



GOVERNMENT OF NIUE
Finance and Planning



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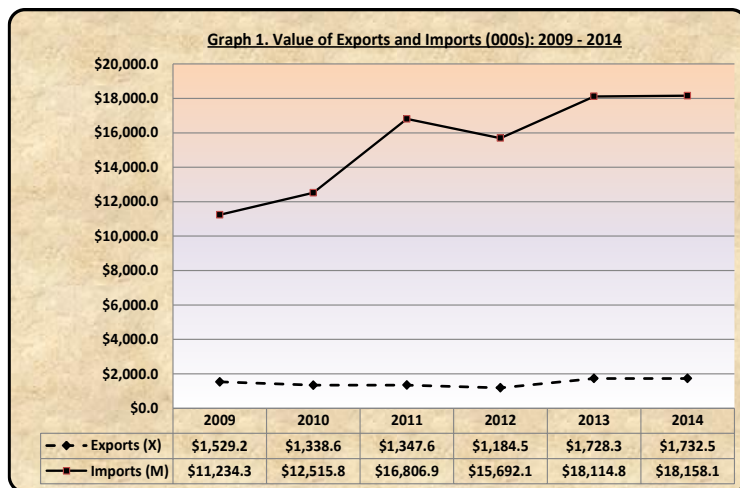
STATISTICAL RELEASE

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Niue International Merchandise Trade Statistics 2017



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



Introduction

Fakaalofa lahi atu.

Statistics Niue is very happy to put out this statistical release of the Niue International Merchandise Trade Statistics (NIMTS) for the year 2017.

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 2017 trade figures of Niue:

1. Figures at a Glance
2. Value of Imports and Exports: 2017
3. Balance of Trade: 2017
4. Terms of Trade: 2017
5. Imports: 2017
 - 5a. Re-imports
6. Domestic Exports: 2017
7. Performance of principal exports: 2017
8. Performance of Re-exports: 2017
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 more than 90% imports came from there. In the case of irregularities or discrepancies in the data there is always consultations with Customs Niue and Statistics New Zealand to mitigate and/or to provide further clarification and verification of the data supplied. We endeavour to provide a full coverage when the systems at Customs are back in operation. Users are therefore asked to note the limitations of the data and use with due care.

If you have any questions please let us know.

Kia monuina e totouaga. Fakaauae lahi.



KimRay Vaha
Government Statistician



1. Figures at a Glance

Total Imports 2017 (CIF NZ\$ 000):

- **Total** 21,336.1
- **Annual movement** 5.4%

Total Exports 2017 (NZ\$ 000):

- **Total** 2,158.0
- **Annual movement** 20.6%
- **Domestic** 409.7 (increase 71.9%)
- **Re-exports** 1,748.3 (increase 12.6%)

Balance of Trade (NZ\$000):

- **2017** -19,177.0
 - **Annual movement** 9.8%
-

Other trade information:

Re imports (FOB NZ\$ 000):Total	\$52.7
Repair and return (FOB NZ\$ 000):Total	\$280.9
Use and return (FOB NZ\$ 000): Total	\$5.0
Fill and return (FOB NZ\$ 000): Total	\$112.4
Others (FOB NZ\$ 000): Total	\$1.6



2. Value of Exports and Imports: 2017

Exports: The total value of exports for Niue in 2017 was \$2,159,748 an increase of 20.5% from last year and 5.9% of the GDP: \$409,746 for domestic exports an increase of 71.9% and \$1,748,345 of re-exports an increase of 12.6%.

Imports: In 2017 the total value of imports on the other hand was \$21,326,479 an increase of 10.8% and 58.4% of the GDP.

