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STATISTICAL RELEASE

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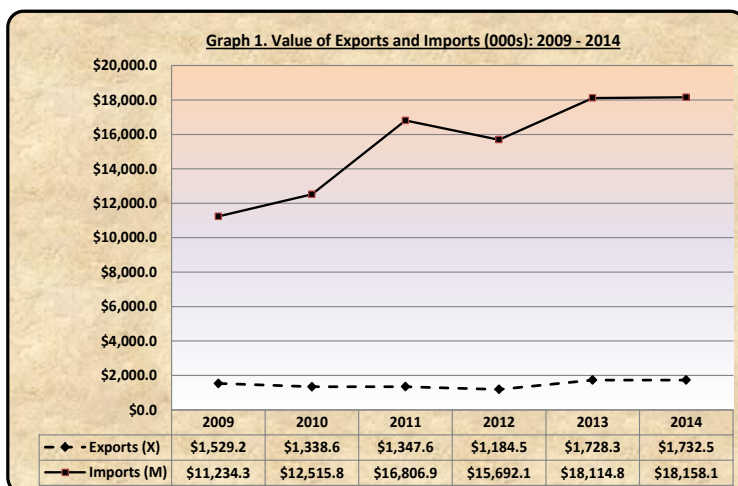
Niue International Merchandise Trade Statistics

2014

(Provisional)



Period	Exports FOB			Imports CIF	Trade Balance	
	Domestic	Re-exports	Total		Surplus(+) / Deficit(-)	Annual movement
Yearly						
2009	251,969	1,277,225	1,529,194	11,234,251	-9,705,057	
2010	345,573	992,980	1,338,553	12,515,819	-11,177,266	15.2%
2011	422,780	1,001,035	1,423,815	16,891,499	-15,467,683	38.4%
2012	167,126	1,017,364	1,184,490	15,692,088	-14,507,598	-6.2%
2013	381,064	1,347,234	1,728,298	18,114,817	-16,386,519	13.0%
2014	407,392	1,325,141	1,732,533	18,158,059	-16,425,526	0.2%



Introduction

Fakaalofa lahi atu.

Statistics Niue is very happy to put out this statistical (provisional) release of the Niue International Merchandise Trade Statistics (NIMTS) for the year 2014.

This release is the new version of the NIMTS following the best practices as per stipulated in the 2010 IMTS Manual and the IMTS Compilation Manual (Draft).

The release will focus on the 2014 trade figures of Niue:

1. Figures at a Glance
2. Value of Imports and Exports: 2014
3. Balance of Trade: 2014
4. Terms of Trade: 2014
5. Imports: 2014
 - 5a. Re-imports
6. Domestic Exports: 2014
7. Performance of principal exports: 2014
8. Performance of Re-exports: 2014
9. Informal Trade
10. Other topics
11. General Information and Acknowledgements
12. Disclaimer
13. Metadata (A draft copy of the metadata proper included in this release)

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 collected this year.

Also note that Customs Niue is still experiencing difficulties 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. For instance, the data used here is basically from the country of export (COE) which in this case New Zealand as opposed to country of origin (COO) where the good originally produced or manufactured. New Zealand remains as Niue's biggest trading partner with 100% of exports was destined for and more than 90% 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. Fakaaue lahi.



KimRay Vaha

Government Statistician



1. Figures at a Glance

Total Imports 2014 (CIF NZ\$ 000):

- **Total** **18,114.8**

Total Exports 2014 (NZ\$ 000):

- **Total** **1,732.5**
- **Domestic** **407.4**
- **Re-exports** **1,325.1**

Balance of Trade (NZ\$000):

- **2014** **-16,425.5**
-

Other trade information:

Re imports (FOB NZ\$ 000):

- **Total** **34.6**

Repairs (FOB NZ\$ 000):

- **Total** **61.5**

Others (FOB NZ\$ 000):

- **Total** **95.5**

***Informal Trade (NZ\$ 000):**

- **Total Exports** **not available**
- **Total Imports** **not available**

* - new information.



