



COMEXT_TICSI_A_CY_2022_0000

National Reference Metadata in Single Integrated Metadata
Structure (SIMS)

Compiling agency: Statistical Service of Cyprus



Eurostat metadata

Reference metadata

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For any question on data and metadata, please contact: [EUROPEAN STATISTICAL DATA SUPPORT](#)

1. Contact

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1.1. Contact organisation	Statistical Service of Cyprus
1.2. Contact organisation unit	International Trade in goods
1.5. Contact mail address	Michalaki karaoli, 1444, Nicosia, Cyprus

2. Metadata update

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2.1. Metadata last certified	16/12/2021
2.2. Metadata last posted	16/12/2021
2.3. Metadata last update	11/08/2021

3. Statistical presentation

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3.1. Data description

International trade in goods statistics (ITGS) published by Eurostat measure the value and quantity of goods traded between the EU Member States (intra-EU trade) and goods traded by the EU Member States with non-EU countries (extra-EU trade). ‘Goods’ means all movable property including electricity. ‘European’ means that the statistics are compiled on the basis of the concepts and definitions set out in EU legislation.

Trade by invoicing currency (TIC) data are part of the information available for extra-EU trade. The invoicing currency is the currency in which the commercial invoice is drawn up. Data by invoicing currency can be used for instance to explore the use of the euro in the EU’s international trade, to compare it with the role of the United States dollar (USD) or to analyse the role of the euro in the euro area and in the EU. These statistics are very useful to central banks, including the European Central Bank, for comparing the euro with other major international currencies. These data are also used by financial market segments or foreign investors.

Statistical dimensions available for TIC data:

- reporting country;
- partner country;
- reference period;
- trade flows;
- product; and
- currency.

3.2. Classification system

Product classification

The Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) is managed by the United Nations and correlated with the subheadings of the Harmonised System. SITC Rev. 4 comprises 2 970 basing headings which are aggregated into 262 groups, 67 divisions and 10 sections. TIC data are based on the section level complemented by the division 33 ‘oil’.

Country classification

The ‘Nomenclature of countries and territories for the external trade statistics of the Union and statistics of trade between Member States’, known as the ‘Geonomenclature’, is used to collect detailed statistics on exchanges of goods. TIC data are only disseminated at an aggregated partner level: partner ‘extra-EU’ for TIC data reported by the EU Member States and partner ‘world’ for the TIC data reported by the EFTA and enlargement countries. See the publication *Geonomenclature applicable to European statistics on international trade in goods* for more information (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/international-trade-in-goods/methodology/manuals-and-guidelines>).

3.3. Coverage - sector

The scope of TIC data is the same as for monthly detailed data on extra-EU trade in goods. They cover all goods entering (imports) or leaving (exports) the national statistical territory and for which the trading partner is a non-EU country. Note that the statistical territory of Cyprus corresponds to its customs territory.

As ITGS in general, TIC data cover all sectors of the economy.

3.4. Statistical concepts and definitions

Reporting country – Except for some specific goods like vessels and aircraft, ITGS follow the physical movements of the goods. A country should record an import when goods enter its statistical territory and an export when goods leave that territory except if those goods are in simple transit.

Partner country – At detailed level, this is the last known country of destination for exports and the country of origin for imports. However individual partner countries are not kept in the dissemination of data by invoicing currency. They are replaced by the partner area ‘extra-EU’.

Product – Goods are primarily classified by commodity code as set out in the EU Combined Nomenclature. TIC data are compiled on the basis of a correspondence table enabling the transposition of detailed data collected according to the Combined Nomenclature into the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC). TIC data are available by three product groups: Raw materials without oil (SITC sections 0-4, excluding division 33), Oil (SITC division 33) and Manufactured products (SITC sections 5-8).

Currency – The invoicing currency is the currency in which the commercial invoice is drawn up. Its definition is provided by the customs legislation. Only the following currencies or groups of invoicing currencies are considered for data transmission to Eurostat:

- euro;
 - national currencies of EU Member States not belonging to the euro area;
 - US dollar;
 - ‘other’ (i.e. aggregated group of currencies of all non-EU countries except the United States);
- and
- ‘unknown’.

Note on ‘unknown’ currency: Trade for which the currency is unknown should be distributed over the individual currencies or groups of currencies proportionally to their relative share except if it is known that such a distribution would skew the data in a too significant extent. In such a case, the code UNK ‘Unknown’ could exceptionally be used. For trade transactions relating to the United Kingdom as partner country, which were collected via Intrastat system the code unknown is used.