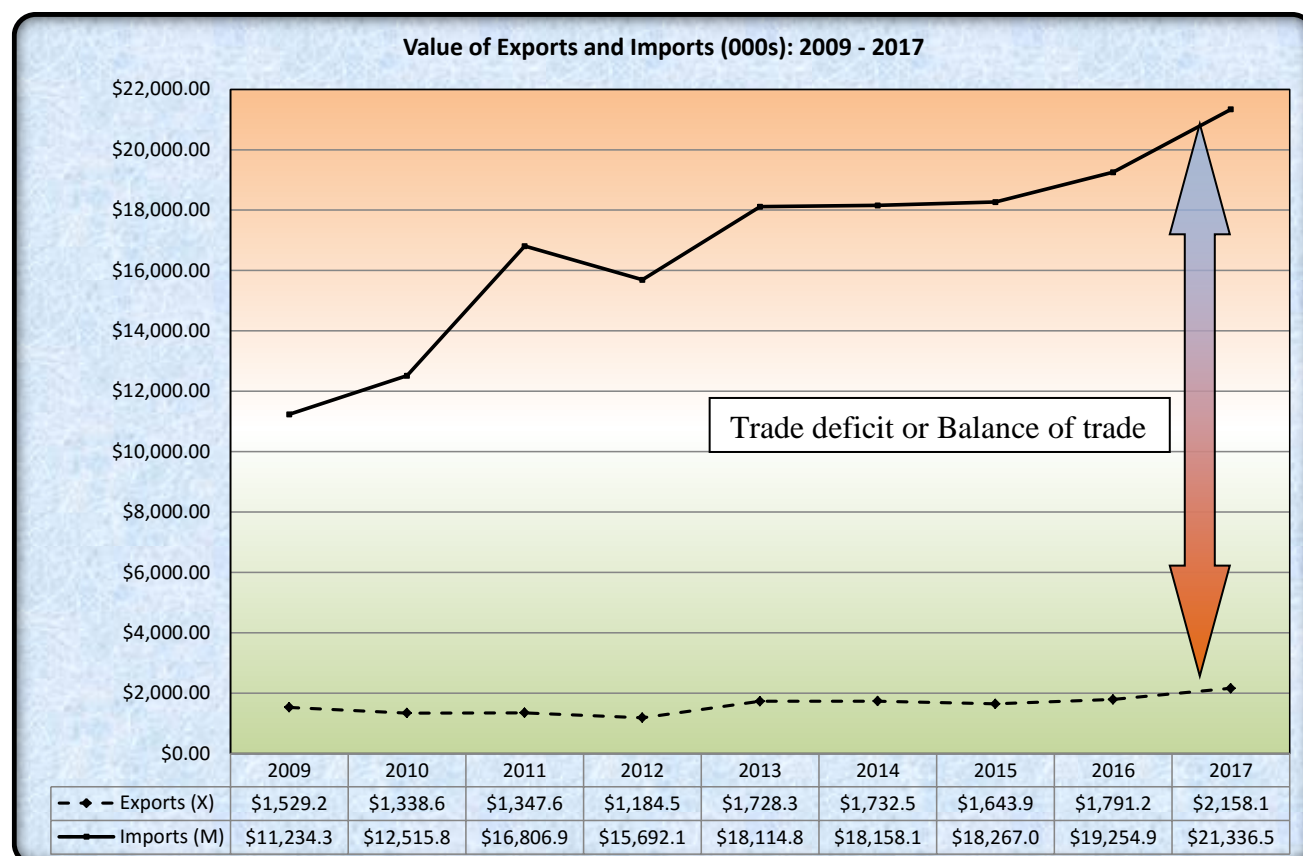


Figure 1: Value of Imports and Exports: 2009 - 2017

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 went above \$2M mark (since 1996) when information was collected by Statistics Niue. It has increased by 20.56% from last year's (2016) total value.

Imports on the other hand are always bigger than exports and the trend is generally increasing, from \$11.2M in 2009 (Figure 1) to \$21.3M in 2017. Compared to last year (\$19.3M) the annual movement was 10.8%.

This generally reflects the economic growth in the economy.

3. Balance of Trade 2017.

Notwithstanding the growth experiencing by the economy the figures also depicted (figure 1) the level of exports lagging below the level of imports. The balance of trade (or trade deficit) ranges from -\$9.7M in 2009 to -\$19.2M in 2017, an annual average of 9.79% in 9 years. There were gains in

export values, but also there was an increase of import values. This means the trade deficit or balance of trade remains to be high or wide.

