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STATISTICAL RELEASE

International Merchandise Trade Statistics

Niue

2018



Introduction

Fakaalofa lahi atu.

Statistics Niue is very happy to put out this statistical release of the International Merchandise Trade Statistics of Niue (IMTS) for the year 2018.

The release will focus on the 2018 trade figures of Niue:

1. Figures at a Glance
2. Value of Imports and Exports: 2018
3. Balance of Trade: 2018
4. Terms of Trade: 2018
5. Imports: 2018
 - 5a. Re-imports
6. Domestic Exports: 2018
7. Performance of principal exports: 2018
8. Performance of Re-exports: 2018
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 included in this year's analysis.

Also note that Customs Niue is still working 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. However the data depicted New Zealand's dominance remains in Niue's trading, New Zealand is the biggest trading partner for Niue with 100% of exports was destined for and about 79% of 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. Fakaauae lahi.



KimRay Vaha
Government Statistician

1. Figures at a Glance

Total Imports 2018 (CIF NZ\$ 000):

- **Total** **25,820.9**
- **Annual movement** **21.0%**

Total Exports 2018 (NZ\$ 000):

- **Total** **2,583.1**
- **Annual movement** **19.7%**
- **Domestic** **489.2 (19.4% annual increase)**
- **Re-exports** **2,093.9 (19.8% annual increase)**

Balance of Trade (NZ\$000):

- **2018** **-23,237.9**
 - **Annual movement** **21.2%**
-

Other trade information:

Re imports (FOB NZ\$ 000):Total	\$111.1
Repair and return (FOB NZ\$ 000):Total	\$40.3
Use and return (FOB NZ\$ 000): Total	NCV
Fill and return (FOB NZ\$ 000): Total	\$50.7
Others (FOB NZ\$ 000): Total	\$0.0



2. Value of Exports and Imports: 2018

Exports: The total value of exports for Niue in 2018 was \$2,583,148 (\$489,203 in domestic exports, an increase of 19.4% and \$2,093,945 of re-exports an increase of 19.8%) a further increase of 19.7% from last year's increase of 20.5% and about 9% of the GDP.

Imports: In 2018 the total value of imports on the other hand was \$25,820,861 an increase of 21.1% which is about 60% of the GDP.