3.5. Statistical unit

The statistical unit is any natural and legal person lodging a customs declaration in Cyprus on the condition that the customs procedure is of statistical relevance. Additionally, all natural or legal persons who carry out transactions which fall under special movement goods which are reported through other sources than the custom declaration.

3.6. Statistical population

The statistical population comprise all the legal or natural persons who lodged a customs declaration with the National Customs Authority of Cyprus. Additionally, all natural or legal persons who carry out transactions which fall under special movement goods which are reported through other sources than the custom declaration.

3.7. Reference area

Cyprus

3.8. Coverage - Time

TIC data disseminated by Eurostat

See document [TIC Quality indicators](#).

TIC data disseminated at national level

Not available.

3.9. Base period

Not applicable.

4. Unit of measure

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For data transmission to Eurostat – Trade values (in national currency units) by invoicing currency. The value of traded goods is calculated at the national frontier, on a FOB (free on board) basis for exports and a

CIF (cost, insurance, freight) basis for imports. Hence, only incidental expenses (freight, insurance) are included and they are incurred for:

- exports in the part of the journey located on the territory of the country where the goods are exported from;
- imports in the part of the journey located outside the territory of the country where the goods are imported to.

For data dissemination on Eurostat website – Share of each invoicing currency in extra-EU imports and exports.

5. Reference Period

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Theoretically, the reference period for the information on international trade in goods transactions should be the calendar month of export or import of the goods. This rule is applied for specific special movements goods. However, in practice the reference period is the calendar month during which the customs declaration is accepted and released by the National Customs Authority.

The reference years for which TIC data are disseminated result from the aggregation of monthly figures from January to December.

6. Institutional Mandate

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6.1. Institutional Mandate - legal acts and other agreements

General statistical legislation

Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council on European statistics

Extra-EU trade legislation (or Extrastat)

- Regulation (EC) No 471/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council
- Implementing Commission Regulation (EC) No 92/2010
- Implementing Commission Regulation (EC) No 113/2010

All regulations relevant for the European statistics on international trade in goods can be found in the publication [Legislation on European statistics on international trade in goods](#) or consulted from the [Legislation](#) page of the International trade in goods section on Eurostat website. All legal texts of the EU are accessible on [Eur-Lex](#).

6.2. Institutional Mandate - data sharing

Not applicable.

7. Confidentiality

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7.1. Confidentiality - policy

[Regulation \(EC\) No 223/2009 on European statistics](#) (recital 24 and Article 20(4)) of 11 March 2009 (OJ L 87, p. 164), stipulates the need to establish common principles and guidelines ensuring the confidentiality of data used for the production of European statistics and the access to those confidential data with due account for technical developments and the requirements of users in a democratic society.

As a general definition, data used by national and EU authorities for producing statistics are considered confidential if statistical units can be identified, either directly or indirectly, and information about individuals or businesses is disclosed as a result.

The confidentiality policy followed nationally is the same as the one followed for compilation of detailed extra-EU trade statistics.

7.2. Confidentiality - data treatment

Data by invoicing currency are not detailed enough to make it possible to identify a specific trader. Therefore no specific data treatment applies. However, at product level, the confidentiality policy followed for the detailed extra EU imports and exports statistics is followed for TIC statistics as well.

8. Release policy

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8.1. Release calendar

TIC data are only disseminated by Eurostat. See item 8.1 'Release calendar' of the related metadata '[ext lt invcur](#) - International trade in goods – trade by invoicing currency (TIC)' for more details.

8.2. Release calendar access

TIC data are only disseminated by Eurostat. See item 8.2 'Release calendar access' of the related metadata '[ext lt invcur](#) - International trade in goods – trade by invoicing currency' for more details.

8.3. Release policy - user access

TIC data are only disseminated by Eurostat. See item 8.3 'Release policy - user access' of the related metadata '[ext lt invcur](#) - International trade in goods – trade by invoicing currency' for more details.

9. Frequency of dissemination

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TIC data are only disseminated by Eurostat. See item 9 'Frequency of dissemination' of the related metadata '[ext lt invcur](#) - International trade in goods – trade by invoicing currency' for more details.

10. Accessibility and clarity

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10.1. Dissemination format - News release

TIC data are only disseminated by Eurostat. See item 10.1 'Dissemination format - News release' of the related metadata '[ext lt invcur](#) - International trade in goods – trade by invoicing currency' for more details.

