



## MEDIA RELEASE

IMTS Release No. 01/2016

3 November 2016

This is the first public release on International Merchandise Trade Statistics (IMTS) by the Nauru Bureau of Statistics (NBS). The NBS has used partner country data and enterprise data to compile its IMTS on an annual basis from 2006 to 2015 and will continue doing this until such time it is able to source data from Nauru Customs<sup>1</sup>.

Nauru's major trading partners/countries of consignment are Australia, Fiji and New Zealand. These are the three countries from which data have been sourced and after valuation adjustments turned into Nauru's IMTS. There is a possibility that information on some merchandise, in particular those that don't pass through these countries have not been accounted for. Omission of data, if any, is not deemed to be significant.

This release which provides statistics on exports and imports by commodity and country will help policy makers' better plan and negotiate trade deals as well as develop relevant trade policies.

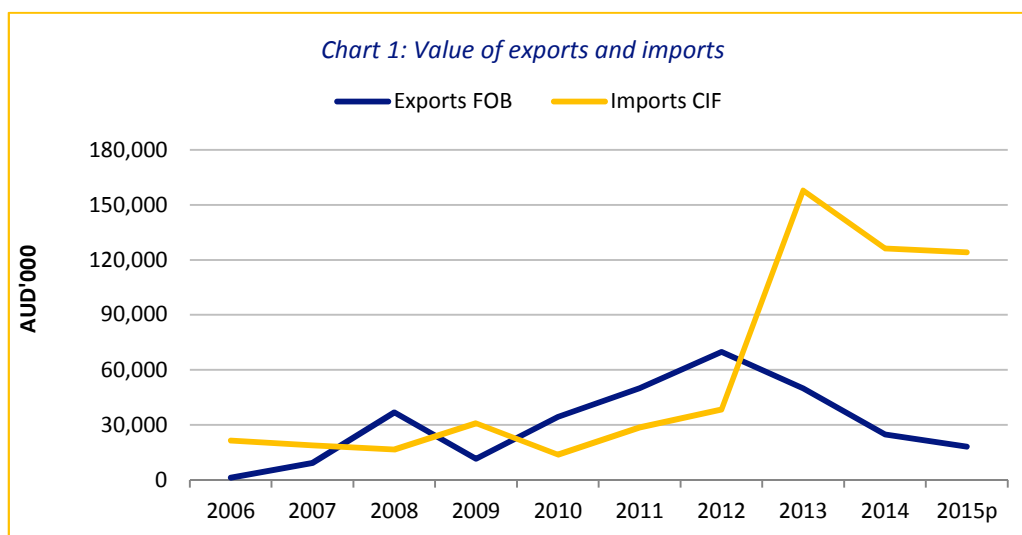
Appendix 1 of the release contains 9 tables on imports, exports and re-exports and Appendix 2 contains notes to help readers better understand the terminologies used.

## Provisional International Merchandise Trade Statistics 2006-2015

### 1. Value of exports and imports

Annual IMTS from 2006 to 2015 is graphed below. It shows:

- Exports to have grown from 2006 when it was AUD1,302 thousand dollars to AUD18,089 thousand dollars in 2015. It peaked to AUD69,850 thousand dollars in 2012 due to higher exports of phosphate.
- Imports to have grown steadily from 2006 when it was AUD21,435 thousand dollars to AUD124,165 thousand dollars in 2015. It peaked to AUD157,812 thousand dollars in 2013 mainly due to the construction activities on the island, as well as the presence of the Regional Processing Centre (RPC).

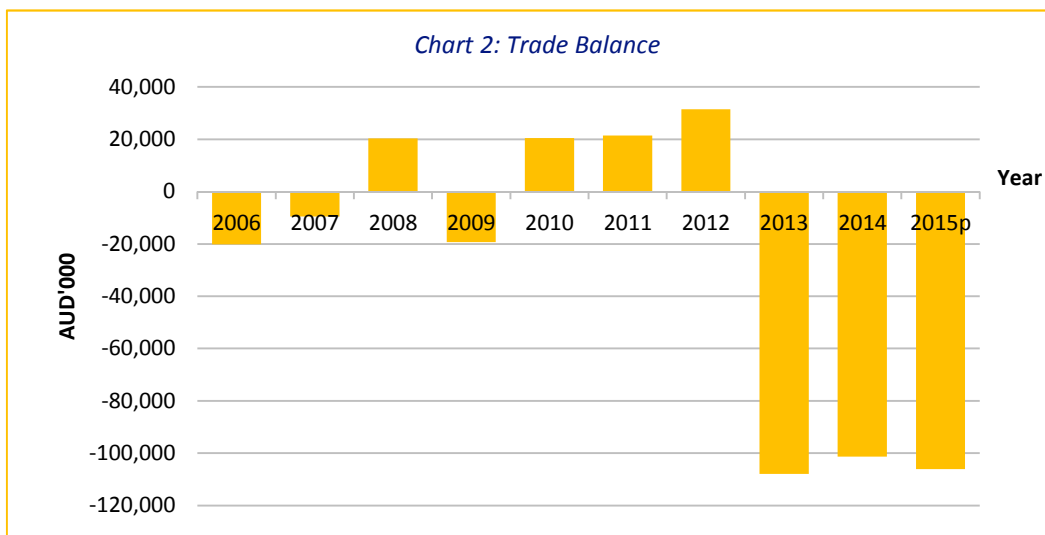


<sup>1</sup> Systems are being put in place at Customs for the capture of data.

## 2. Balance of trade

From a trade deficit of \$20,133 thousand dollars in 2006, the deficit increased to AUD106,076 thousand dollars in 2015. The high trade deficit between 2013 and 2015 is attributed to higher imports which quadrupled in 2013 and continued through to 2015 due to the imports of:

- construction materials,
- machinery,
- vehicles,
- fuel,
- food, and
- cigarettes.