The main contributors to the increase of trade deficit is the high value and volume of imports in food (contributing about 16% alone), fuel, heavy machineries, and building materials - commodities of capital formation nature. They made up more than 40% of the total imports.

4. Terms of Trade 2017.

The level of exports relative to that of imports varies from 2009 to 2017; 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% this year 2017 (Table 1). This means more capital resources or money going out to buy 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 2017 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%

5. Imports 2017: Composition of imports.

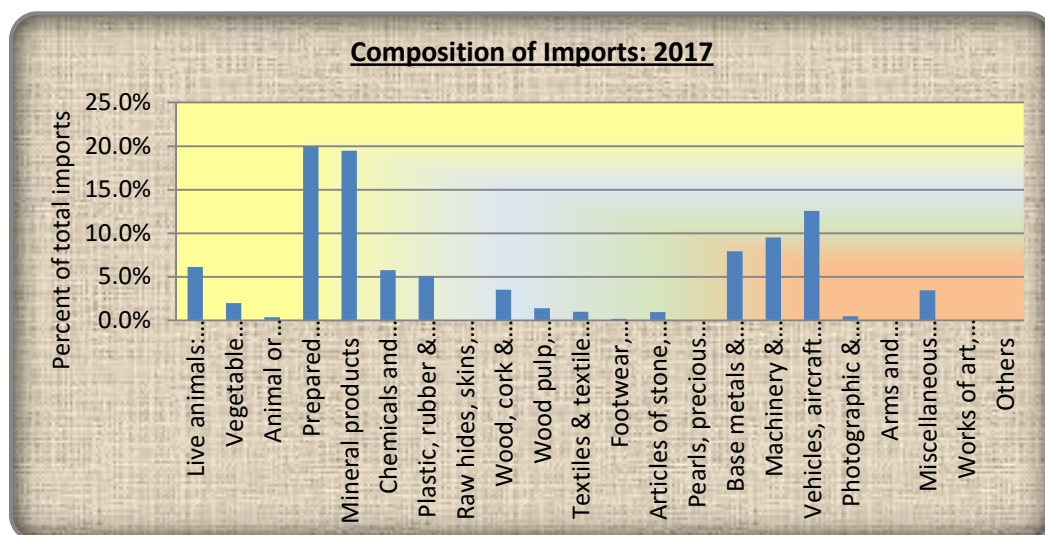


Figure 2: Composition of imports, 2017

HS Broad Groups that significantly contributed to the total imports were *Prepared food stuff, beverages, spirits and tobacco products* at 19.9% followed by fuel in the *Mineral products* which accounted for

19.5%, then cars, vans, trucks etc in the *Vehicles, aircraft & associated transport equipment* for 12.6%, and *Machinery and mechanical appliances, electrical equipment, and parts thereof* at 9.5%. Details of other contributions to imports are found in the annexed tables – Table 4.

5a. Re-imports.

The total value of re-imports was \$52,752 comprised of mainly returned tools and returned items of foreign workers who were in Niue returning to country of origin.