10.2. Dissemination format - Publications

TIC data are only disseminated by Eurostat. See item 10.2 'Dissemination format - Publications' of the related metadata '[ext lt invcur](#) - International trade in goods – trade by invoicing currency' for more details.

10.3. Dissemination format - online database

TIC data are only disseminated by Eurostat. See item 10.3 'Dissemination format - online database' of the related metadata '[ext lt invcur](#) - International trade in goods – trade by invoicing currency' for more details.

10.3.1. Data tables - consultations

See document [TIC Quality indicators](#).

10.4. Dissemination format - microdata access

Not applicable.

10.5. Dissemination format - other

Not applicable.

10.5.1. Metadata - consultations

See document [TIC Quality indicators](#).

10.6. Documentation on methodology
TIC data are only disseminated by Eurostat. See item 10.6 ‘Documentation on methodology’ of the related metadata ‘ ext_lt_invcu - International trade in goods – trade by invoicing currency’ for more details.
10.6.1. Metadata completeness - rate
100%
10.7. Quality management - documentation
TIC data are only disseminated by Eurostat. See item 10.7 ‘Quality management - documentation’ of the related metadata ‘ ext_lt_invcu - International trade in goods – trade by invoicing currency’ for more details.

11. Quality management	Top
11.1. Quality assurance	
<p>Quality reporting and assessment</p> <p>The Extrastat regulation includes standardised quality articles. These articles are in line with the ESS Quality definition, European Statistics Code of Practice and the Regulation of European Statistics. In particular, they require the reporting countries to provide Eurostat with annual quality reports within a fixed deadline. Those reports are used for quality and compliance assessments. The following indicators are compiled for each reference year:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistical information required by the legislation but not or partially provided • Timeliness and punctuality of TIC data <p>Data quality checks prior to any dissemination</p> <p>The prime responsibility for ensuring the data completeness and accuracy rests with the National Statistical Authorities. Further checks are carried out by Eurostat, essentially to ensure that the transmission of the requested data meets the requirements. Datasets must be complete, error-free, and all possible extreme values (outliers) confirmed.:</p> <p>Quality control at national level is carried out on a very detailed transaction level on a monthly basis for Extra EU imports and exports data. Furthermore, before producing the final TIC data set, the quality of the data produced is checked.</p>	
11.2. Quality management - assessment	
See item 11.2 ‘Quality management - assessment’ of the related metadata ‘ ext_lt_invcu - International trade in goods – trade by invoicing currency’ for more details.	

12. Relevance	Top
12.1. Relevance - User Needs	
TIC data are only disseminated by Eurostat. See item 12.1 ‘Relevance - User Needs’ of the related metadata ‘ ext_lt_invcu - International trade in goods – trade by invoicing currency’ for more details.	
12.2. Relevance - User Satisfaction	
TIC data are only disseminated by Eurostat. See item 12.2 ‘Relevance - User Satisfaction’ of the related metadata ‘ ext_lt_invcu - International trade in goods – trade by invoicing currency’ for more details.	
12.3. Completeness	
See item 12.3 ‘Completeness’ of the related metadata ‘ ext_lt_invcu - International trade in goods – trade by invoicing currency’ for more details.	

12.3.1. Data completeness - rate

See document [TIC Quality indicators](#).

13. Accuracy

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13.1. Accuracy - overall

Customs Authority, carries out several checks of customs declarations. Further to this, the accuracy of the data is checked by Statistical Service of Cyprus as well. Therefore, the accuracy of the TIC data is considered as high.

13.2. Sampling error

See item 13.2 'Sampling error' of the related metadata '[ext lt invcur](#) - International trade in goods – trade by invoicing currency' for more details.

13.2.1. Sampling error - indicators

Not applicable.

13.3. Non-sampling error

See item 13.3 'Non-sampling error' of the related metadata '[ext lt invcur](#) - International trade in goods – trade by invoicing currency' for more details.

13.3.1. Coverage error

Not applicable.

13.3.1.1. Over-coverage - rate

Not applicable.

13.3.1.2. Common units - proportion

Not applicable.

13.3.2. Measurement error

Not applicable.

13.3.3. Non response error

Not applicable.

13.3.3.1. Unit non-response - rate

Not applicable.

13.3.3.2. Item non-response - rate

Not applicable.

13.3.4. Processing error

Not applicable.

13.3.5. Model assumption error

Not applicable.