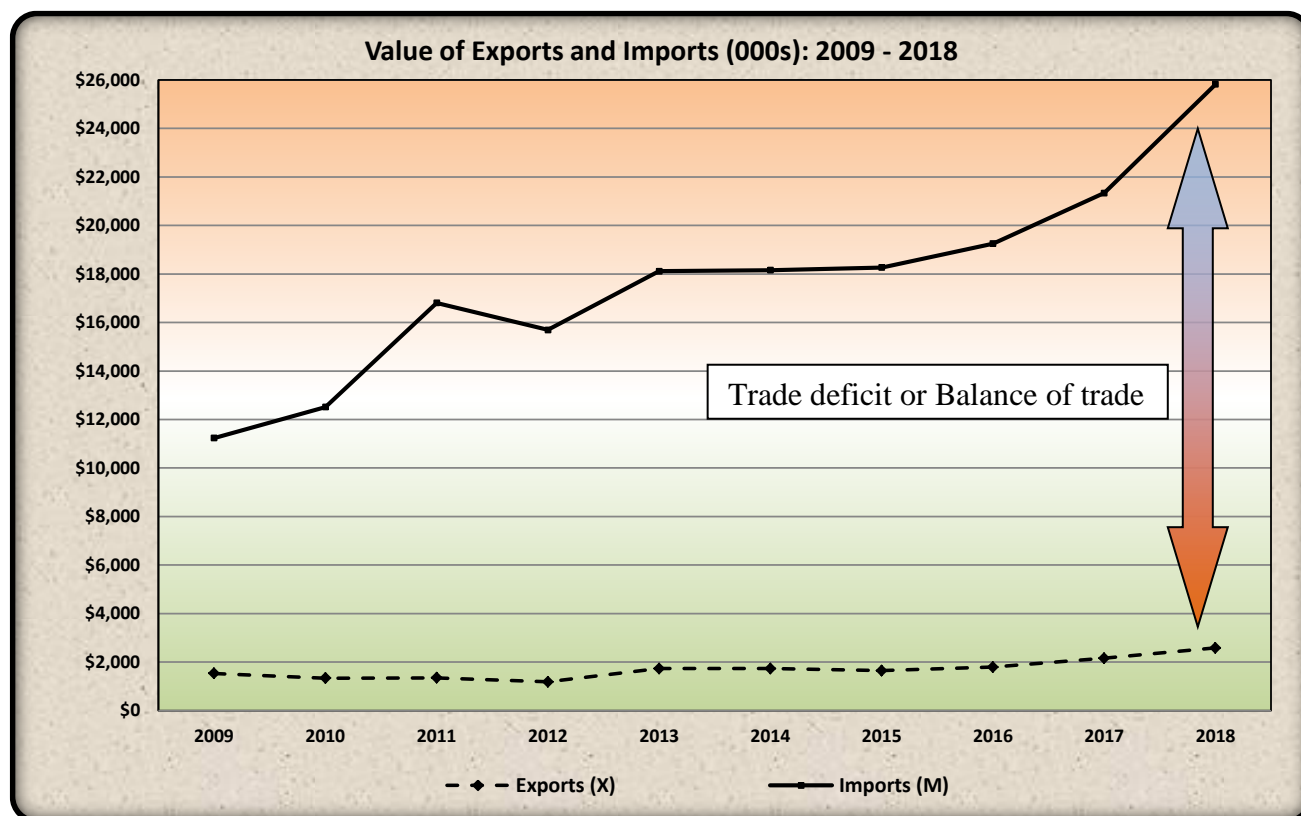


Figure 1: Value of Imports and Exports: 2009 - 2018

Figure 1 (above) and Table 1 (below) depicted the trend of total export as fluctuating from year to year but the noticeable change is the first time export value has raised above \$2M mark.

Imports on the other hand are always bigger than exports and the trend is generally increasing, from \$11.2M in 2009 (Figure 1) to \$25.8M in 2018. An average increase of \$14.6M in 10 years or a movement of 1.46% per year.

3. Balance of Trade 2018.

Notwithstanding the growth witnessed across the economy the figures remains to depict (figure 1) the level of exports lagging below the level of imports. This shows the level of reliance of Niue on imports from overseas is high and climbing.

The balance of trade (or trade deficit) ranges from -\$9.7M in 2009 to -\$23.2M in 2018, an annual average of 1.35% in 10 years. There were small gains in export values, but also met with an increase of import values. This means the trade deficit or balance of trade remains to be high or wide.

Main contributors. The five main contributors in HS broad groups to the increase of trade deficit is the high value and volume of imports in:

1. Group 25 - 27; MINERAL PRODUCTS;
2. Group 16 - 24; PREPARED FOODSTUFFS; BEVERAGES, SPIRITS AND VINEGAR; TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURED TOBACCO SUBSTITUTES;
3. Group 28-38; PRODUCTS OF THE CHEMICAL OR ALLIED INDUSTRIES;
4. Group 84-85: MACHINERY AND MECHANICAL APPLIANCES; ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT; PARTS THEREOF; SOUND RECORDERS AND REPRODUCERS, TELEVISION IMAGE AND SOUND RECORDERS AND REPRODUCERS, AND PARTS AND ACCESSORIES OF SUCH ARTICLES; and
5. Group 01-05; LIVE ANIMALS; ANIMAL PRODUCTS.

However, in terms of individual commodities the main 5 ones are by value (CIF):

- i. Automotive diesel; biodiesel, not for manufacture in a licensed manufacturing area;
- ii. Jet fuel; spirit type, containing biodiesel, in bulk in ships' bottoms or in containers of a capacity of 5 litres or more, not for manufacture in a licensed manufacturing area
- iii. Dressings, adhesive; and other articles having an adhesive layer, (not incorporating woven fabrics), packed for retail sale for medical, surgical dental or veterinary purposes
- iv. Motor spirit; Research Octane No. (RON) less than 95 (regular grade) not blended with ethyl alcohol, can be used as a fuel for engines, in bulk in ships' bottoms or in containers 5 litres or more, not for manufacture in a licensed manufacturing area, and
- v. Plastics; household and hygienic articles.

