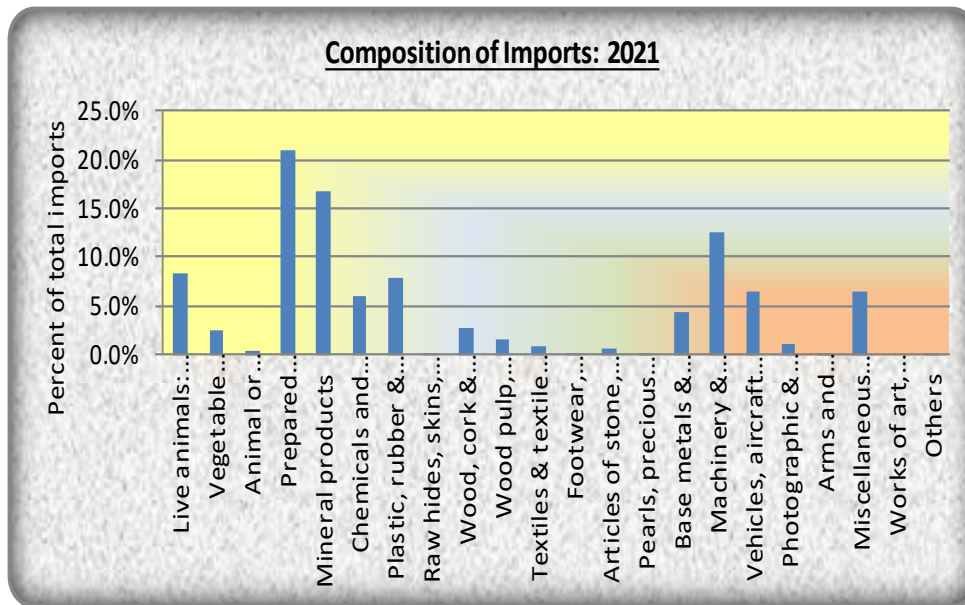


Figure 2: Composition of imports, 2021

HS Broad Groups that significantly contributed to the total imports were *Prepared food stuff, beverages, spirits and tobacco products* at 21.1% and mineral water contributed 7.8% then followed by *Mineral products* which accounted for 16.7% and *Automotive diesel* contributed 48.9% of it;

further followed by *Machinery and mechanical appliances, electrical equipment, and parts thereof* at 12.5% then *Live animals and animal products* at 8.3%, and *Plastics and rubber and particles thereafter* 7.9%. Details of other contributions to imports are found in the annexed tables – Table 4.

### 5a. Re-imports.

There's a zero value of re-imports recorded this year. Other than the returned tools of which will be sold off once arrived at destination.

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

## 6. Exports 2021: Composition of Exports.

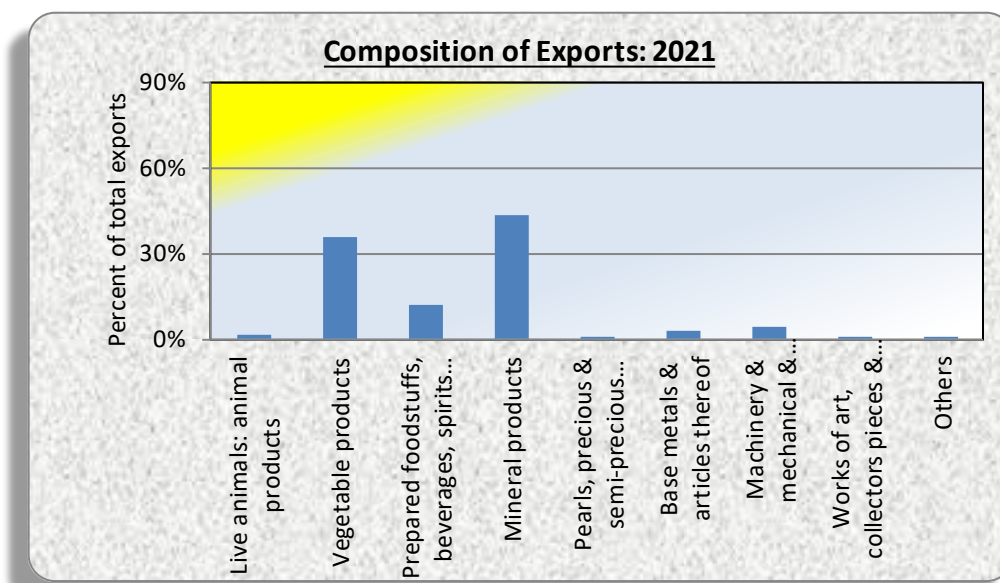


Figure 3: Composition of Exports: 2021

There is some significant changes in not so much the composition but the contributions of exports this year. Re-exporting of Jet Fuel in the *Mineral products* group remains the main export commodity of Niue. But its contribution

dropped to 47.9%. This is one of the clear impacts of covid19 and the restrictions of aircrafts landing in Niue. Followed by taro and manioc with a contribution of 32.8%; then 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 2021

