



Treasury Department
Government of Niue



PH: +683 4219

Email: statsniue@mail.gov.nu

Website: <http://www.spc.int/prism/niue>

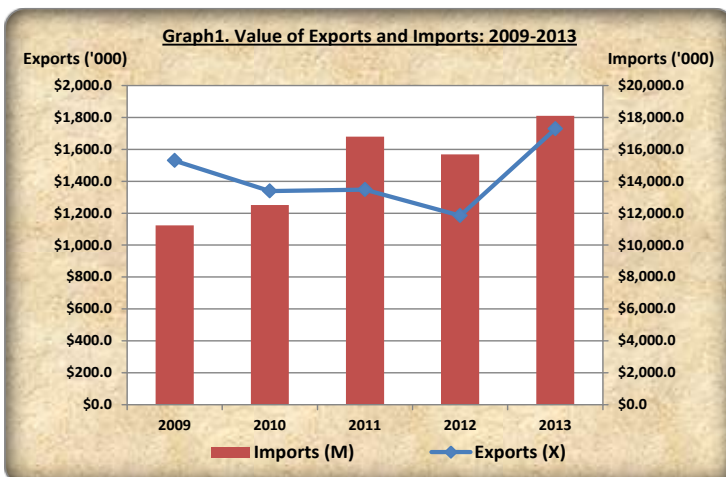
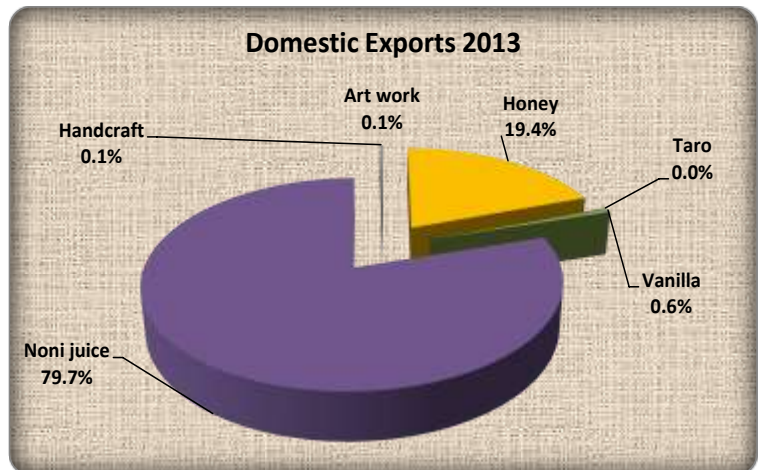
STATISTICAL RELEASE

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Niue International Merchandise Trade Statistics

2013

(Provisional)



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 2013.

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 2013 trade figures of Niue:

1. Figures at a Glance
2. Value of Imports and Exports: 2013
3. Balance of Trade: 2013
4. Imports: 2013
 - 4a. Re-imports
5. Domestic Exports: 2013
6. Performance of principal exports: 2013
7. Performance of Re-exports: 2013
8. Informal Trade
9. Other topics
10. General Information and Acknowledgements
11. Disclaimer
12. 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 and for the first time this year records collected of goods carried by passengers when travelling as *informal trade*.

Customs Niue is still experiencing difficulties with its data systems hence the continued use of mirror data. Users are asked to use the data with cautious.

Please note one big changes to this release and data set in recognition of the best practices is the reporting of imports values to include the insurance and freight charges (CIF) as opposed to free on board (FOB) values as being reported in previous releases. Also another thing to note that there has been no visible result of outcomes from trade agreements being reflected in the data used in this release as Niue's main trading partner is New Zealand (which stemmed from special partnership), and some trade from Australia and Japan (mostly vehicles and parts).

Kia monuina e totouaga. Fakaauae lahi.