See Part 5 below for details.

4. Terms of Trade 2018.

The level of exports relative to that of imports varies from 2009 to 2018; from a high of 14% in 2009 down to as low as 8% in 2011 and 2012 and back up 10% in 2013 and 2014 and down 9% in 2015 and 2016, and increase to 10% in 2017 and this year (*Table 1*). This means more capital resources or money going out to purchase imports than there is coming in through exports.

The Government however endeavours to decrease the balance of trade and improve the terms of trade in its future economic development initiatives, such as the exports of bottled water, increase the exporting of Honey and honey products, increase the export of noni juice to name a few and at the same time reducing the reliance on imported commodities.

On the same token the inclusion of trade in services with the merchandise trade in the combined Trade Statistics will see the services sold to visitors assist in decreasing of the margin of balance of trade. If included, the average aggregate amount received from visitors in 2018 was \$8M which will reduce the trade deficit by the same.

Table 1. Exports, Imports 2009 - 2017

Years	Exports (X)	Imports (M)	Balance Of Trade (X-M)	% of X/M	% change of X	% change of M	% change of X-M
2009	\$1,529,194.49	\$11,234,251.00	-\$9,705,056.51	14%	-	-	
2010	\$1,338,552.68	\$12,515,819.00	-\$11,177,266.32	11%	-12.50%	11.40%	15.17%
2011	\$1,347,605.35	\$16,806,952.80	-\$15,459,347.45	8%	0.70%	34.30%	38.31%
2012	\$1,184,490.00	\$15,692,088.00	-\$14,507,598.00	8%	-12.10%	-6.60%	-6.16%
2013	\$1,728,298.00	\$18,114,817.20	-\$16,386,519.20	10%	45.90%	15.40%	12.95%
2014	\$1,732,533.00	\$18,158,059.20	-\$16,425,526.20	10%	0.20%	0.20%	0.24%
2015	\$1,643,942.00	\$18,267,002.00	-\$16,623,060.00	9%	-5.10%	0.60%	1.20%
2016	\$1,791,174.00	\$19,254,938.00	-\$17,463,764.00	9%	8.96%	5.41%	5.05%
2017	\$2,140,214.00	\$21,336,497.00	-\$19,196,283.00	10%	19.49%	10.81%	9.92%
2018	\$2,583,148.00	\$25,820,861.00	-\$23,237,713.00	10%	19.62%	21.02%	21.17%