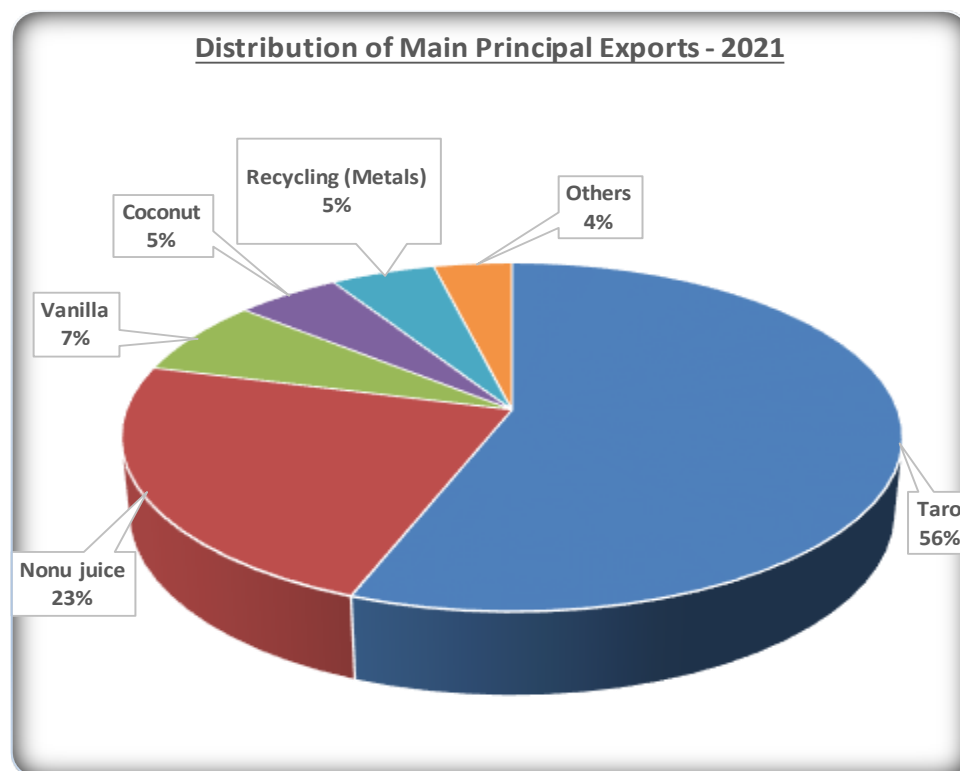


Figure 4: Composition of Exports: 2021

Principal domestic exports in 2021 comprised 52.1% of total domestic exports, a significant increase of 123% in value from last year.

Taro contributed more than 50% followed by Nonu juice which contributed 23%.

Increase exports of taro was very obvious as the people of Niue are exporting more taro than used to in previous years. There are certain

factors that contributed to the increase of exports of taro, coconut, manioc and fish. One obvious factor was the increase freight space of Air New Zealand. Air New Zealand was operating a fortnightly freight flight to and from Niue and the other one is the trade agreements with New Zealand and Australia to accept exported produce from Niue.

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 they pop up from time to time for example manioc, fish and yams. 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 travelling being affected by Covid19.