KimRay Vaha

Government Statistician



1. Figures at a Glance

Total Imports 2013 (CIF NZ\$ 000):

- Total 18,114.8

Total Exports 2013 (NZ\$ 000):

- Total 1,728.3
- Domestic 381.1
- Re-exports 1,347.2

Balance of Trade (NZ\$000):

- 2013 -16,386.5

Other trade information:

Re imports (FOB NZ\$ 000):

- Total 730.3

Repairs (FOB NZ\$ 000):

- Total 83.6

Others (FOB NZ\$ 000):

- Total 0.3

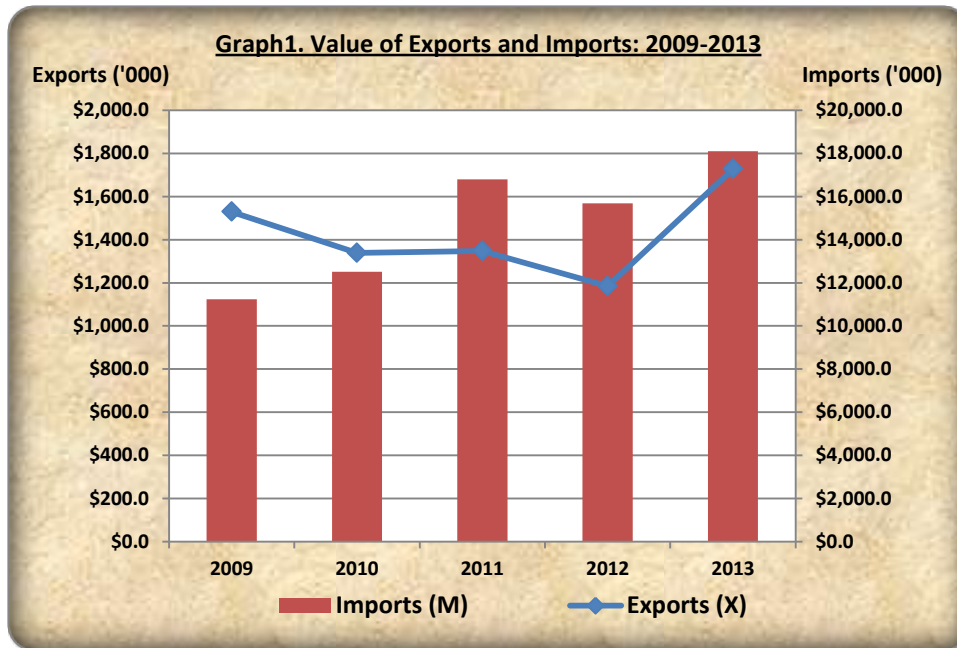
*Informal Trade (NZ\$ 000):

- Total Exports 519.6
- Total Imports 341.8

* - new information.



2. Value of Imports and Exports: 2013



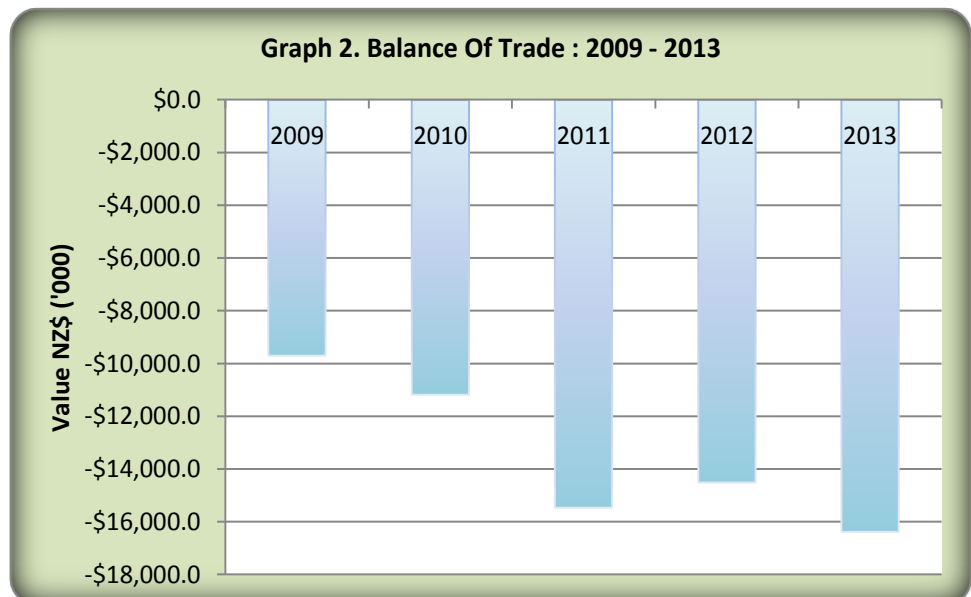
In 2013 a total value of imports for Niue was \$18,114,817 and \$1,728,298 of total exports; this is 9.5% of the total value of imports (an increase of 25% from 2012). Of the total exports; the domestic exports for 2013 was totalled \$381,064 and re-exports \$1,347,234.