2. Value of Exports and Imports: 2014

In 2014 a total value of exports for Niue was \$1,732,533: \$407,392 for domestic exports and \$1,325,141 of re-exports; and the total value of imports was \$18,158,059.

Figure 1: Value of Imports and Exports: 2009 - 2014

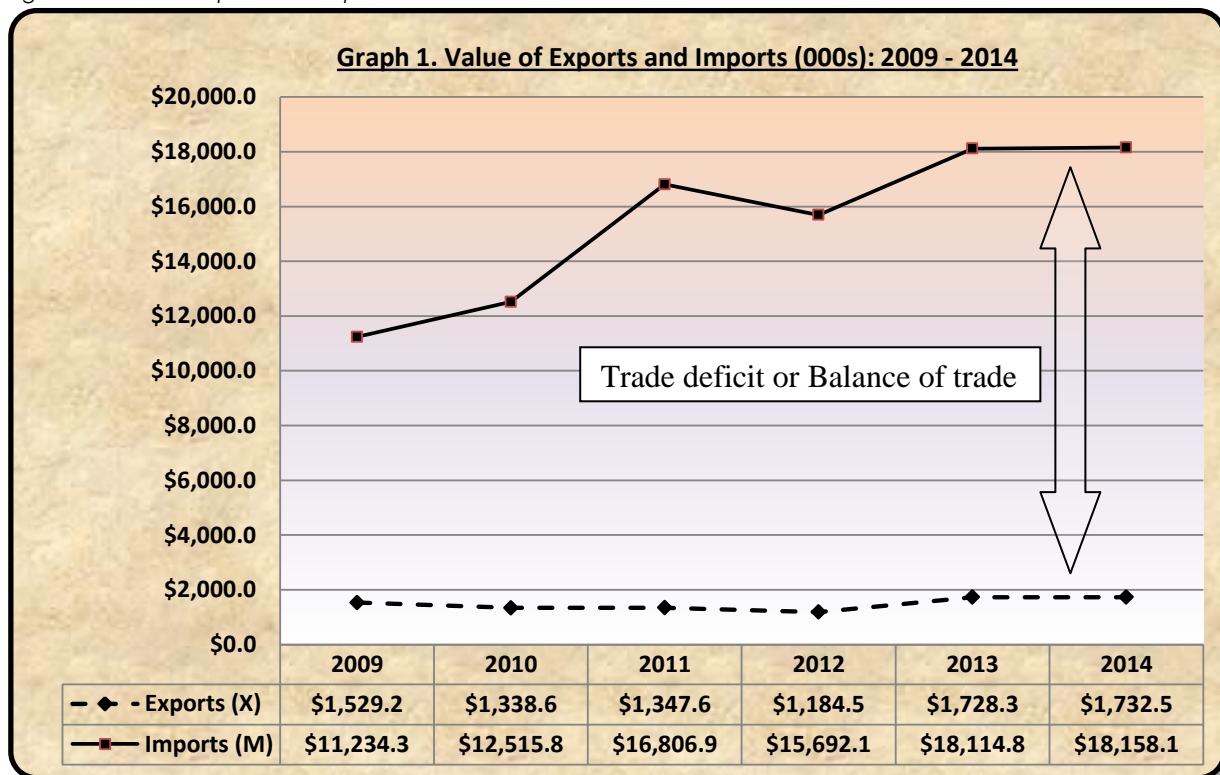


Figure 1(above) and Table 1 (below) depicted the trend of exports to fluctuate from year to year but generally remains below the \$2M mark. Imports on the other hand, the trend is generally increasing, from \$11.2M in 2009 to \$18.2M in 2014.