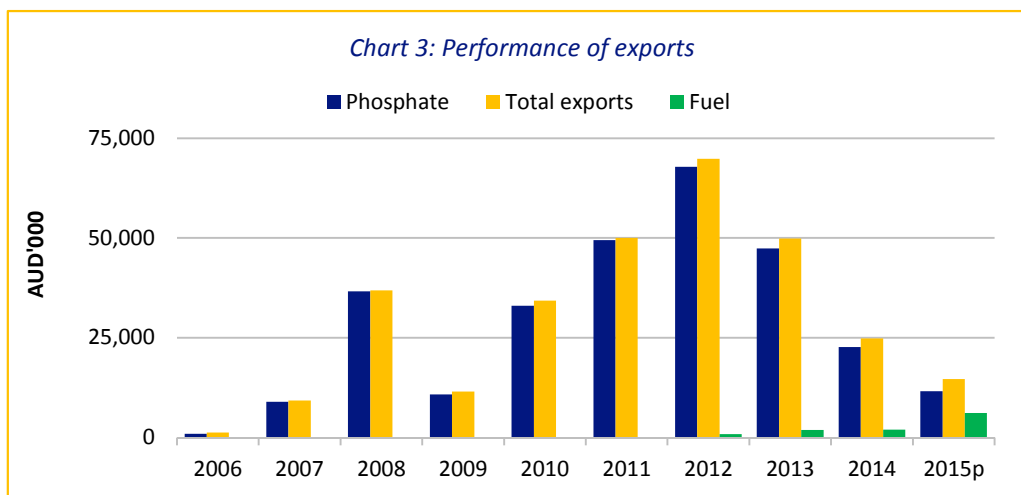
Trade surpluses were registered in 2008 and from 2010 to 2012 due to increased exports of phosphate.

The reasons in the movement of imports and exports will be better understood from the analysis below on the performance of exports, re-exports and imports.

## 3. Performance of exports and re-exports

Data on *total exports* from Nauru are inclusive of re-exports.

Phosphate is the most important export of Nauru and it dominates exports. Exports of phosphate grew from AUD1,302 thousand dollars in 2006 to AUD36,893 thousand dollars in 2008. It dropped significantly in 2009 to AUD11,564 thousand dollars due to the tampering of the conveyer belts which temporarily stopped operation for a few months. Then from 2010 onwards exports of phosphate showed a steady growth and peaked in 2012 when its export was AUD69,850 thousand dollars. Since then exports of phosphate is showing a declining trend and stood at AUD14,663 thousand dollars in 2015.



Re-exports is dominated by the single most important commodity, fuel. The fuel re-export figures include the sale of Jet A1 fuel to visiting aircraft. Data on fuel are only available from 2012 and as can be seen from Graph 3, shows an increasing trend which is further illustrated as follows:

- 2013 shows annual growth of 111.5% since 2012,
- 2014 shows annual growth of 6.3% since 2013 and
- 2015 shows annual growth of 201.5% since 2014.

**4. Performance of imports**

As mentioned under value of exports and imports above, imports have grown from 2006 when it was AUD21,435 thousand dollars to AUD124,165 thousand dollars in 2015 and peaked to AUD157,812 thousand dollars in 2013. Most of the commodities imported show increases from 2013. By 2015 whilst many have shown some decline, a few have continued to grow. The main reasons for the increase in imports are as follows:

- re-construction of the RPC which had burnt down,
- construction of accommodation for the RPC security officers from Australia,
- construction settlements, other construction and repair, maintenance work, and
- the presence of more people on the island e.g. RPC residents being integrated into society, Australian security guards, non-resident construction workers, resettled refugees and asylum seekers.

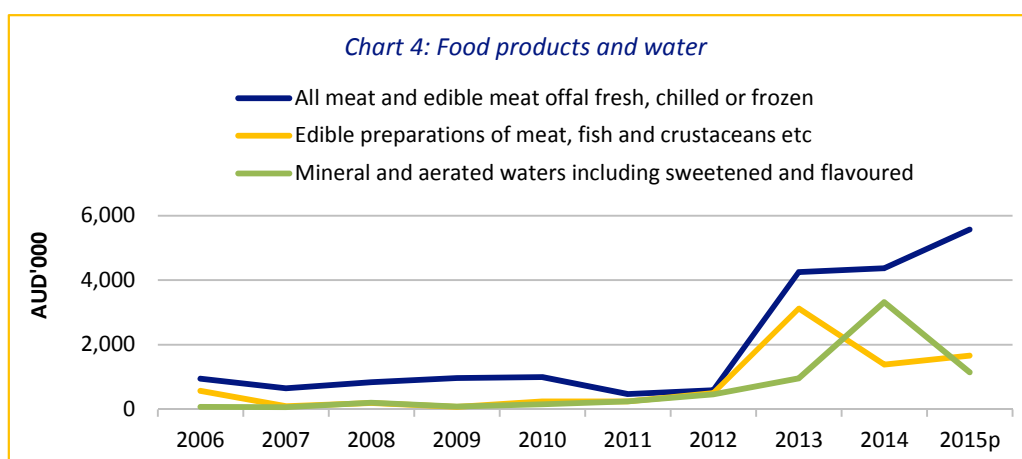
For more information refer to Table 2 in the Appendix for Imports by the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS) Sections and Table 7 on Principal Imports.

Commodities that have had a significant impact on the performance of imports for the period 2006 to 2015 are analysed below:

**a) Food products and water**

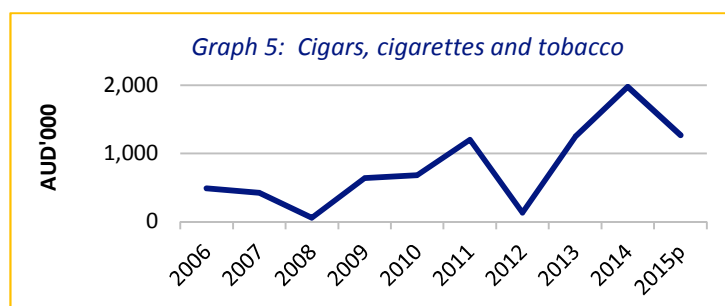
As of 2013 there was considerable increase in the imports of:

- Meat including poultry and edible meat offal fresh, chilled or frozen from AUD589 thousand dollars in 2012 to AUD4,254 thousand dollars in 2013.
- Edible preparations of meat, fish and crustaceans etc. from AUD505 thousand dollars in 2012 to AUD3,117 thousand dollars in 2013.
- Mineral and aerated waters including sweetened and flavoured from AUD460 thousand dollars in 2012 to AUD960 thousand dollars in 2013.



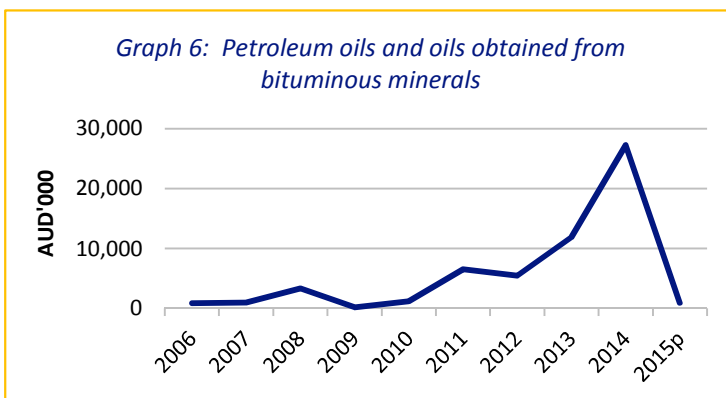
**b) Cigarettes and tobacco**

Imports of cigarettes and tobacco over the period 2006 to 2015 were quite volatile. It dropped to AUD131 thousand dollars in 2012 after which it began to rise and in 2014 peaked to AUD1,973 thousand dollars. Refer to Table 7 of Appendix 1.