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

6. Exports 2017: Composition of Exports.

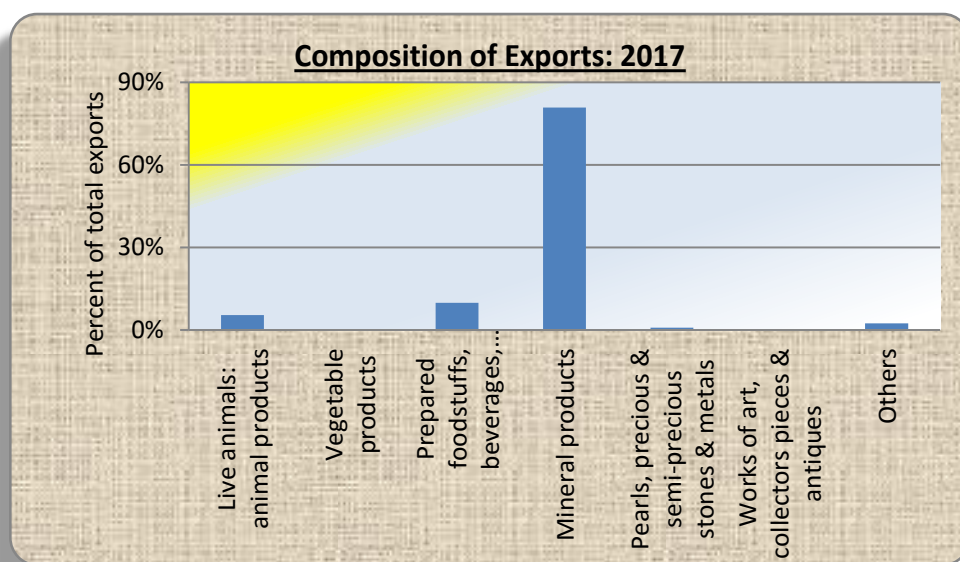


Figure 3: Composition of Exports: 2017

Re-exporting of Jet Fuel in the *Mineral products* group is significantly the main export commodity of Niue. Its contribution accounted for 80.8%. Followed by noni juice in the *Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, spirits & tobacco* group with a contribution of 9.9%.

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

7. Performance of principal domestic exports in 2017

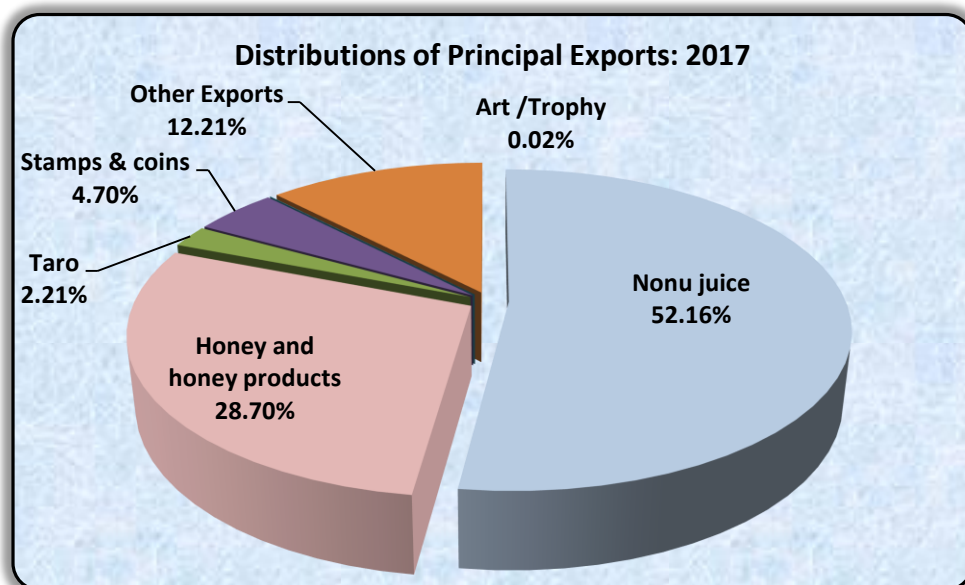


Figure 4: Composition of Exports: 2017

Principal domestic exports in 2017 comprised 19.0% of total domestic exports but it has increased 20 per cent by value from last year.

This year saw Noni juice as the main principal export commodity with a contribution of 52.2% of the total principal exports, then Honey and honey products

which accounts for 28.7% of followed by Stamps and coins with 4.7%. The export commodity that made a comeback this year was taro which contributed 2.2% of the total principal exports.