In comparison with the figures from 2013, this year saw a modest increase of 0.2% for both exports and imports – exports increased by \$4,235 and imports by \$43,241. The increase in total exports was seen in the domestic exports of \$26,238 or 6.9%. This increase was attributed to the exports of Noni juice and Art Work.

3. Balance of Trade 2014.

Depicted in figure 1 above the level of exports of Niue is far below the level of imports. The balance of trade (or trade deficit) ranges from -\$9,705.1M in 2009 to -\$16,425.5M in 2014 with an annual average of 12.1%. This means the trade deficit or balance of trade remains to be high or wide.

In 2014 Niue recorded a trade deficit of -\$16,425,526. When compared with the deficit of 2013 of -\$16,386,519 it has moved by 0.2%. (Table 1) The increase in deficit is mainly because of the general increase of volume of imports, especially in the imports of fuel, heavy machineries, and building materials.

4. Terms of Trade 2014.

The level of exports relative to that of imports from 2009 to 2014 vary from 14% in 2009, down to 11% in 2010, and further down to 8% in 2011 and 2012, but went up 10% in 2013 and 2014. (Table 1) This means there is more capital going out to buy imports than there is coming in.

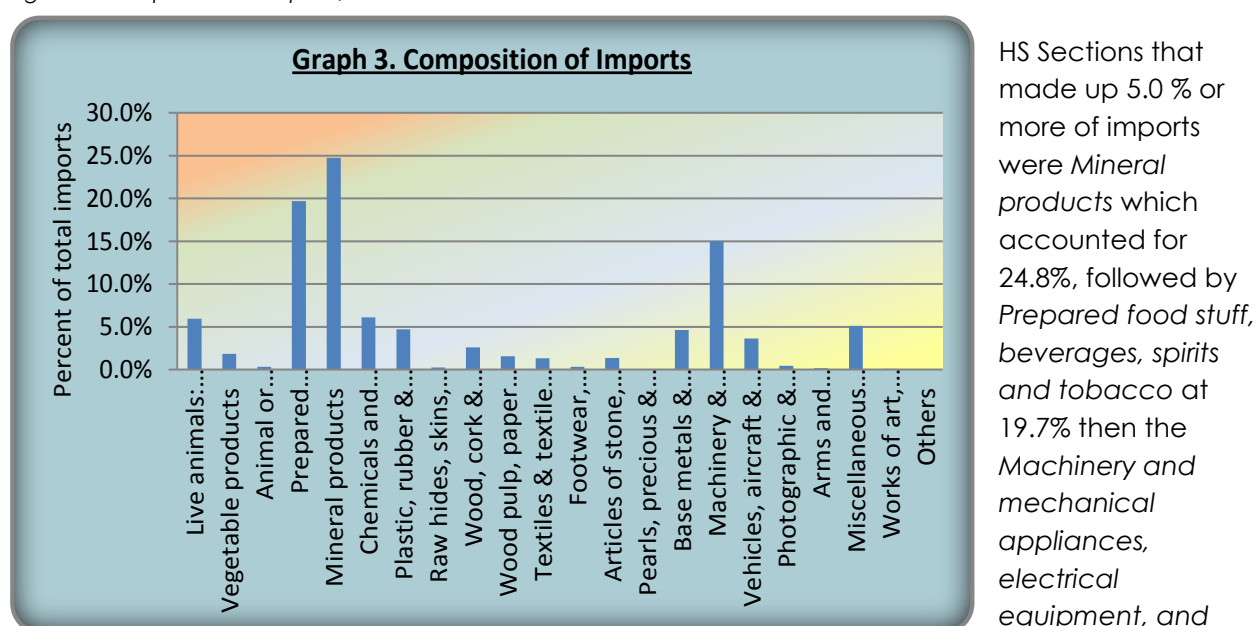
The Government endeavours to decrease the balance of trade and improve the level of terms of trade in its future economic development initiatives and the inclusion of trade in services with the merchandise trade in the combined Trade Statistics.