5. Imports 2018: Composition of imports.

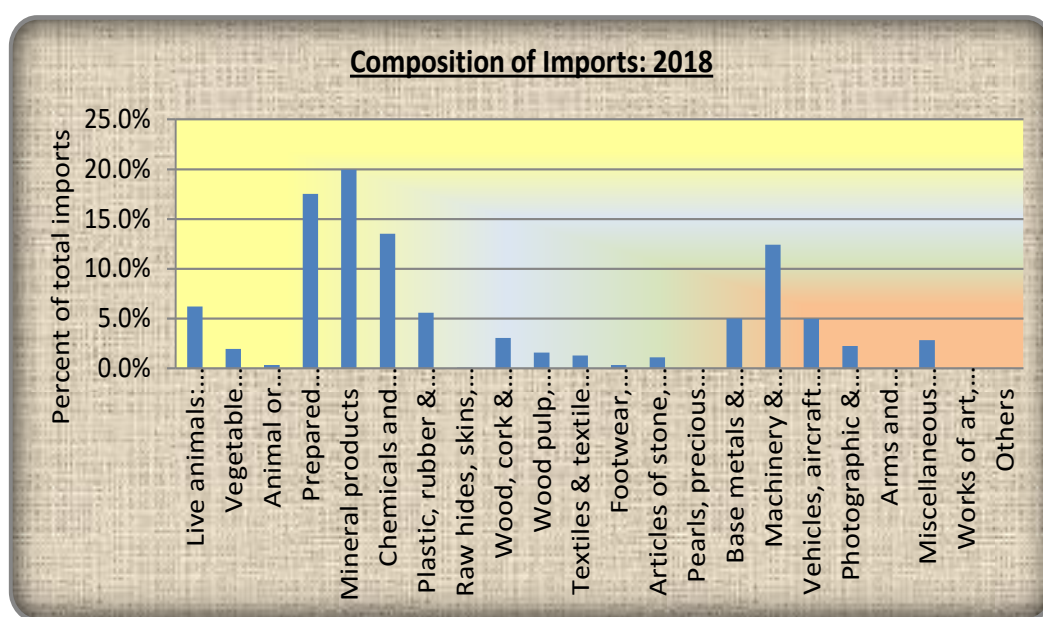


Figure 2: Composition of imports, 2018

HS Broad Groups that significantly contributed to the total imports were *Mineral products* which accounted for 19.9%, then *Prepared food stuff, beverages, spirits and tobacco products* at 17.5% followed by *Product of chemical or allied*

industries at 13.5% and *Machinery and mechanical appliances, electrical equipment, and parts thereof* at 12.4%. Details of other contributions to imports are found in the annexed tables – Table 4.

5a. Re-imports.

The total value of re-imports was \$111,144 comprised of mainly returned tools and returned items of foreign workers who were in Niue repatriating to country of origin.

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

6. Exports 2018: Composition of Exports.

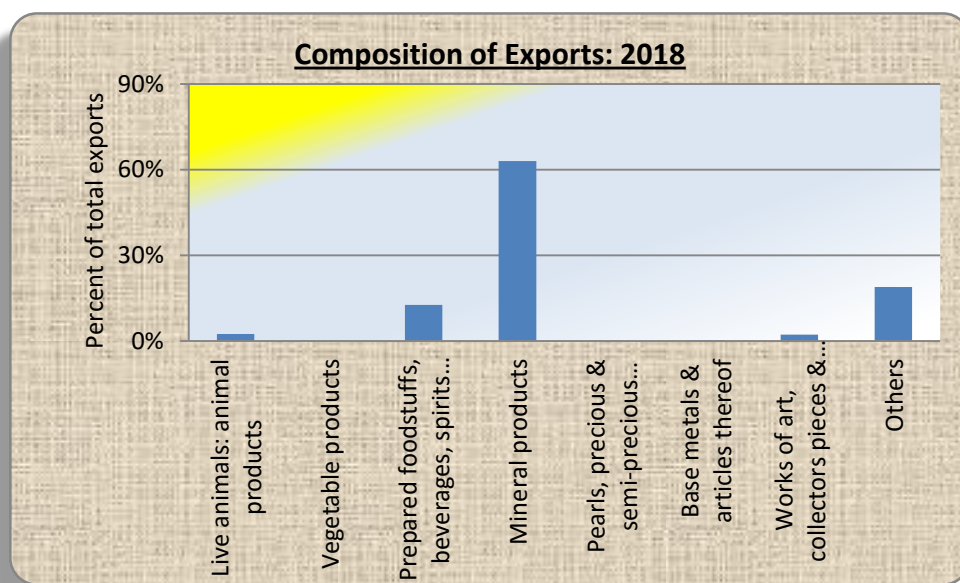


Figure 3: Composition of Exports: 2018

Re-exporting of Jet Fuel in the *Mineral products* group is significantly the main export commodity of Niue. Its contribution accounted for 63.1%. Followed by noni juice in the *Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, spirits & tobacco* group with a contribution of 12.7%.

Details of other groups' contributions to exports are found in the annexed tables – Table 5.