**c) Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous materials**

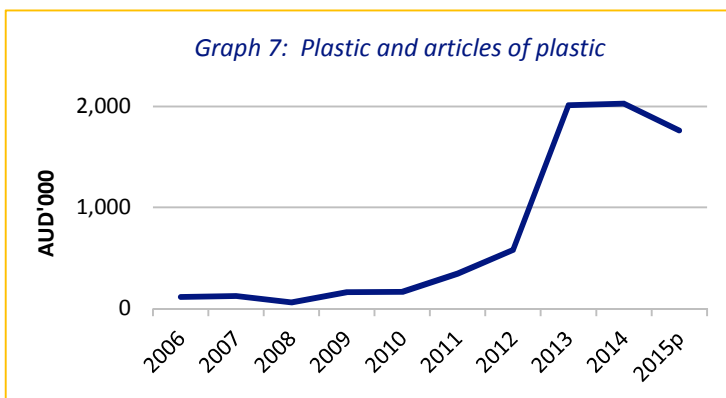
Imports of fuel showed a steady growth up until 2014 when it stood at AUD27,283 thousand dollars. In 2015 imports of fuel dropped to AUD923 thousand dollars which is a decline of 96.6% over 2014. A decline in the imports of fuel was anticipated with some construction projects completed and a decline in the use of fuel in the phosphate industry. However, the main contributing factor for the decline was the stock of fuel held by Nauru Utilities Cooperation - Tank Farm as a result of the high import of fuel in 2014.



**d) Plastics and articles of plastic**

Plastics and articles of plastic showed a steady growth up until 2013 and then by 2015 started to decline. Commodities responsible for the increased imports were:

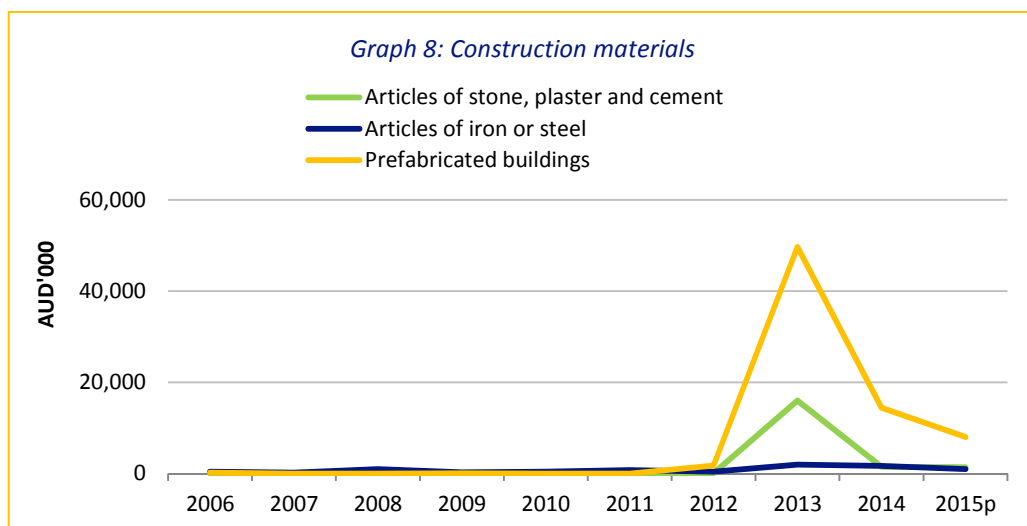
- rigid tubes, pipes, hoses and fittings,
- tableware and kitchenware of plastics,
- lavatory pans, flushing cisterns, bidets and similar sanitary ware, and
- reservoirs, tanks, vats and similar containers of plastics.



**e) Construction materials**

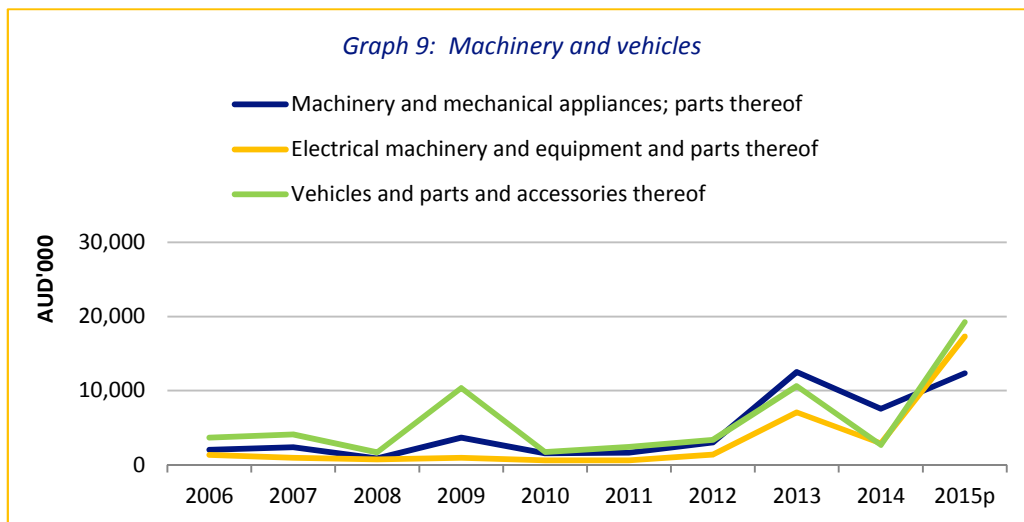
The rise in the imports in 2013 of the construction materials is attributed to the rebuilding of the RPC, as well as the local construction projects. Key construction materials imported were the:

- prefabricated buildings,
  - prefabricated structural components for building or civil engineering of cement, concrete or of artificial stone,
  - grill, netting and fencing of iron or steel, and
  - towers and lattice masts of iron or steel.
- All of them show considerable increases from 2012 to 2013.



**f) Machinery and vehicles**

During the period 2006 to 2015 imports of machinery and mechanical appliance and vehicles were quite volatile, with 2009 and 2013 showing significant growths. The increase in 2009 and 2013 of those commodities and in 2013 of electrical machinery and equipment as well, correlates to the imports of construction materials. This indicates that the increased imports of machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical machinery and equipment and vehicles and parts and accessories thereof was to support the construction projects carried out at those times. 2015 showed strong growth in the imports of machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical machinery and equipment and Vehicles and parts and accessories thereof.