Table 1. Exports , Imports 2009 - 2014

Years	Exports (X)	Imports (M)	Balance Of Trade (X-M)	% of X/M	% change of X	% change of 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%	-12.5%	11.4%
2011	\$1,347,605.35	\$16,806,952.80	-\$15,459,347.45	8%	0.7%	34.3%
2012	\$1,184,490.00	\$15,692,088.00	-\$14,507,598.00	8%	-12.1%	-6.6%
2013	\$1,728,298.00	\$18,114,817.20	-\$16,386,519.20	10%	45.9%	15.4%
2014	\$1,732,533.00	\$18,158,059.20	-\$16,425,526.20	10%	0.2%	0.2%

5. Imports 2014: Composition of imports.

Figure 2: Composition of imports, 2014



parts thereof at 15%, Machinery and appliances at 15.0%, Chemicals and allied products at 6.1% Live animals: animals product at 6.0% and Miscellaneous manufactured articles at 5.1%. Together, these HS Sections comprised 76.7% of the total imports.

5a. Re-imports.

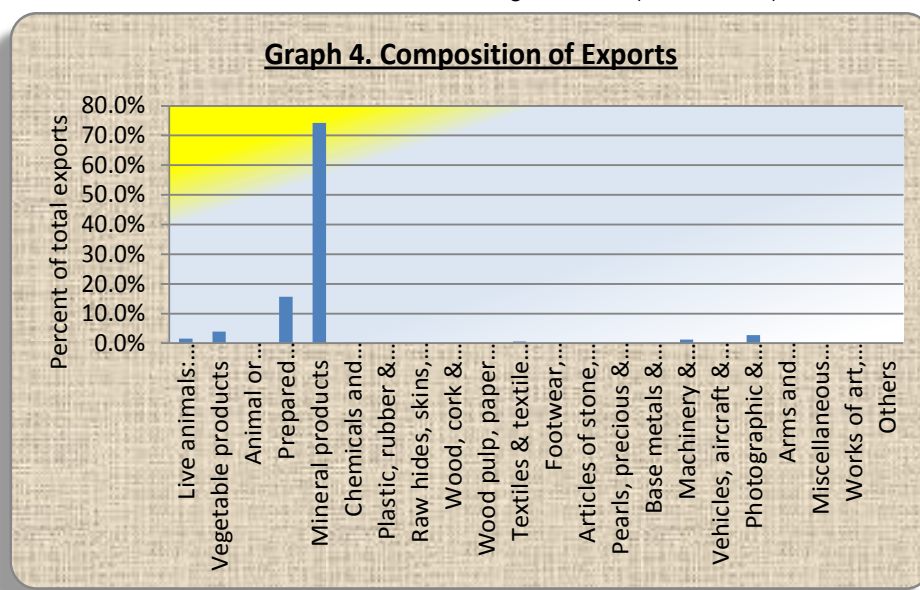
The total value of re-imports was \$11,245 comprised of mainly returned tools, returned items of "personal effects" and others.