Table 4. Exports 2013 - 2021

Commodities	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Nonu juice	\$259,430	\$197,500	\$20,000	\$105,342	\$213,725	\$342,950	\$287,024	\$118,000	\$132,500
Art work/Trophy	\$0	\$135,153	\$20	\$400	\$100	\$62,321	\$17,609	\$200	\$710
Honey	\$63,220	\$31,100	\$50,170	\$111,300	\$117,585	\$67,650	\$29,850	\$0	\$5,025
Stamps & Coins	\$7,443	\$20,244	\$14,617	\$13,310	\$19,264	\$3,523	na	\$55,518	\$2,061
Recycling	\$0	\$7,150	\$5,287	\$0	\$0	\$6,000	\$0	\$0	\$28,625
Coconut	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$100	\$28,640
Vanilla	\$2,020	\$0	\$670	\$0	\$0	\$0	na	\$23,093	\$40,000
Taro	\$120	\$0	\$6,598	\$0	\$9,045	\$759	\$0	\$55,331	\$316,875
Fish								* inc in Others	\$5,050
Manioc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$7,175
Others	\$50,851	\$16,245	\$6,860	\$8,000	\$50,027	\$6,000	\$0	\$2,945	\$1,321
<b>Principal Exports</b>	<b>\$383,084</b>	<b>\$407,392</b>	<b>\$104,222</b>	<b>\$238,352</b>	<b>\$409,746</b>	<b>\$489,203</b>	<b>\$334,483</b>	<b>\$255,187</b>	<b>\$567,982</b>
Re-Exports	\$1,347,234	\$1,325,141	\$1,539,720	\$1,552,822	\$1,748,345	\$2,093,945	\$2,170,816	\$598,625	\$521,770
<b>Total Exports</b>	<b>\$1,730,318</b>	<b>\$1,732,533</b>	<b>\$1,643,942</b>	<b>\$1,791,174</b>	<b>\$2,158,091</b>	<b>\$2,583,148</b>	<b>\$2,505,299</b>	<b>\$853,812</b>	<b>\$1,089,752</b>
Total Movements	46.1%	0.1%	-5.1%	9.0%	20.5%	19.7%	-3.0%	-65.9%	27.6%

Year 2021 was a good year for exports of Niue. The total value of exports had expanded by 27.6% from \$0.85m in 2020 to \$1.08m this year.

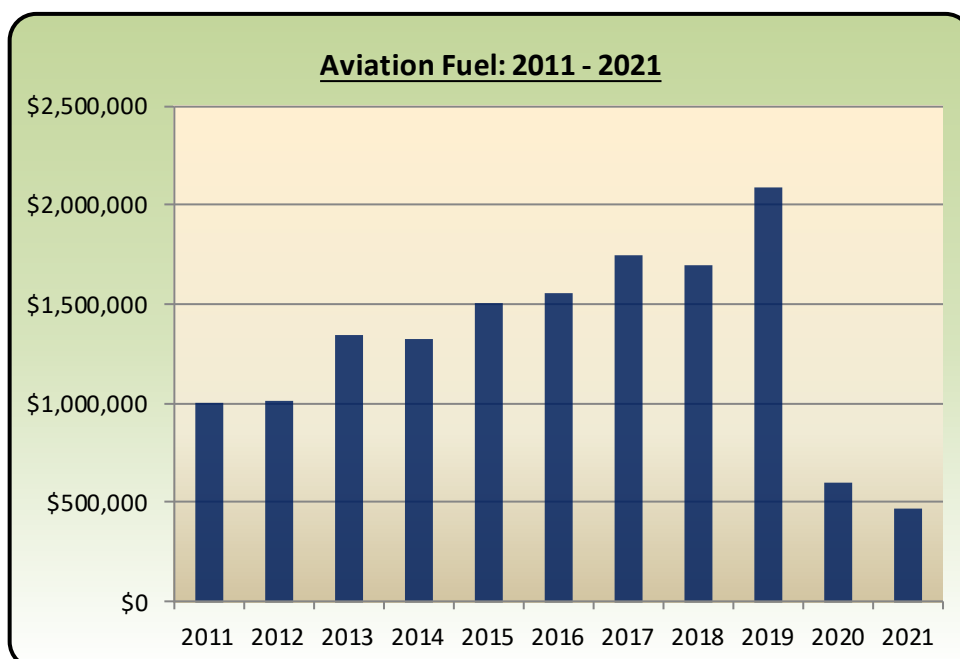
## 8. Performance of Re-exports in 2021

Re-exports although decreased in value but it remains to play a major role in total domestic exports of Niue. Its contribution this year was 47.9% of the total exports.

The main commodity of re-exporting is aviation fuel which in previous years contributed about 90.6% of re-exporting values.

However, in actual value this year has further decreased by 20.8%. See figure 6.

Figure 6. Re-Exports (Aviation Fuel: 2011 – 2021)



## 9. Informal Trade 2021

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 almost \$16.0m or 81.2% of the total imports. Then followed by China, Australia, Japan. See Table 3 for other details.