7. Performance of principal domestic exports in 2018

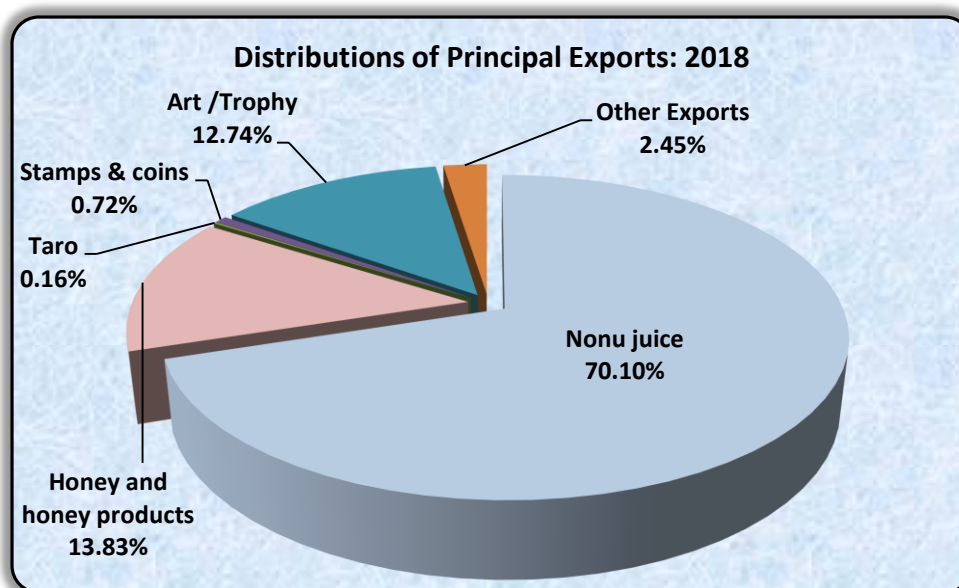


Figure 4: Composition of Exports: 2018

Principal domestic exports in 2018 comprised 36.9% of total domestic exports but it has increased 19 per cent by value from last year. This year saw Noni juice as the main principal export commodity with a contribution of 70.1% of the total principal

exports, then Honey and honey products which accounts for 13.8% of followed by Art and Craft commodities with 12.7%.

The principal domestic exports of Niue commonly include noni juice, taro, honey, coconut, stamps and coins, and vanilla. Other exports such as aluminium and other metal waste & scrap, and arts & craft were not common but their pop up from time to time. According to historical records Fish exports ceased to feature as of 2008 onwards. However, in considering the records shown it has there was no clear pattern of the quantity of commodity exports in Niue nor the movements of them because they all varied from year to year. It is important to notice here that these same commodities were commonly carried by travellers when they travel overseas (informal trading) in various

quantities and numerically it is significant enough to have effects on exports. Vanilla is a good example. It was a commodity grown in Niue for export purposes but little was recorded as most of it was carried by passengers as part of personal effects.