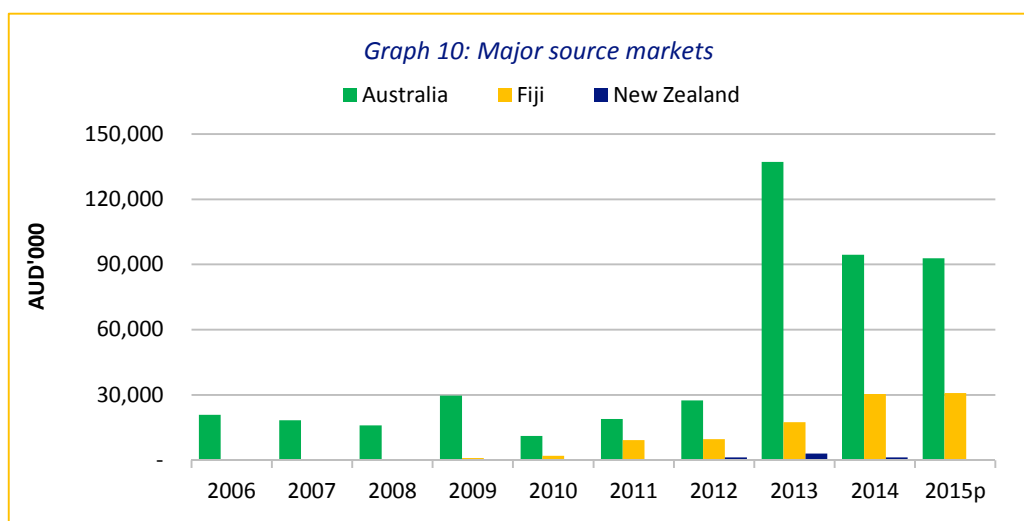


**5. Direction of Trade**

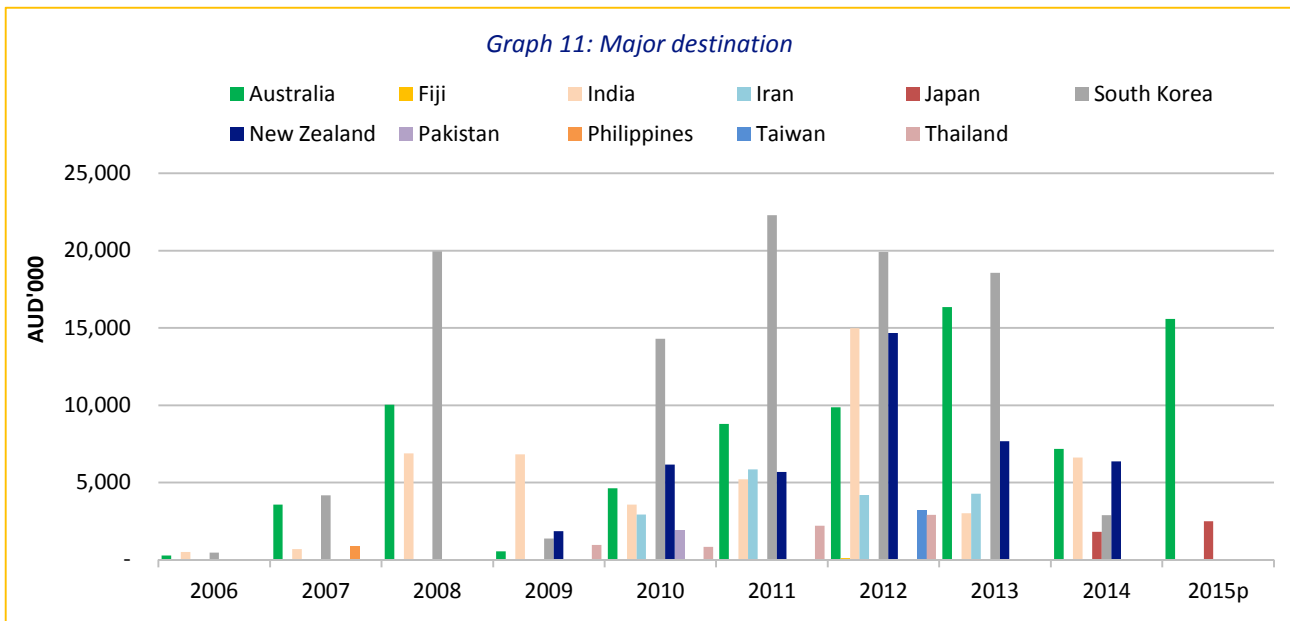
Traditionally for direction of trade exports need to be reported by country of destination and imports by the country of origin. For Nauru, except for exports of phosphate, reporting by country of origin and destination is not possible for a lot of commodities because of the source of data used for the compilation of IMTS. Therefore, except for phosphate, commodities are reported by the country of consignment.

**a) Major Source Markets**

Nauru’s major source markets from 2006 to 2015 were Australia, Fiji and New Zealand. All imports, be it vehicles from Japan or garments from China, came through one of these three countries. Graph 10 shows that most of the imports came either from or through Australia. The graph also shows considerable increases of imports from or through Australia from 2012-2015 for which the commentary under performance of imports can be referred to. Also, imports from Fiji have grown rapidly since 2009 due to direct shipment being re-established.



**b) Major destinations**



Nauru’s major destinations from 2006 to 2015 were:

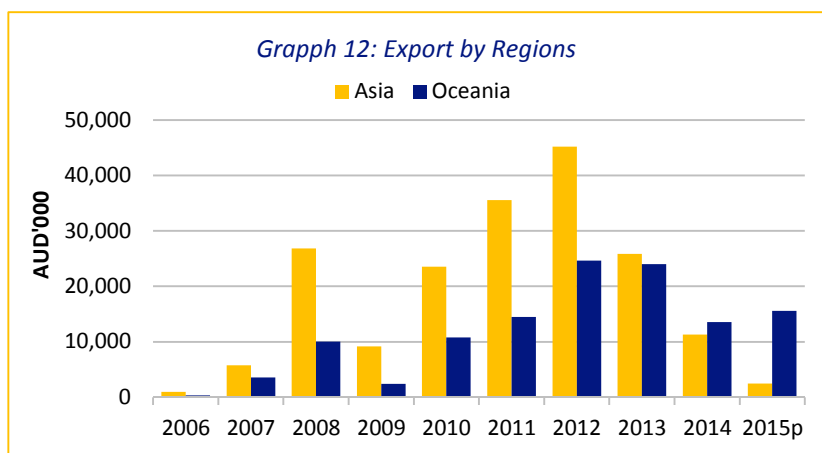
- For re-exports of fuel, Australia
- For phosphate, Australia, India, Iran, Japan, South Korea, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Taiwan and Thailand.