Table 3. Main trading partners: 2021

Countries of Origin	CIF Value	%Total
New Zealand	15,941,741	81.2%
China	1,125,385	5.7%
Australia	956,005	4.9%
Japan	933,581	4.8%
Asia	367,333	1.9%
Europe	151,594	0.8%
America	133,786	0.7%
Pacific Islands	15,224	0.1%
Africa	6,804	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,631,453</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

*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 use in External Sector Statistics (ESS – in Balance of Payments) and National accounts (in Gross Domestic Product).

## 11. Annex Tables.

Table 4: 2020 - 2021 Imports

HS Broad Groups	CIF Values		Commodities	Percentage of Total	Annual Movement
	2020	2021			
01-05	\$1,594,235	\$1,627,781	Live animals: animal products	8.3%	2.1%
06-14	\$460,115	\$471,228	Vegetable products	2.4%	2.4%
15	\$76,946	\$86,203	Animal or vegetable oils & fats	0.4%	12.0%
16-24	\$3,616,139	\$4,135,451	Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, spirits & tobacco	21.1%	14.4%
25-27	\$3,171,954	\$3,280,928	Mineral products	16.7%	3.4%
28-38	\$1,181,004	\$1,186,765	Chemicals and allied products	6.0%	0.5%
39-40	\$1,539,782	\$1,548,128	Plastic, rubber & articles thereof	7.9%	0.5%
41-43	\$10,385	\$17,364	Raw hides, skins, leather articles & travel goods	0.1%	67.2%
44-46	\$709,969	\$532,583	Wood, cork & articles thereof & plaiting material	2.7%	-25.0%
47-49	\$283,402	\$314,154	Wood pulp, paper & paperboard & articles thereof	1.6%	10.9%
50-63	\$189,503	\$182,838	Textiles & textile articles	0.9%	-3.5%
64-67	\$38,198	\$32,259	Footwear, headgear, umbrellas & parts thereof	0.2%	-15.5%
68-70	\$205,997	\$143,684	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, glass & ceramic products	0.7%	-30.2%
71	\$19,339	\$3,865	Pearls, precious & semi-precious stones & metals	0.0%	-80.0%
72-83	\$970,924	\$844,881	Base metals & articles thereof	4.3%	-13.0%
84-85	\$1,551,872	\$2,451,828	Machinery & mechanical & electrical appliances & parts thereof	12.5%	58.0%
86-89	\$1,400,185	\$1,277,018	Vehicles, aircraft & associated transport equipment	6.5%	-8.8%
90-92	\$198,418	\$193,870	Photographic & optical, medical & surgical goods & clocks/watches & musical instruments	1.0%	-2.3%
93	\$5,200	\$3,661	Arms and ammunition, parts & accessories thereof	0.0%	0.0%
94-96	\$868,358	\$1,265,838	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	6.4%	45.8%
97	\$0	\$0	Works of art, collectors' pieces & antiques	0.0%	0.0%
98-99	\$13,450	\$31,130	Others	0.2%	131.5%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$18,105,374</b>	<b>\$19,631,453</b>		<b>100.0%</b>	<b>8.4%</b>

Table 5: 2020 - 2021 Exports

HS Broad Groups	FOB Values		Commodities	Percentage of Total	Annual Movement
	2020	2021			
01-05	\$150	\$12,200	Live animals: animal products	1.1%	100+%
06-14	\$81,319	\$390,565	Vegetable products	35.8%	100+%
16-24	\$118,000	\$132,500	Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, spirits & tobacco	12.2%	12%
25-27	\$596,975	\$472,578	Mineral products	43.4%	-21%
71	\$55,518	\$2,061	Pearls, precious & semi-precious stones & metals	0.2%	-96%
72-83	\$0	\$28,625	Base metals & articles thereof	2.6%	100+%
84-85	\$0	\$48,657	Machinery & mechanical & electrical appliances & parts thereof	4.5%	100+%
97	\$200	\$710	Works of art, collectors' pieces & antiques	0.1%	100+%
98-99	\$1,650	1,856	Others	0.2%	12%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$853,812</b>	<b>\$1,089,752</b>		<b>100.0%</b>	<b>28%</b>

## 11. General Information & Acknowledgements

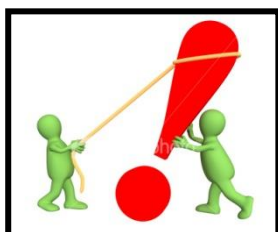


The information contained in this release was compiled using the data sourced from the Trade Statistics Section of Statistics New Zealand (SNZ) as the main supplier of import figures for Niue. The export figures were extracted from the Customs Export register. Customs Niue is still experiencing difficulties 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](mailto:statsniue@mail.gov.nu). or [kimray.vaha@mail.gov.nu](mailto:kimray.vaha@mail.gov.nu). Fakaau lahi.