Figure 5: Niue Principal Exports: 2011 – 2018

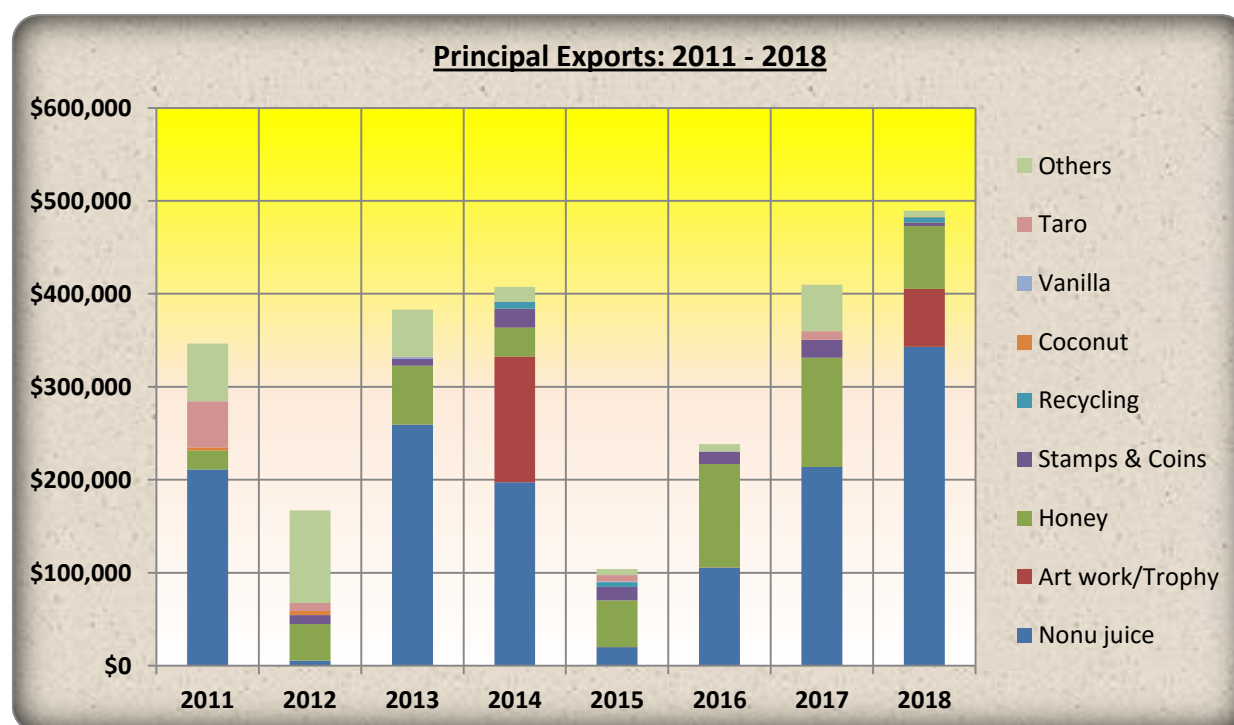


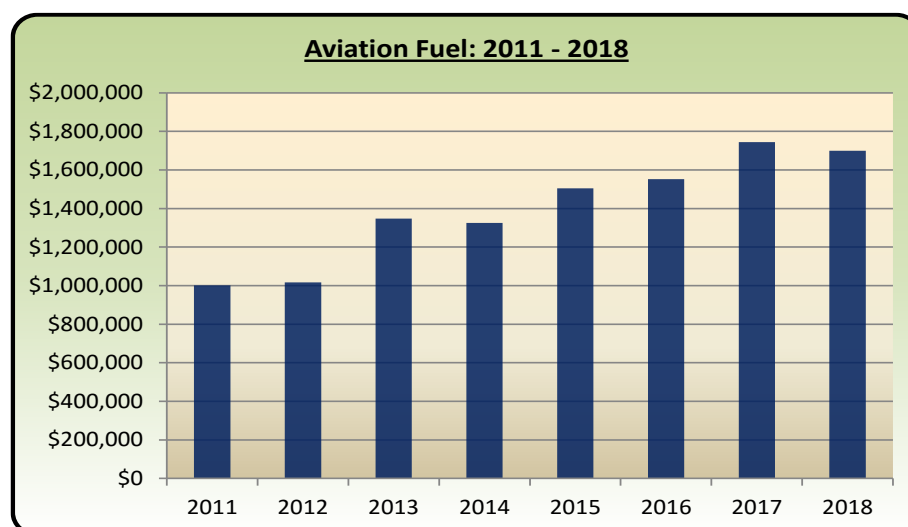
Table 2. Exports 2011 - 2017

Commodities	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Nonu juice	\$211,200	\$5,500	\$259,430	\$197,500	\$20,000	\$105,342	\$213,725	\$342,950
Art work/Trophy	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$135,153	\$20	\$400	\$100	\$62,321
Honey	\$20,300	\$39,440	\$63,220	\$31,100	\$50,170	\$111,300	\$117,585	\$67,650
Stamps & Coins	\$0	\$9,382	\$7,443	\$20,244	\$14,617	\$13,310	\$19,264	\$3,523
Recycling	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,150	\$5,287	\$0	\$0	\$6,000
Coconut	\$3,240	\$4,560	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Vanilla	\$0	\$0	\$2,020	\$0	\$670	\$0	\$0	\$0
Taro	\$49,760	\$8,610	\$120	\$0	\$6,598	\$0	\$9,045	\$759
Others	\$62,070	\$99,634	\$50,851	\$16,245	\$6,860	\$8,000	\$50,027	\$6,000
Principal Exports	\$346,570	\$167,126	\$383,084	\$407,392	\$104,222	\$238,352	\$409,746	\$489,203
Re-Exports	\$1,001,035	\$1,017,364	\$1,347,234	\$1,325,141	\$1,539,720	\$1,552,822	\$1,748,345	\$2,093,945
Total Exports	\$1,347,605	\$1,184,490	\$1,730,318	\$1,732,533	\$1,643,942	\$1,791,174	\$2,158,091	\$2,583,148
Total Movements		-12.1%	46.1%	0.1%	-5.1%	9.0%	20.5%	19.7%

8. Performance of Re-exports in 2018

Re-exports play a major role in total domestic exports of Niue. In 2018 it has contributed 63.1% or \$2,694,292 of the total value of exports, an increase of 19.8%. The main commodity of re-exporting is aviation fuel under mineral products.