Other than fuel and phosphate, exports from Nauru went to or through Australia, Fiji and New Zealand to the final destination. Refer Graph 11 and commentary under performance of exports. Reference can also be made to Table 6 in the Appendix.

**c) Trade by Geographical Regions**

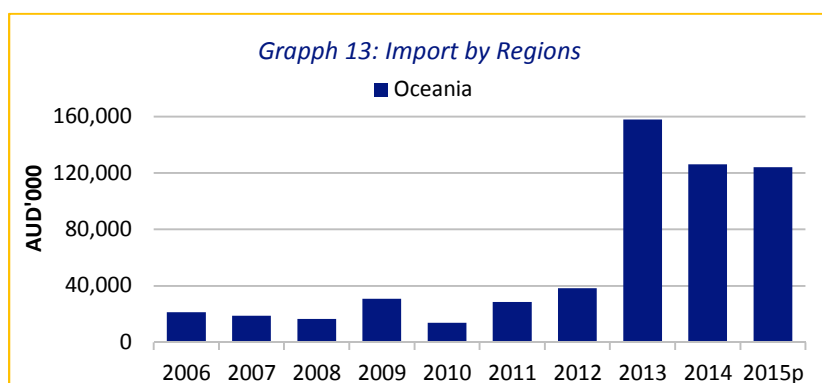
Nauru’s export analysed by Geographical Regions show Nauru exports going to Asia and to or through countries in Oceania to its final destination.

For years from 2006 to 2013 Asia dominated, because of high exports of phosphate to South Korea. From 2014, because of a decline in exports of phosphate to Asia, the trend changed to Oceania now being the main destination for Nauru’s phosphate.



Nauru’s imports analysed by region show Nauru importing from or through Oceania only.

Reference can be made to Graph 13 and commentary under performance of imports.



The following tables on IMTS are attached:

Table 1	Balance of trade – All items
Table 2	Imports by HS Sections
Table 3	Exports by HS Sections
Table 4	Re-exports by HS Sections
Table 5	Total exports by HS Sections
Table 6	Principal exports
Table 7	Principal imports
Table 8	Balance of trade by partner countries
Table 9	Trade by region

Press Release for 2016 will come out in June 2017.

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**Mr Ipia D Gadabu**

Director of Statistics

## Appendix 1: IMTS Tables

Table 1: BALANCE OF TRADE - ALL ITEMS (AUD)

Period	Exports FOB			Imports CIF	Trade Balance
	Exports	Re-exports	Total		Surplus (+) / Deficit (-)
2006	1,302	na	1,302	21,435	-20,133
2007	9,339	na	9,339	18,922	-9,583
2008	36,893	na	36,893	16,617	20,276
2009	11,564	na	11,564	30,927	-19,363
2010	34,361	na	34,361	13,867	20,494
2011	50,016	na	50,016	28,641	21,375
2012	68,934	916	69,850	38,399	31,451
2013	47,943	1,937	49,880	157,812	-107,932
2014	22,810	2,059	24,869	126,184	-101,315
2015p	11,882	6,207	18,089	124,165	-106,076

*Notes:*

*Classification used: HS 2012 from 2012*

*Data source: Partner countries and Enterprises*

*The erratic movement in exports is due to phosphate*

*Data on re-exports are only available from 2012*

*Refer to Table 6 for reasons on the increase in imports from 2013.*

*p denotes provisional statistics*

*na denotes data not available*



Table 2: IMPORTS BY HS SECTIONS (AUD 000)

HS Sections →	Live animals: animal products	Vegetable products	Animal or vegetable oils & fats	Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, spirits & tobacco	Mineral products	Chemicals and allied products	Plastic, rubber & articles thereof	Raw hides, skins, leather articles & travel goods	Wood, cork & articles thereof & plaiting material	Wood pulp, paper & paperboard & articles thereof	Textiles & textile articles	Footwear, headgear, umbrellas & parts thereof	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, glass & ceramic products	Pearls, precious & semi-precious stones & metals	Base metals & articles thereof	Machinery & mechanical & electrical appliances & parts thereof	Vehicles, aircraft & associated transport equipment	Photographic & optical, medical & surgical goods & clocks/watches & musical instruments	Arms and ammunition, parts & accessories thereof	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	Works of art, collectors pieces & antiques	Others	Total	
	01 - 05	06 - 14	15	16 - 24	25 - 27	28 - 38	39 - 40	41 - 43	44 - 46	47 - 49	50 - 63	64 - 67	68 - 70	71	72 - 83	84 - 85	86 - 89	90 - 92	93	94 - 96	97	98-99		
Periods	2006	1,203	327	93	1,547	944	616	174	0	385	106	133	32	74	0	726	3,416	3,759	103	0	310	0	7,487	21,435
2007	727	391	16	1,487	1,161	577	247	3	232	218	126	36	129	0	702	3,352	4,160	122	0	237	0	4,999	18,922	
2008	1,055	266	15	1,494	3,456	523	715	0	243	250	67	18	62	0	1,165	1,632	1,736	59	2	362	32	3,465	16,617	
2009	1,124	323	19	1,380	256	1,025	288	1	100	322	51	62	40	0	673	4,652	10,559	126	5	294	6	9,621	30,927	
2010	1,193	440	64	2,455	1,244	1,487	384	1	120	226	57	11	112	0	707	2,171	1,772	99	0	211	0	1,113	13,867	
2011	745	832	29	3,241	6,726	1,187	789	5	248	245	143	32	112	0	1,175	2,268	2,723	458	0	747	2	6,934	28,641	
2012	1,084	1,365	62	2,732	5,692	1,715	858	3	444	408	118	83	140	17	1,152	4,433	4,099	572	0	2,593	0	10,829	38,399	
2013	5,537	3,543	27	8,942	12,496	2,597	2,402	74	873	1,057	2,022	87	16,095	68	3,128	19,636	10,747	475	0	51,695	0	16,311	157,812	
2014	7,276	5,800	115	14,842	27,756	4,265	2,525	38	552	2,585	1,150	413	1,579	36	2,458	10,445	3,124	960	0	15,098	0	25,167	126,184	
2015p	7,560	7,309	143	6,453	1,541	1,458	1,980	25	792	962	471	64	1,497	0	8,348	29,631	19,353	2,294	0	9,141	0	25,143	124,165	