14. Timeliness and punctuality

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14.1. Timeliness

See concepts 14.1.1 and 14.1.2.

14.1.1. Time lag - first result

See document [TIC Quality indicators](#).

14.1.2. Time lag - final result
Not applicable.
14.2. Punctuality
See concept 14.2.1 for the time lag between the actual delivery of the TIC data and the target date when it should have been delivered.
14.2.1. Punctuality - delivery and publication
See document TIC Quality indicators .

15. Coherence and comparability Top
15.1. Comparability - geographical
See item 15.1 'Comparability - geographical' of the related metadata ' ext lt invcur - International trade in goods – trade by invoicing currency' for more details.
15.1.1. Asymmetry for mirror flow statistics - coefficient
Not applicable.
15.2. Comparability - over time
From the year 2014 additional data sources were used in order to record imports and exports of vessels according to the economic ownership principle.
15.2.1. Length of comparable time series
From 2014 onwards.
15.3. Coherence - cross domain
See item 15.3 'Coherence - cross domain' of the related metadata ' ext lt invcur - International trade in goods – trade by invoicing currency' for more details.
15.3.1. Coherence - sub annual and annual statistics
Not applicable.
15.3.2. Coherence - National Accounts
Not applicable.
15.4. Coherence - internal
See item 15.4 'Coherence - internal' of the related metadata ' ext lt invcur - International trade in goods – trade by invoicing currency' for more details.

16. Cost and Burden Top
TIC data are derived from information collected via customs declarations. No specific data collection is then necessary, which means that the burden is null for the respondents, i.e. for the traders and businesses. The cost of TIC data only relates to the compilation step carried out by the National Statistical Authorities, which is considered as minor given the small number of records.

17. Data revision Top
17.1. Data revision - policy
No formal revision policy is applied.
17.2. Data revision - practice

No revision was carried out thus far.

17.2.1. Data revision - average size

Not available.

18. Statistical processing

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18.1. Source data

TIC data are derived from the combination of two types of information collected via customs declarations:

- Trade in goods transactions; and
- The invoicing currency associated to these transactions.

18.2. Frequency of data collection

Collection of trade in goods data: every month via customs declarations or other administrative data for special movements

Collection of the invoicing currency: every month via customs declarations

18.3. Data collection

Collection of trade in goods data

The standard source of information on trade transactions is the customs declaration submitted by businesses and, in some cases, by private individuals involved in an international transaction of goods with a non-EU country. The customs declaration is collected in electronic format. Moreover, trade data are collected via other administrative sources for special movements.

Collection of the invoicing currency

The invoicing currency is the currency in which the commercial invoice is drawn up. It is mandatory information to be collected by the Customs National Authorities of Cyprus for imported and exported goods.

18.4. Data validation

At national level:

The TIC data are compared with previous years results in order to identify possible problems. Moreover, the validity of the codes is checked as well as the coherence of the international trade in goods statistics published compared to TIC statistics figures.

At European level:

Cyprus TIC data disseminated by Eurostat have passed the following quality checks:

- Intra-dataset checks: completeness of the dataset and uniqueness of the records, validity of the codes, validity of code combinations across the different dimensions, inter-record consistency checks;
- Intra-domain check: check of the coherence between trade values published in the TIC dataset and trade values coming from aggregated and detailed trade in goods data.

18.5. Data compilation

At national level:

Extra EU trade data for imports and exports of the reference year in question are compiled by SITC aggregate category and invoice currency grouping according to the relevant groupings required by Extra EU statistics regulations as following:

(a) trade flow;

(b) statistical value;

(c) invoicing currency aggregate groups

(d) total and a product breakdown according to sections and divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) in force, indicating the following codes:

1 — raw materials without oil according to SITC section 0-4 excluding division 33,

2 — oil according to SITC division 33,

3 — manufactured products according to SITC sections 5-8.

The invoice currency for each custom declaration on import and export and invoice currency for transactions which are recorded via other administrative sources are combined with extra EU trade data in order to produce the TIC statistics.

At European level:

The share of each invoicing currency in the imports and exports of Cyprus is calculated on the basis of the transmitted trade values.

18.5.1. Imputation - rate

At national level:

Imports and exports recorded via customs declarations include invoice currency information. Imputation of invoice currency is carried out for special movements goods, only in the case the information is not available,

At European level:

No imputation is made by Eurostat.

18.6. Adjustment

Not applicable.

18.6.1. Seasonal adjustment

Not applicable.

19. Comment

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Related metadata

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Annexes

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