Figure 6. Re-Exports (Aviation Fuel: 2011 – 2018)



9. Informal Trade 2016

Not collected this year.

10. Other topics

Trade partners: Imports

The ten main trading partners for Niue are depicted in table 3 below. New Zealand is the number one country to trade with Niue which imports a total value of about \$20.4 or 83.8% of the total imports.

Table 3. Main trading partners: 2018

Countries of Origin	CIF Value	%Total
New Zealand	20,372,556	78.9%
China, People's Republic of	1,582,758	6.1%
Australia	1,355,628	5.3%
Japan	601,655	2.3%
Korea, Republic of	490,842	1.9%
Germany	377,812	1.5%
United States of America	316,022	1.2%
Singapore	212,912	0.8%
India	121,536	0.5%
Thailand	68,688	0.3%
Other	320,452	1.2%
TOTAL	25,820,861	100.0%

Please note that this information was based on the mirror data provided by Statistics New Zealand where these merchandise were shipped or transhipped.

From time to time, there are imports that came from Fiji. We endeavour to include this information in our future releases.

Trading of services will also be included in this release in the future.

Goods that were sent overseas for repairing are not included in the IMTS but were recorded for Balance of Payments and National accounts use.

11. Annex Tables.

Table 4: 2018 Imports

HS Broad Groups	CIF Values		Commodities	Percentage of Total	Annual Movement
	2017	2018			
01-05	\$1,314,210	\$1,604,770	Live animals: animal products	6.2%	22.1%
06-14	\$427,315	\$501,893	Vegetable products	1.9%	17.5%
15	\$83,435	\$90,115	Animal or vegetable oils & fats	0.3%	8.0%
16-24	\$4,256,123	\$4,520,916	Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, spirits & tobacco	17.5%	6.2%
25-27	\$4,150,661	\$5,148,767	Mineral products	19.9%	24.0%
28-38	\$1,229,453	\$3,487,166	Chemicals and allied products	13.5%	183.6%
39-40	\$1,093,442	\$1,443,616	Plastic, rubber & articles thereof	5.6%	32.0%
41-43	\$11,626	\$22,192	Raw hides, skins, leather articles & travel goods	0.1%	90.9%
44-46	\$757,398	\$788,214	Wood, cork & articles thereof & plaiting material	3.1%	4.1%
47-49	\$298,817	\$406,816	Wood pulp, paper & paperboard & articles thereof	1.6%	36.1%
50-63	\$216,931	\$332,834	Textiles & textile articles	1.3%	53.4%
64-67	\$44,417	\$92,498	Footwear, headgear, umbrellas & parts thereof	0.4%	108.2%
68-70	\$206,933	\$289,499	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, glass & ceramic products	1.1%	39.9%
71	\$0	\$4,092	Pearls, precious & semi-precious stones & metals	0.0%	0.0%
72-83	\$1,690,900	\$1,287,424	Base metals & articles thereof	5.0%	-23.9%
84-85	\$2,028,394	\$3,207,980	Machinery & mechanical & electrical appliances & parts thereof	12.4%	58.2%
86-89	\$2,678,448	\$1,284,745	Vehicles, aircraft & associated transport equipment	5.0%	-52.0%
90-92	\$106,568	\$577,553	Photographic & optical, medical & surgical goods & clocks/watches & musical instruments	2.2%	442.0%
93	\$1,919	\$0	Arms and ammunition, parts & accessories thereof	0.0%	-100.0%
94-96	\$735,876	\$728,246	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	2.8%	-1.0%
97	\$3,600	\$1,261	Works of art, collectors pieces & antiques	0.0%	-65.0%
98-99	\$32	\$264	Others	0.0%	725.0%
TOTAL	\$21,336,497	\$25,820,861		100.0%	21.0%