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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](mailto:statsniue@mail.gov.nu); or [Kimray.Vaha@mail.gov.nu](mailto: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:

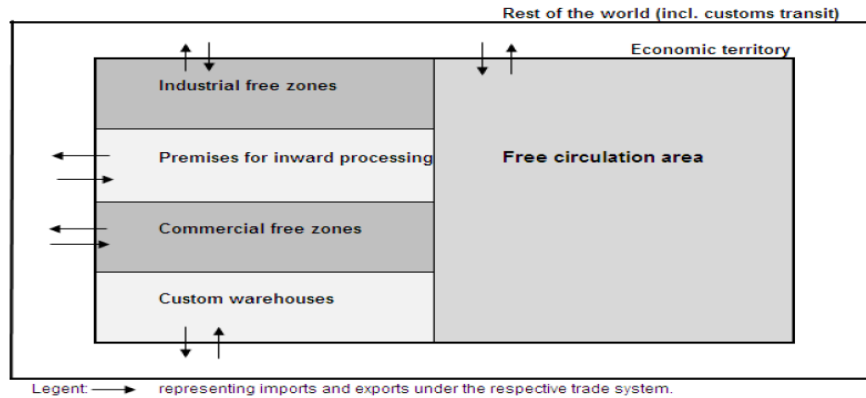
- *The Reference Metadata:* Reference metadata should be presented in the form of a detailed explanatory note describing the scope, coverage and quality of a data set. It should be made available electronically alongside the database or in a special publication;
- *The Structural Metadata:* Structural 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>	<b>Niue Customs Act 1966 &amp; Niue Statistics Act 2009</b> provide the Legal framework and the institutional arrangements of which the IMTS of Niue is compiled.
(b) <i>Underlying concepts and definitions</i>	<p><b>The Underlying concepts and definitions</b></p> <p><b><i>Territories and elements:</i></b> 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"> <li>• <i>Economic territory</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The area under the effective control of the Government of Niue.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <i>Statistical territory</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Territory with respect to which trade data are being compiled by SN.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <i>Customs territory</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Territory in which the Customs law of a state applies.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <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*

Data Collection – The collections of import data was mainly from



<p><i>of data collection and data processing procedures</i></p>	<p>mirror data from SNZ and at the Customs office at time of departure 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>
<p><i>(e) Estimation methods</i></p>	<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>
<p><i>(f) Dissemination policy</i></p>	<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>
<p><i>(g) Additional explanations and footnotes concerning the data as required</i></p>	<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>
<p><i>(h) Quality reporting</i></p>	<p>Dimensions of quality:</p> <p>Prerequisites of quality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the legal basis of the compilation of the data,</li> <li>• the adequacy of data-sharing and coordination among data-producing agencies,</li> <li>• assurance of confidentiality,</li> <li>• the adequacy of human, financial and technical resources for implementation of IMTS programmes</li> </ul> <p>Relevance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The relevance of IMTS to meet the need of the users</li> </ul> <p>Credibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Accuracy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The accuracy of the IMTS refers to the closeness of the dissemination statistics to the true characteristics of the trade flows.</li> </ul> <p>Timeliness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IMTS is released or disseminate annually</li> </ul>

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

(a) <i>Reporting country:</i>	The International Merchandise Statistics of Niue.
(b) <i>Reference period:</i>	The IMTS of Niue is reported annually in months from January to December.
(c) <i>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.
(d) <i>Commodity code:</i>	Identification of the commodity or commodity group
(e) <i>Commodity description:</i>	Stand-alone descriptors of the commodity codes at any level of aggregation.
(f) <i>Commodity classification:</i>	The classification used to report the data is the HS2007. There will be a move to HS2012 in the future.
(g) <i>Partner country or region:</i>	Identification of the partner country or region
(h) <i>Country or region classification</i>	(e.g., 2- or 3-alpha ISO country codes; UN Standard Country or Area Codes for Statistical Use <sup>234</sup> , 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\$
(j) <i>Mode of transport:</i>	Air and Sea
(k) <i>Weight unit:</i>	Identification of the weight unit in which trade quantity data (net weight data) are expressed in units prescribed in the HS2007
(l) <i>Valuation:</i>	Exports are expressed in FOB terms. Imports are expressed in CIF terms.
(m) <i>Custom procedure code</i>	Niue Customs Office is yet to formulate such codes.