## Notes:

Classification used: HS 2012 from 2012

Data source: Partner countries and Enterprises

Refer to Table 6 for reasons on the increase in imports from 2013.

p denotes provisional statistics

Table 3: EXPORTS BY HS SECTIONS (AUD 000)

HS Sections→	Excludes re-exports																				Total		
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII	XVIII	XIX	XX		XXI	XXII
	Live animals: animal products	Vegetable products	Animal or vegetable oils & fats	Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, spirits & tobacco	Mineral products	Chemicals and allied products	Plastic, rubber & articles thereof	Raw hides, skins, leather articles thereof & travel goods	Wood, cork & articles thereof & plaiting material	Wood pulp, paper & paperboard & articles thereof	Textiles & textile articles	Footwear, headgear, umbrellas & parts thereof	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, glass & ceramic products	Pearls, precious & semi-precious stones & metals	Base metals & articles thereof	Machinery & mechanical & electrical appliances & parts thereof	Vehicles, aircraft & associated transport equipment	Photographic & optical, medical & surgical goods & clocks/watches & musical instruments	Arms and ammunition, parts & accessories thereof	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	Works of art, collectors pieces & antiques	Others	
Periods	01 -05	06 -14	15	16 - 24	25 - 27	28 - 38	39 - 40	41 - 43	44 - 46	47 - 49	50 - 63	64 - 67	68 - 70	71	72 - 83	84 - 85	86 - 89	90 - 92	93	94 - 96	97	99	
2006	0	0	0	16	964	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	10	253	15	0	0	24	19	0	1,302
2007	0	0	0	37	9,012	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	267	0	18	0	0	0	0	9,339
2008	77	0	0	0	36,627	38	7	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	105	0	26	0	5	3	0	36,893
2009	0	0	11	0	10,821	53	0	0	0	1	22	0	1	0	134	314	0	172	0	22	0	13	11,564
2010	0	0	0	0	33,066	0	3	0	0	1	10	6	4	0	121	1,085	9	24	0	29	3	0	34,361
2011	0	0	0	0	49,493	0	11	0	0	1	23	0	0	0	32	370	11	62	0	13	0	0	50,016
2012	0	0	0	1	67,802	8	87	0	0	2	11	0	0	0	800	127	3	54	0	7	0	32	68,934
2013	0	0	0	0	47,360	0	3	1	0	0	14	0	4	0	403	83	11	64	0	0	0	0	47,943
2014	0	0	0	0	22,694	0	0	0	0	1	24	0	0	0	13	70	0	8	0	0	0	0	22,810
2015p	0	0	0	0	11,641	0	79	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	8	116	0	6	0	0	0	0	11,882

Notes:  
 Classification used: HS 2012 from 2012  
 Data source: Partner countries and Enterprises  
 The erratic movement in exports is due to phosphate.  
 p denotes provisional statistics

Table 4: RE-EXPORTS BY HS SECTIONS (AUD 000)

HS Sections→	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII	XVIII	XIX	XX	XXI	XXII		
	Live animals: animal products	Vegetable products	Animal or vegetable oils & fats	Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, spirits & tobacco	Mineral products	Chemicals and allied products	Plastic, rubber & articles thereof	Raw hides, skins, leather articles thereof & travel goods	Wood, cork & articles thereof & plaiting material	Wood pulp, paper & paperboard & articles thereof	Textiles & textile articles	Footwear, headgear, umbrellas & parts thereof	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, glass & ceramic products	Pearls, precious & semi-precious stones & metals	Base metals & articles thereof	Machinery & mechanical & electrical appliances & parts thereof	Vehicles, aircraft & associated transport equipment	Photographic & optical, medical & surgical goods & clocks/watches & musical instruments	Arms and ammunition, parts & accessories thereof	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	Works of art, collectors pieces & antiques	Others	Total	
Periods	01 -05	06 -14	15	16 - 24	25 - 27	28 - 38	39 - 40	41 - 43	44 - 46	47 - 49	50 - 63	64 - 67	68 - 70	71	72 - 83	84 - 85	86 - 89	90 - 92	93	94 - 96	97	99		
2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2009	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2010	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2011	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2012	0	0	0	0	916	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	916
2013	0	0	0	0	1,937	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,937
2014	0	0	0	0	2,059	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,059
2015p	0	0	0	0	6,207	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,207

## Notes:

Classification used: HS 2012 from 2012

Data source: Partner countries and Enterprises

Data on re-exports are only available from 2012

p denotes provisional statistics

Table 5: TOTAL EXPORTS BY HS SECTIONS (AUD 000)

HS Sections→	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII	XVIII	XIX	XX	XXI	XXII	
	Live animals: animal products	Vegetable products	Animal or vegetable oils & fats	Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, spirits & tobacco	Mineral products	Chemicals and allied products	Plastic, rubber & articles thereof	Raw hides, skins, leather articles thereof & travel goods	Wood, cork & articles thereof & plaiting material	Wood pulp, paper & paperboard & articles thereof	Textiles & textile articles	Footwear, headgear, umbrellas & parts thereof	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, glass & ceramic products	Pearls, precious & semi-precious stones & metals	Base metals & articles thereof	Machinery & mechanical & electrical appliances & parts thereof	Vehicles, aircraft & associated transport equipment	Photographic & optical, medical & surgical goods & clocks/watches & musical instruments	Arms and ammunition, parts & accessories thereof	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	Works of art, collectors pieces & antiques	Others	T total
Periods	01 -05	06 -14	15	16 - 24	25 - 27	28 - 38	39 - 40	41 - 43	44 - 46	47 - 49	50 - 63	64 - 67	68 - 70	71	72 - 83	84 - 85	86 - 89	90 - 92	93	94 - 96	97	99	
2006	0	0	0	16	964	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	10	253	15	0	0	24	19	0	1,302
2007	0	0	0	37	9,012	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	267	0	18	0	0	0	0	9,339
2008	77	0	0	37	36,627	38	7	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	105	0	26	0	5	3	0	36,893
2009	0	0	11	0	10,821	53	0	0	0	1	22	0	1	0	134	314	0	172	0	22	0	13	11,564
2010	0	0	0	0	33,066	0	3	0	0	1	10	6	4	0	121	1,085	9	24	0	29	3	0	34,361
2011	0	0	0	0	49,493	0	11	0	0	1	23	0	0	0	32	370	11	62	0	13	0	0	50,016
2012	0	0	0	1	68,718	8	87	0	0	2	11	0	0	0	800	127	3	54	0	7	0	32	69,850
2013	0	0	0	0	49,297	0	3	1	0	0	14	0	4	0	403	83	11	64	0	0	0	0	49,880
2014	0	0	0	0	24,753	0	0	0	0	1	24	0	0	0	13	70	0	8	0	0	0	0	24,869
2015p	0	0	0	0	17,848	0	79	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	8	116	0	6	0	0	0	0	18,089