Compared with the figures from 2012,

this year saw an increase of imports by \$2,457,479 or 16% and the total exports also increased by \$543,803 or 45.9%. The increase in total exports was seen in both the domestic exports and re-exports. In the domestic exports there was a significant increase of \$167,126 or 128% was seen coupled with a further increase of \$1,017,369 or 32% in the re-exports. This increase was attributed to the exports of Noni juice, honey and increase sales of aviation fuel.

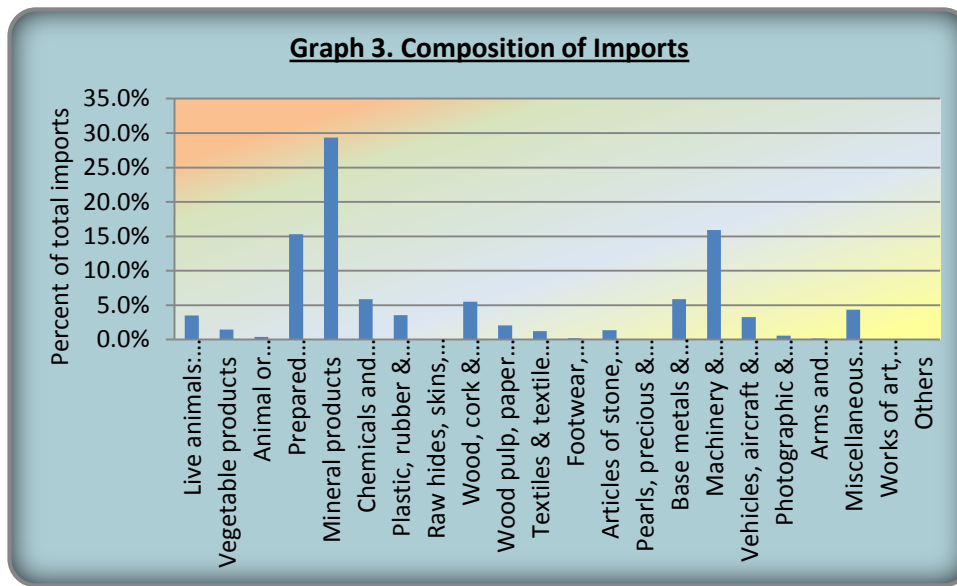
3. Balance of Trade 2013.

In 2013 Niue recorded a trade deficit of \$16,386,519. When compared with the deficit of 2012 of \$14,507,598 it has moved by 12.9 per cent. The increase in deficit is mainly because of the general decrease of volume of imports, especially in the imports of fuel, clothing and other textile articles, and electrical wires.



4. Imports 2013

Composition of imports.



HS Sections that made up 5.0 per cent or more of imports were *Mineral products* which accounted for 33.6 per cent, followed by *Prepared food stuff, beverages, spirits and tobacco* at 17.0 per cent then the *Machinery and mechanical appliances, electrical*

equipment, and parts thereof at 11.0 per cent, *Vehicles, aircraft & associated transport equipment* at 6.0 per cent, *Chemicals and allied products* at 5.7 per cent and *Live animals: animals product* at 5.6 per cent. Together, these HS Sections comprised 78.9 per cent of total imports.