Table 5: 2017 Exports

HS Broad Groups	FOB Values		Commodities	Percentage of Total	Annual Movement
	2017	2018			
01-05	\$117,585	\$67,650	Live animals: animal products	2.51%	
06-14	\$9,044	\$759	Vegetable products	0.03%	
16-24	\$213,725	\$342,950	Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, spirits & tobacco	12.73%	
25-27	\$1,744,120	\$1,699,796	Mineral products	63.09%	
71	\$192	\$3,523	Wood pulp, paper & paperboard & articles thereof	0.13%	
72-83	0	\$6,000	Pearls, precious & semi-precious stones & metals	0.22%	
97	\$100	\$62,321	Works of art, collectors pieces & antiques	2.31%	
98-99	\$54,252	\$511,293	Others	18.98%	
TOTAL	\$2,158,090	\$2,694,292		100.00%	24.8%

11. General Information & Acknowledgements

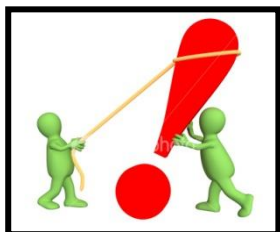


The information contained in this release was compiled using the data sourced from the Trade Statistics Section of Statistics New Zealand (SNZ) as the main supplier of import figures for Niue. The export figures were extracted from the Customs Export register. Customs Niue is still experiencing difficulties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

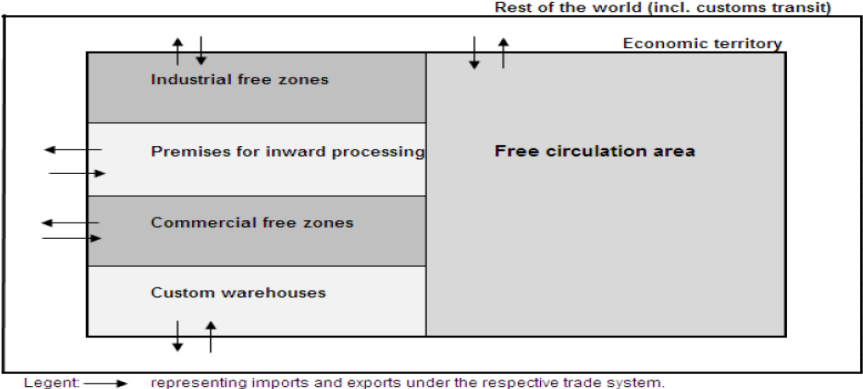
2. REQUIRED METADATA:

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><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. It is further recommended that <i>domestic and foreign goods passage</i> highlighted in Section 2.11 of IMTS is applicable to Niue as is to the Pacific Region.

	<p>Trade System: Niue uses the General Trade System as shown below (Graph 2.1). To date Niue predominantly operates Free circulation of imports and exports with very minimal on others.</p> <p>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>
(c) <i>Description of data sources used and methodology of data integration</i>	<p>Data sources: These are the main data sources for the compilation of IMTS in Niue.</p> <p>Statistics New Zealand mirror data</p> <p>Custom records:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imports Declaration Form • Exports Declaration Form • Bill of Lading • Airway Bill • Invoices • Customs Declaration Form (Postage) <p>Non-customs and Administrative records:</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</i>	<p>Data Collection – The collections of import data was mainly from mirror data from SNZ and at the Customs office at time of departure</p>

<i>collection and data processing procedures</i>	<p>and declare of goods for exports. The information is extracted by NS for the compilation of IMTS at the end of year for annual reporting. Data validation and editing – initial data validation and editing is done at customs when duty is calculated and other information (country of export/import and country of origin/destination) are validated. Final editing and validation will be done at NS at the compilation of IMTS and adjustments are done accordingly with Customs.</p> <p>Data Aggregation – Niue IMTS is aggregated and reported to 2 HS digits. However full disaggregation of data to 8 digit level is provided on demand of users. Confidentiality clauses of the concerned Acts (Customs and Statistics) must be observed in this process.</p>
<i>(e) 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>
<i>(f) Dissemination policy</i>	<p>Niue IMTS release is done annually and released by end of June of the following year if the data is all available.</p> <p>Revision schedules to be done if need be in the following year.</p> <p>NS pending on availability of data endeavours to release the IMTS in quarterly and then monthly.</p>
<i>(g) 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>
<i>(h) 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

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. There will be a move to HS2012 in the future.
<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.