## Notes:

Classification used: HS 2012 from 2012

Data source: Partner countries and Enterprises

p denotes provisional statistics

Table 6: PRINCIPAL EXPORTS (AUD 000)

Commodity	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015p
<b>Exports</b>										
Phosphate	964	9,012	36,627	10,821	33,066	49,493	67,802	47,360	22,694	11,641
Other exports	338	327	266	743	1,295	523	1,132	583	116	241
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,302</b>	<b>9,339</b>	<b>36,893</b>	<b>11,564</b>	<b>34,361</b>	<b>50,016</b>	<b>68,934</b>	<b>47,943</b>	<b>22,810</b>	<b>11,882</b>
<b>Re-exports</b>										
Fuel	na	na	na	na	na	na	916	1,937	2,059	6,207
Others	na	na	na	na	na	na	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>1,937</b>	<b>2,059</b>	<b>2,781</b>
<b>Total exports and re-exports</b>	<b>1,302</b>	<b>9,339</b>	<b>36,893</b>	<b>11,564</b>	<b>34,361</b>	<b>50,016</b>	<b>69,850</b>	<b>49,880</b>	<b>24,869</b>	<b>14,663</b>

*Notes:**Classification used: HS 2012 from 2012**Data source: Partner countries and Enterprises**The erratic movement in domestic exports is due to phosphate, which is the major commodity exported.**p denotes provisional statistics*

Table 7: PRINCIPAL IMPORTS (AUD 000)

Commodity	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015p
All meat and edible meat offal fresh, chilled or frozen	952	652	843	970	996	476	589	4,254	4,372	5,573
Fish, crustaceans and molluscs fresh, chilled or frozen	0	15	30	33	33	58	22	158	789	379
Milk and cream whether or not concentrated or sweetened	105	23	144	96	148	119	291	623	1,238	822
Dairy products excl milk	146	38	37	8	12	94	182	491	873	766
Edible vegetables	97	87	71	85	85	164	326	1,317	1,747	586
Edible fruit and nuts fresh, chilled or dried; peel of citrus fruit or melons	23	15	23	43	37	98	196	1,070	1,520	479
Coffee, coffee husks etc, substitutes with coffee and tea whether or not flavoured	87	66	30	12	0	7	4	358	1,797	299
Rice	0	0	0	19	167	223	321	399	165	118
Wheat or meslin flour and cereal flours	74	198	133	156	140	151	192	165	346	272
Grains, seeds (incl oil); copra; industrial and medicinal plants; straw and fodder	7	22	3	5	2	153	281	168	131	5,484
Animal or vegetable fats & oils	93	16	15	19	64	29	62	27	115	143
Edible preparation of meat, fish, crustaceans etc	567	92	197	76	248	243	505	3,117	1,383	1,663
Sugar and sugar confectionery	94	241	234	189	272	257	103	308	421	283
Cocoa and cocoa preparations	20	2	8	0	13	59	124	387	299	82
Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk; pastry products e.g. bread, cakes, wafers	70	74	114	184	391	416	392	1,012	2,758	736
Preparations of vegetables, fruits, nuts e.g. fruit juices, jam	47	45	83	14	99	93	136	330	647	211
Miscellaneous edible preparations e.g food preparation of flour or meal, soups, ice cream	145	428	510	77	354	490	363	1241	3,322	492
Mineral and aerated waters including sweetened or flavoured	75	68	201	87	155	246	460	960	3,320	1,148
Beer made from malt	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	10	161	7
Spirit beverage	21	78	34	30	122	108	165	160	288	327
Residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder	9	21	54	71	8	102	294	150	235	189
Cigars, cigarettes and tobacco	488	422	55	637	678	1,202	131	1,242	1,973	1,264
Mineral products	76	148	46	52	52	58	113	413	226	296
Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals	865	979	3,364	184	1,184	6,568	5,488	11,897	27,283	923
Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons	3	0	33	21	8	56	10	117	158	314
Pharmaceutical products	274	264	184	604	1068	752	1175	1,335	820	630
Paints and varnishes, painters' fillings, printing and writing ink	59	61	121	91	34	83	137	114	197	199
Essential oils and resinoids; perfumery, cosmetic and toilet preparations	110	67	20	48	16	83	63	267	1,231	76
Soap, organic surface active products, candles	67	109	53	79	95	48	59	386	730	175
Photographic or cinematographic goods	25	2	16	3	6	59	55	70	596	52
Miscellaneous chemical products e.g. insecticides, rodenticides, fungicides	69	35	64	36	65	68	177	150	573	170
Plastics and articles of plastic	113	125	61	161	166	345	580	2,012	2,027	1,762
Rubber and articles of rubber	61	122	654	128	218	444	278	389	497	217
Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal	385	239	243	100	120	248	444	873	581	789
Paper and paperboard; articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	71	108	139	162	175	155	235	604	2,437	886
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories,	88	99	32	31	13	87	87	2,001	954	434
Footwear	32	31	3	62	11	18	63	52	412	49
Articles of stone, plaster, cement	16	52	45	18	13	50	44	15,976	1,432	1,414
Articles of iron or steel	384	207	975	273	371	783	428	1,946	1,634	945
Miscellaneous articles of base metal	78	25	49	49	28	67	151	211	252	5,930
Machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof	2,062	2,384	879	3,681	1,564	1,655	3,019	12,537	7,542	12,334
Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof	1354	968	753	971	608	613	1414	7,099	2,904	17,297
Vehicles and parts and accessories thereof	3,668	4,116	1,700	10,368	1,755	2,428	3,374	10,643	2,697	19,245
Boat and floating structures	0	41	0	0	17	9	707	7	417	39
Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical and apparatus; parts thereof	103	122	57	117	95	447	573	440	877	2,288
Prefabricated buildings	167	0	0	53	0	6	1,767	49,699	14,387	8,002
Miscellaneous manufactured articles excl prefabricated buildings	143	237	362	241	210	741	827	1,995	794	1,139
Other Imports	8,042	5,778	3,945	10,583	1,950	7,980	11,990	18,632	26,626	27,237
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>21,435</b>	<b>18,922</b>	<b>16,617</b>	<b>30,927</b>	<b>13,867</b>	<b>28,641</b>	<b>38,399</b>	<b>157,812</b>	<b>126,184</b>	<b>124,165</b>

## Notes:

Classification used: HS 2012 from 2012

Data source: Partner countries and Enterprises

The unusual large Other Imports category contains special transactions e.g. donations/aid and commodities not classified according to trade nes.