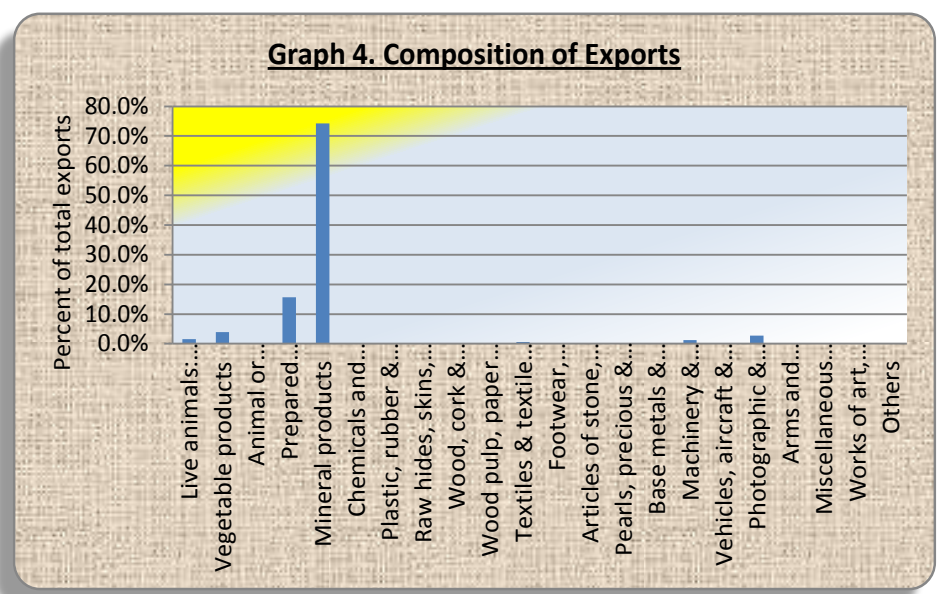
4a. Re-imports.

The total value of re-imports was \$730,268 comprised of mainly returned tools, returned items of "personal effects" and others.

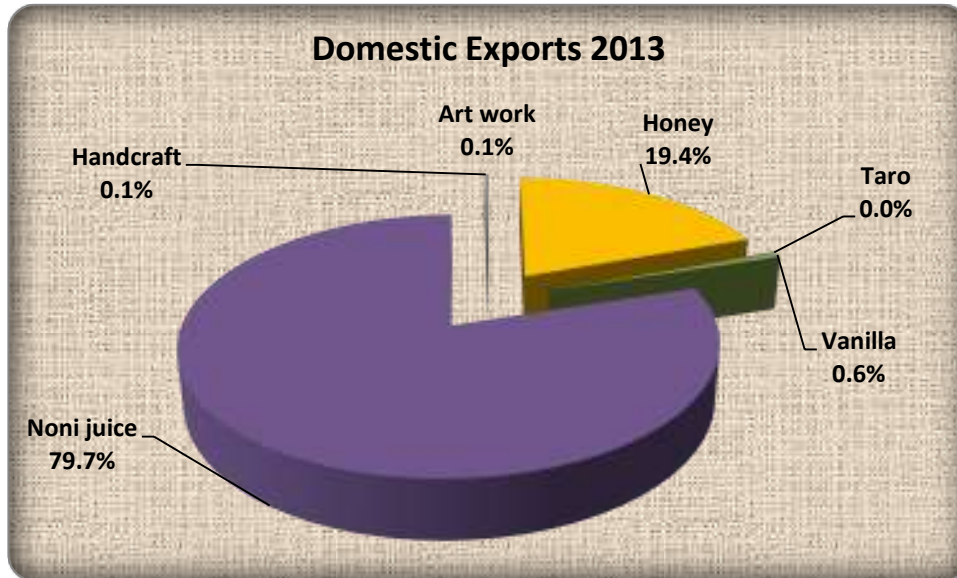
Returned containers for refilling are not included.

5. Domestic exports 2013: Composition.

HS Sections that made up at least 3.0 per cent or more of domestic exports were *Mineral products* which accounted for 78.0 per cent, followed by *Prepared foodstuffs, and beverages* at 15.0 per cent, *Live animals;* and *Vegetable products* at 3.7 per cent. Together, these HS Sections comprised 96.7 per cent of the total exports.