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

6. Exports 2014: Composition of Exports.

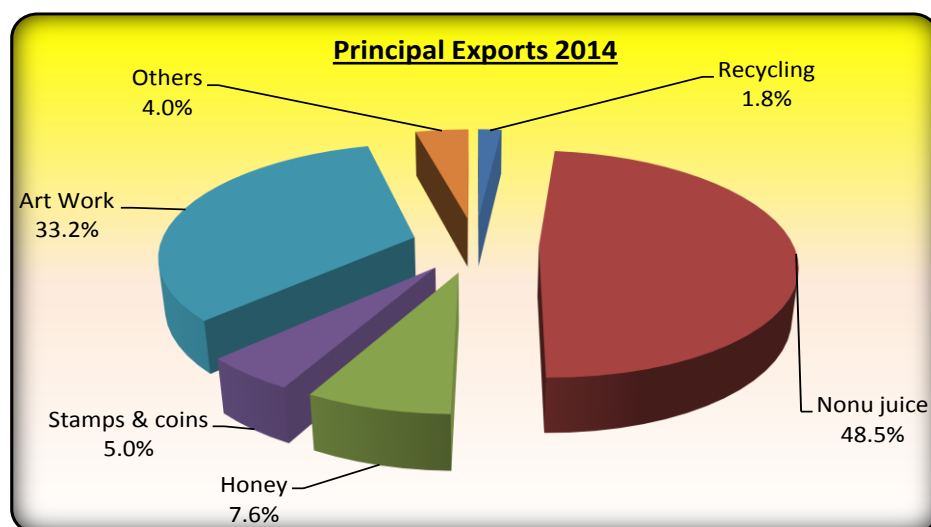
Figure 3: Composition of Exports: 2014

HS Sections that made up at least 5.0% or more of domestic exports were Mineral products which accounted for 76.5%, followed by Prepared foodstuffs, and beverages at 11.4%, and Works of art at 7.8%. Together, these HS Sections comprised 95.7% of the total exports.



7. Performance of principal domestic exports in 2014

Figure 4: Composition of Exports: 2014

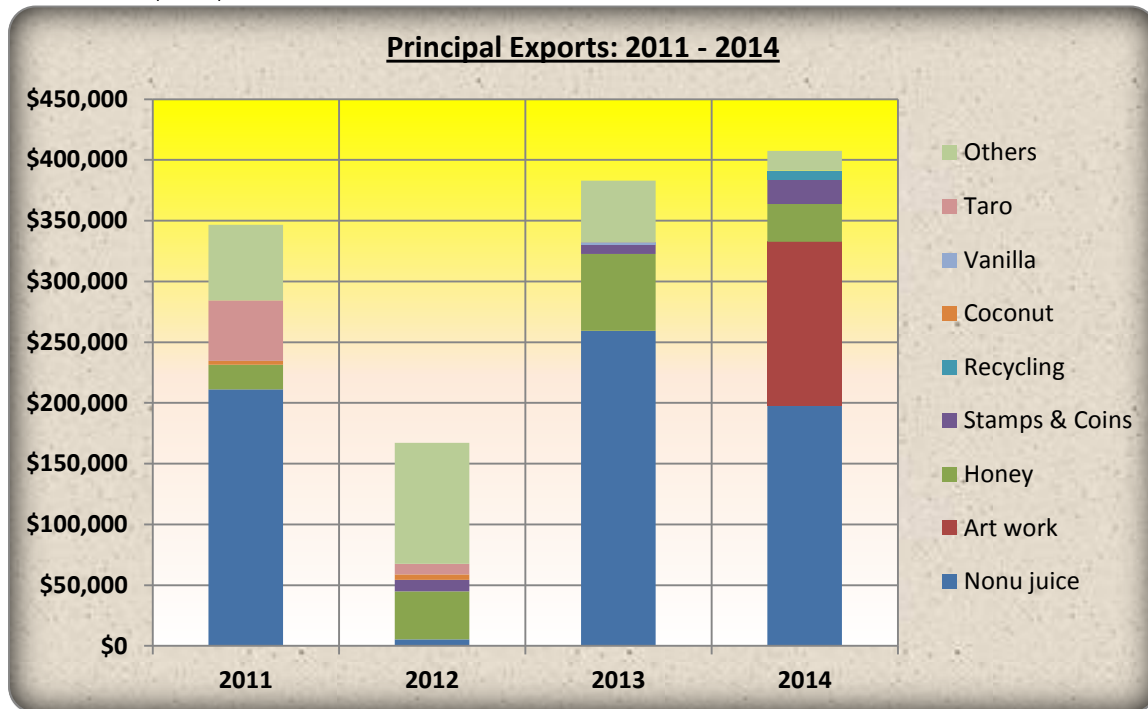


Principal domestic exports in 2014 comprised 23.5% of total domestic exports. Noni juice remains to be the main principal export which accounts for 48.5% of total. Followed by Art work with 33.2%; and Honey with 7.6%