Imports prior to 2013 were below AUD40,000. In 2013 the value of imports increased to AUD157,812, an increase of 311% when compared to 2012. Although imports in 2014 and 2015 registered declines when compared to 2013 and 2014 respectively, they were still more than AUD100,000. The reason for the increase in 2013 and beyond is the construction activity in Nauru which led to increased imports of construction materials, fuel, machinery and vehicles. Food and cigarette imports also show increases and this can be attributed to the presence of non-resident construction workers and the presence of the Regional Processing Centre.

p denotes provisional statistics

Table 8: BALANCE OF TRADE BY MAJOR PARTNER COUNTRIES (AUD 000)

COUNTRY		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015p
Australia	Exports	273	3,570	10,042	553	4,625	8,798	9,873	16,342	7,167	15,585
	Imports	20,964	18,402	15,986	29,703	11,176	18,977	27,461	137,178	94,430	92,816
	Balance	-20,690	-14,832	-5,243	-29,150	-6,551	-10,179	-17,588	-120,836	-87,263	-77,231
Fiji	Exports	22	1	-	6	-	7	112	9	2	11
	Imports	395	350	545	1,059	2,051	9,218	9,668	17,465	30,448	30,845
	Balance	-373	-349	-545	-1,053	-2,051	-9,211	-9,556	-17,456	-30,446	-30,834
India	Exports	504	694	6,884	6,829	3,568	5,210	14,980	3,017	6,615	-
	Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Balance	504	694	6,884	6,829	3,568	5,210	14,980	3,017	6,615	-
Iran	Exports	-	-	-	-	2,940	5,840	4,200	4,270	-	-
	Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Balance	-	-	-	-	2,940	5,840	4,200	4,270	-	-
Japan	Exports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,817	2,490
	Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,817	2,490
South Korea	Exports	460	4,171	19,953	1,368	14,304	22,282	19,917	18,564	2,894	-
	Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Balance	460	4,171	19,953	1,368	14,304	22,282	19,917	18,564	2,894	-
New Zealand	Exports	43	4	14	1,848	6,168	5,674	14,678	7,678	6,374	3
	Imports	76	170	86	165	640	446	1,270	3,169	1,306	504
	Balance	-34	-166	-71	1,683	5,528	5,228	13,408	4,509	5,068	-501
Pakistan	Exports	-	-	-	-	1,920	-	-	-	-	-
	Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Balance	-	-	-	-	1,920	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	Exports	-	899	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Balance	-	899	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taiwan	Exports	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,190	-	-	-
	Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,190	-	-	-
Thailand	Exports	-	-	-	960	836	2,205	2,900	-	-	-
	Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Balance	-	-	-	960	836	2,205	2,900	-	-	-
TOTAL	Exports	1,302	9,339	36,893	11,564	34,361	50,016	69,850	49,880	24,869	18,089
	Imports	21,435	18,922	16,617	30,927	13,867	28,641	38,399	157,812	126,184	124,165
	Balance	-20,133	-9,583	20,276	-19,363	20,494	21,375	31,451	-107,932	-101,315	-106,076

## Notes:

Classification used: HS 2012 from 2012

Data source: Partner countries and Enterprises

Since the source used is partner country data, the reporting by country of origin and country of destination does not hold true for this table  
p denotes provisional statistics

Table 9: TRADE BY REGION (AUD 000)

		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015p
<b>Africa</b>	Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Balance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>The Americas</b>	Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Balance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Asia</b>	Exports	964	5,764	26,837	9,157	23,568	35,537	45,188	25,851	11,326	2,490
	Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Balance	964	5,764	26,837	9,157	23,568	35,537	45,188	25,851	11,326	2,490
<b>Europe</b>	Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Balance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Oceania</b>	Exports	338	3,575	10,056	2,407	10,793	14,479	24,662	24,029	13,543	15,599
	Imports	21,435	18,922	16,617	30,927	13,867	28,641	38,399	157,812	126,184	124,165
	Balance	-21,097	-15,347	-6,561	-28,520	-3,074	-14,162	-13,737	-133,783	-112,641	-108,566
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>Exports</b>	<b>1,302</b>	<b>9,339</b>	<b>36,893</b>	<b>11,564</b>	<b>34,361</b>	<b>50,016</b>	<b>69,850</b>	<b>49,880</b>	<b>24,869</b>	<b>18,089</b>
	<b>Imports</b>	<b>21,435</b>	<b>18,922</b>	<b>16,617</b>	<b>30,927</b>	<b>13,867</b>	<b>28,641</b>	<b>38,399</b>	<b>157,812</b>	<b>126,184</b>	<b>124,165</b>
	<b>Balance</b>	<b>-20,133</b>	<b>-9,583</b>	<b>20,276</b>	<b>19,363</b>	<b>20,494</b>	<b>21,375</b>	<b>31,451</b>	<b>-107,932</b>	<b>-101,315</b>	<b>-106,076</b>
<b>of which PICTs</b>	<i>Exports</i>	22	1	0	6	0	7	112	9	2	11
	<i>Imports</i>	395	350	545	1,059	2,051	9,218	9,668	17,465	30,448	30,845
	<i>Balance</i>	-373	-349	-545	-1,053	-2,051	-9,211	-9,556	-17,456	-30,446	-30,834

## Notes:

Classification used: HS 2012 from 2012

Data source: Partner countries and Enterprises

Since the source used is partner country data, the reporting by country of origin and country of destination does not hold true for this table

p denotes provisional statistics



## Appendix 2: Notes

### 1. Abbreviations used

IMTS	International merchandise trade statistics
na	Indicates data are not available
p	Indicates data are provisional

### 2. Definitions of terminologies used

Balance of trade	Balance of trade measures Nauru's Net Exports. In simple terms, it is the difference in value between what Nauru exports and imports. Refer definitions on trade surplus and trade deficit below.
Exports	Exports refer to merchandise that goes out of Nauru's jurisdiction to another country for sale or trade.
Imports	Imports refer to goods or merchandise that is brought into Nauru's jurisdiction from another country for sale or trade.
Merchandise	Merchandise in this release refers to goods Nauru imports and exports.
Re exports	Re-exports refer to merchandise imported and then exported in the same condition in which they were imported.
Trade deficit	Trade deficit indicates a negative balance of trade. This happens when Nauru's value of imports exceeds its value of exports.
Trade surplus	Trade surplus indicates a positive trade balance. This happens when Nauru's value of exports exceeds its imports.