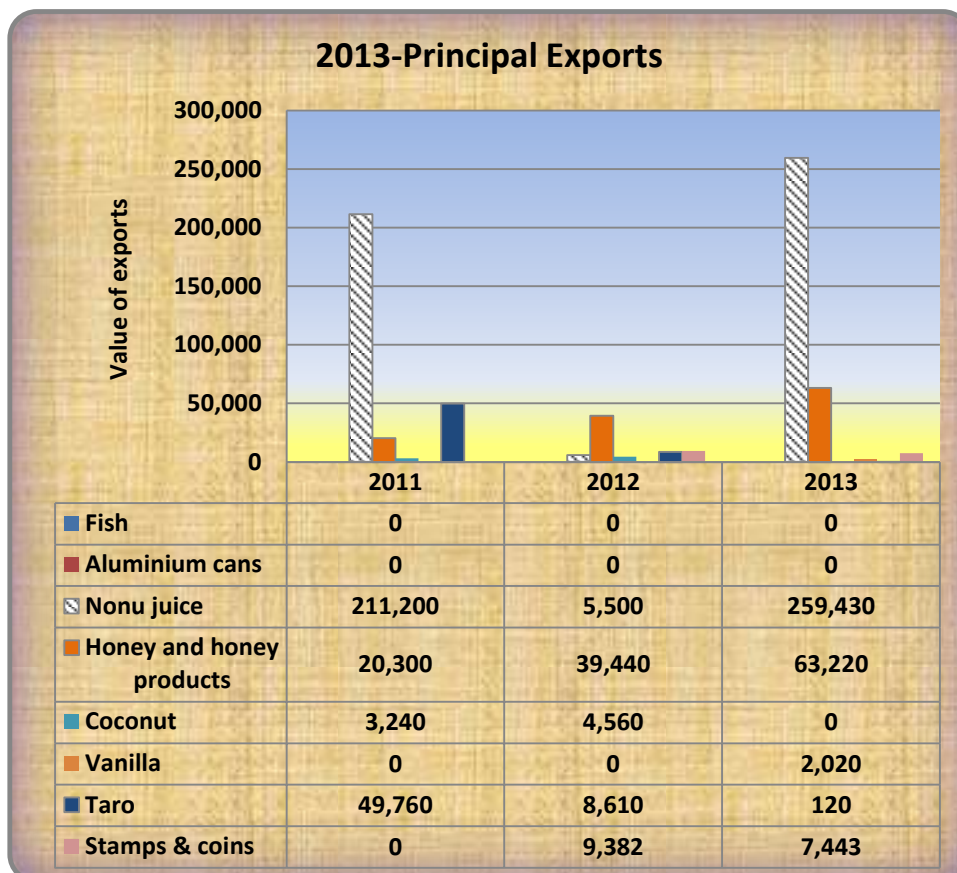


6. Performance of principal domestic exports in 2013



Principal domestic exports in 2013 comprised 22.0 per cent of total domestic exports. Compared to 2011 it is about 15 times smaller. Noni juice remains to be dominating comprised of 38 per cent of total domestic exports; followed by Honey at 24 per cent; and Aluminium waste at 17 per cent.

The principal domestic exports of Niue from 2009 to 2011 were noni juice, taro, honey, coconut and lately vanilla from 2010. Other exports such as aluminium waste & scrap, Arts & craft and coins & stamps were not common. 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.



The biggest principal export of Niue since 2010 is Noni juice. 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, this year's figures showed the quick recovery of the production of noni juice at the farm. Honey and honey products is showing good signs of increasing in production and exports. on the increase figures and graph.

7. Performance of Re-exports in 2013

Re-exports play a major role in total domestic exports of Niue. In 2013 it has contributed 77.9% or \$1,347,234 of the total value of exports. The main commodity of re-exporting is aviation fuel under mineral products.

8. Informal Trade 2013

This is a new topic of the release and we are trying to capture what people (carriers) carry with them when they travel and treat them as "informal trade".

The scope of the coverage will only include the goods carried in chilly bins and sacks that we presumed to be food and handcrafts. Goods in suitcases are not included. The rationale behind this decision is people tend to share out food or selling them if this is the case maybe rather than clothes carried in suitcases. Data was only collected from the airport.

The goods carried out of Niue will be referred to as exports, and goods carried into Niue will be referred to them as imports.

The estimated value and content of goods in the chilly bins and handcrafts is annexed at the end of this release.

According to the data collected from the airport from January to December this year (2013) saw the value of exports amounted to \$519,559, \$512,024 was from food in chilli bins and \$7,535 from handcrafts. In the other hand the value for imports amounted to \$341,750.