The principal domestic exports of Niue traditionally include

fish, 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. According to historical records Fish exports ceased to feature as of 2008 onwards. There were no coconuts being exported commercially in 2013 and taro is also on the decrease. However these commodities were commonly carried by passengers when they travel overseas. Vanilla is also 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 - 2014



Noni juice is the biggest principal export of Niue as seen in figure 5. Although there was a drop of exports of noni juice in 2012 as a result of changes of management and running of the Noni farm, 2013 figures showed a quick recovery of the production of noni juice at the farm. This year's export figures have dropped a little but it is still the main product or commodity of export. Honey and honey products remains to show good signs of increasing in production and exports. One noticeable commodity this year that contributed to the total export figures was Art works.

8. Performance of Re-exports in 2014

Re-exports play a major role in total domestic exports of Niue. In 2014 it has contributed 76.5% or \$1,325,141 of the total value of exports. The main commodity of re-exporting is aviation fuel under mineral products.

Figure 6. Re-Exports (Aviation Fuel: 2011 - 2014)

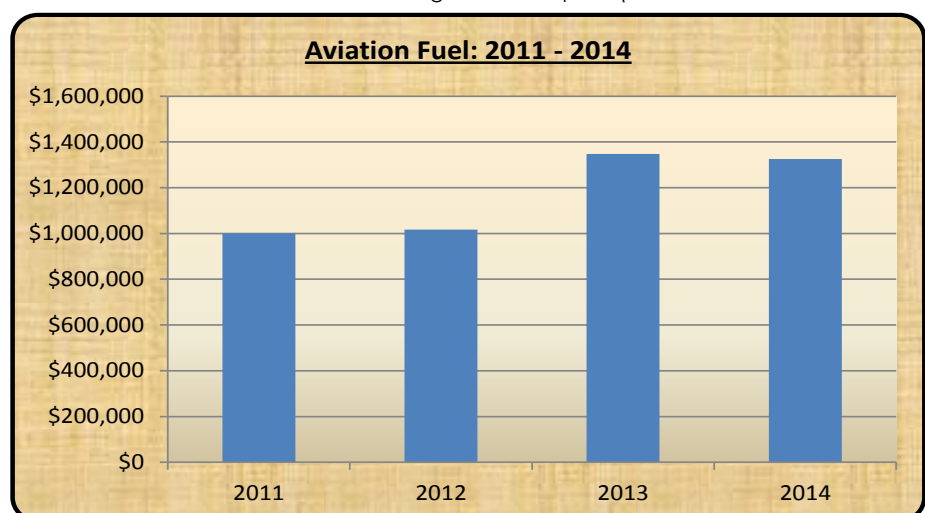


Table 2. Exports 2011 - 2014

Commodities	2011	2012	2013	2014
Nonu juice	\$211,200	\$5,500	\$259,430	\$197,500
Art work	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$135,153
Honey	\$20,300	\$39,440	\$63,220	\$31,100
Stamps & Coins	\$0	\$9,382	\$7,443	\$20,244
Recycling	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,150
Coconut	\$3,240	\$4,560	\$0	\$0
Vanilla	\$0	\$0	\$2,020	\$0
Taro	\$49,760	\$8,610	\$120	\$0
Others	\$62,070	\$99,634	\$50,851	\$16,245
Principal Exports	\$346,570	\$167,126	\$383,084	\$407,392
Re-Exports	\$1,001,035	\$1,017,364	\$1,347,234	\$1,325,141
Total Exports	\$1,347,605	\$1,184,490	\$1,730,318	\$1,732,533

Annual Movements of Commodities	2011	2012	2013	2014
Nonu juice	896%	-97%	4617%	-24%
Art work	0%	0%	0%	0%
Honey	0%	94%	60%	-51%
Stamps & Coins	0%	0%	-21%	172%
Recycling	0%	0%	0%	0%
Coconut	0%	41%	-100%	0%
Vanilla	0%	0%	0%	-100%
Taro	0%	-83%	-99%	-100%
Others	0%	61%	-49%	-68%
Principal Exports	267%	-52%	129%	6%

9. Informal Trade 2013

Not collected this year.

10. Other topics

Other topics such as Direction of Trade, Trade by Geographic Regions and Trade Agreements will be covered when the data issues at Niue Customs are addressed.

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. General Information & Acknowledgements



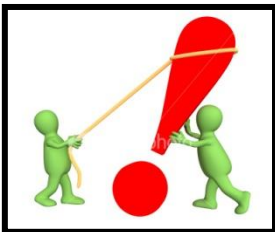
The information contained in this release was compiled using the data sourced from the Trade Statistics Section of Statistics New Zealand (SNZ) as the main supplier of import figures for Niue. The export figures were extracted from the Customs Export register. Customs Niue is still experiencing difficulties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

Fakaave 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.

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13. Metadata

NIUE INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE STATISTICS (IMTS) METADATA (DRAFT)

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.

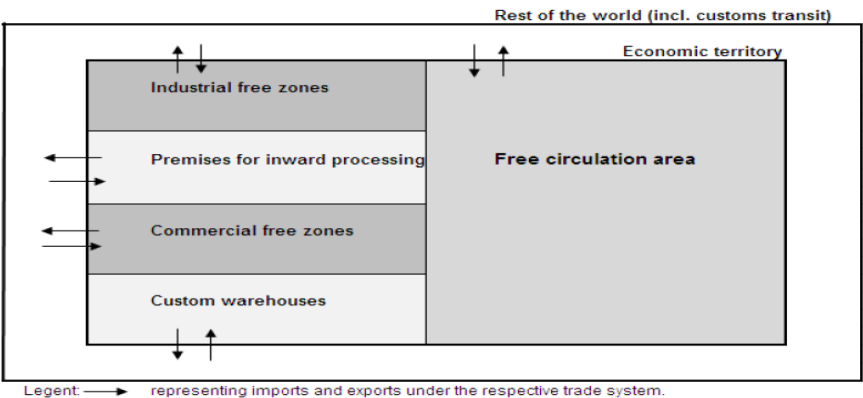
2. REQUIRED METADATA:

Taking into account 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>	The Underlying concepts and definitions <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: <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> <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.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Graph 2.1: Territorial elements and potential imports and exports under the general trade system</p>  <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>(c) <i>Description of data sources used and methodology of data integration</i></p>	<p>Data sources: These are the main data sources for the compilation of IMTS in Niue.</p> <p>Custom records:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imports Declaration Form • Exports Declaration Form • Bill of Lading • Airway Bill • Invoices

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customs Declaration Form (Postage) <p><i>Non-customs and Administrative records:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phytosanitary certificate (Quarantine) • Passengers Arrival Card • Manual counting <p>(the use of Quarantine certificates, Passenger Arrival Cards and manual counting is to estimate the value of informal/shuttle trade)</p>
(d) <i>Description of data collection and data processing procedures</i>	<p>Data Collection – The collections of data was mainly done at the Customs office at the time of arrival and declared of goods for imports and 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.</p> <p>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>
(e) <i>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,</p> <p>CIF-FOB adjustments are done in consultations with importers and exporters and their documentations,</p> <p>Estimation of quantities, are done in consultations with importers and or partner country.</p>
(f) <i>Dissemination policy</i>	<p>Niue IMTS release is done annually and released by end of January of the following year.</p> <p>Revision schedules to be done by Mid-March.</p> <p>NS pending on availability of data endeavours to release the IMTS in quarterly and then monthly.</p>
(g) <i>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>
(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
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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
<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.