Months/ Products	Exports			Imports
	Handcraft	Food	Total	Food
January	\$ 429.00	\$ 9,679.00	\$ 10,108.00	\$ 25,500.00
February	\$ 771.00	\$ 38,401.00	\$ 39,172.00	\$ 48,250.00
March	\$ 871.00	\$ 43,018.00	\$ 43,889.00	\$ 53,250.00
April	\$ 996.00	\$ 35,550.00	\$ 36,546.00	\$ 41,000.00
May	\$ 524.00	\$ 41,176.00	\$ 41,700.00	\$ 14,250.00
June	\$ 1,312.00	\$ 47,300.00	\$ 48,612.00	\$ 1,000.00
July	\$ 439.00	\$ 44,600.00	\$ 45,039.00	\$ 17,000.00
August	\$ 139.00	\$ 37,150.00	\$ 37,289.00	\$ 5,000.00
September	\$ 172.00	\$ 41,950.00	\$ 42,122.00	\$ 12,750.00
October	\$ 617.00	\$ 57,350.00	\$ 57,967.00	\$ 36,250.00
November	\$ 723.00	\$ 59,550.00	\$ 60,273.00	\$ 44,000.00
December	\$ 542.00	\$ 56,300.00	\$ 56,842.00	\$ 43,500.00
Total	\$ 7,535.00	\$ 512,024.00	\$ 519,559.00	\$ 341,750.00

Please note the coverage of goods from departing passengers is complete compared to those for the arriving passengers. The office therefore endeavours to improve on the collection process at that end for our future releases.

9. 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.

10. 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.
Fakaauela lahi.

11. 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/Immigration and Population

Treasury Department

Alofi

NIUE

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

12. Metadata

NIUE INTERNATIONAL MERCHNADISE 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.

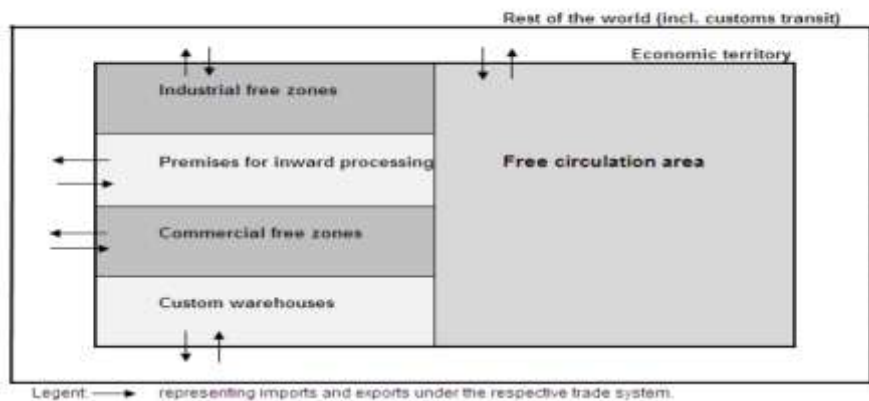
2.1 Reference metadata items for international merchandise trade statistics of Niue.

(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>

- Territory with respect to which trade data are being compiled by SN.
 - *Customs territory*
 - Territory in which the Customs law of a state applies.
- It is further recommended that *domestic and foreign goods passage* highlighted in Section 2.11 of IMTS is applicable to Niue as is to the Pacific Region.

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.

Custom records:

- 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 send 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.

Annex:

The estimated value and content of goods in the chilly bins and handcrafts

Handcrafts	Price
Vaka (model canoe)	\$ 30.00
Tika (Cultural Sport dart)	\$ 10.00
Tafikaniu (Local broom)	\$ 7.00
Potu(mat)	\$ 30.00
katoua (war club)	\$ 50.00
KH(Kahoa)	\$ 10.00
IL(Ilili)	\$ 5.00
Katolaufa (woven basket)	\$ 30.00
Pulou (hat)	\$ 80.00
LILI (table mat)	\$ 30.00
PAKE (local cricket bat)	\$ 10.00
21st KEY (Gift)	\$ 100.00

Exports - 1x23kg white Bin of food	
Talo (Taro)	2 Plastics @ \$20
Niu (green coconuts)	6 @ \$18
Ika (frozen fish)	5kg for \$50
Uga (coconut crab)	5 @ \$150
Others (Cooked food)	Takihi, faikai, Polo ika etc...@ \$12
Total	\$250
1 Sack Taro @ 20kg	\$150.00
1 Sack Taro under 15kg	\$90.00

Imports - 1x23kg white Bin of food	
KFC	30 piece @ \$70
Bacon	2.5kg @ \$20
Sausages	2.5kg @ \$20
Steak	6kg @ \$50
Fruits	7kg @ \$28
Chocolates	4 packets @ \$12
Mussels	3 packets @ \$20
Coleslaws	2 containers @ \$10
Prawns	2kg @ \$20
Total	\$250.00