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 - 2016

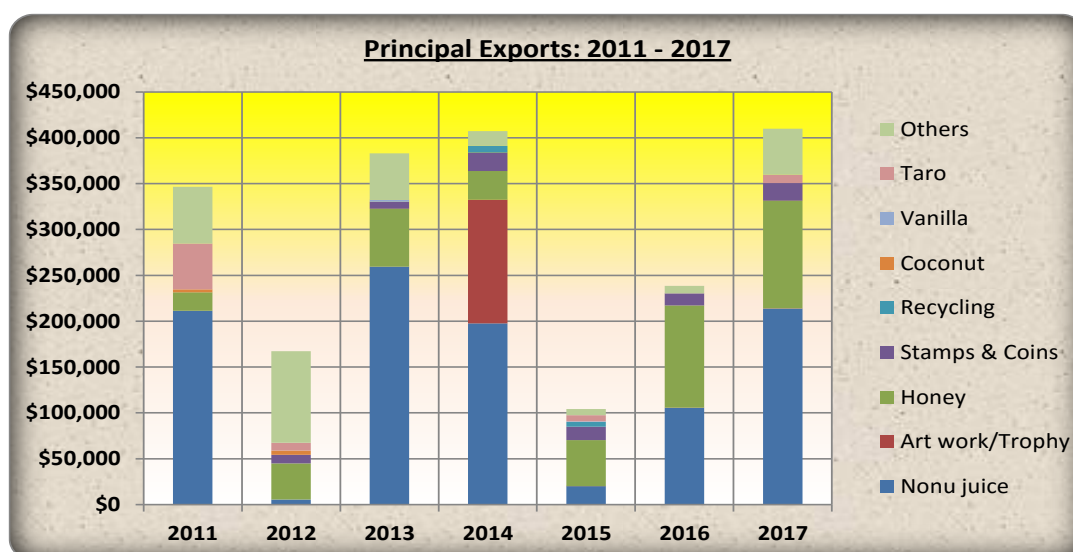


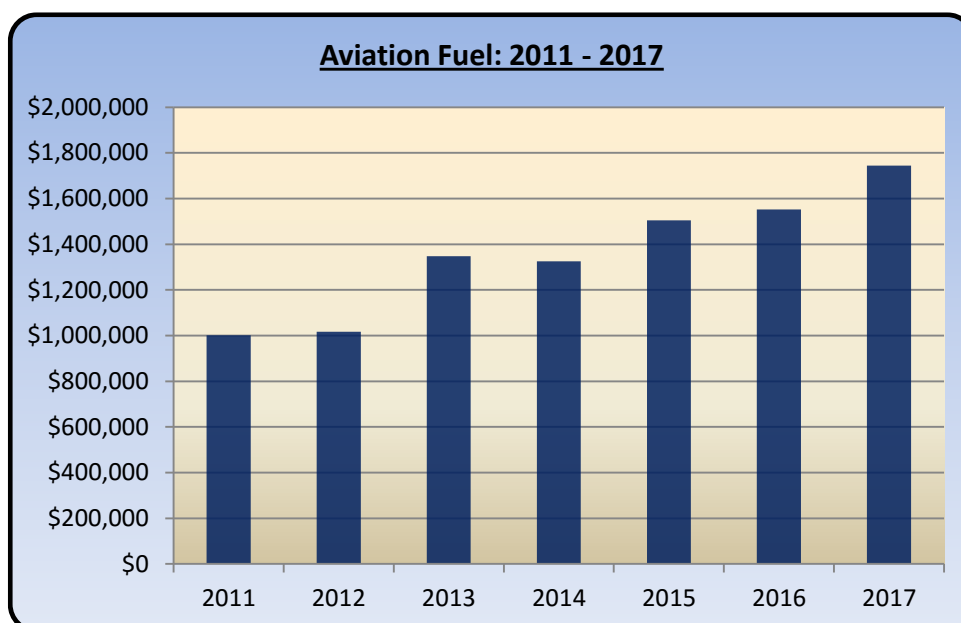
Table 2. Exports 2011 - 2017

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

8. Performance of Re-exports in 2017

Re-exports play a major role in total domestic exports of Niue. In 2017 it has contributed 81.0% or \$1,748,345 of the total value of exports, an increase of 12.6%. The main commodity of re-exporting is aviation fuel under mineral products.

Figure 6. Re-Exports (Aviation Fuel: 2011 – 2016)



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 \$17.9M or 83.8% of the total imports.

Table 3. Main trading partners: 2017

Countries of Origin	CIF Value	%Total
New Zealand	\$17,871,782.40	83.8%
China, People's Republic of	\$1,524,334.80	7.1%
Japan	\$1,129,137.60	5.3%
United States of America	\$235,866.00	1.1%
Australia	\$99,334.80	0.5%
Korea, Republic of	\$96,741.60	0.5%
Germany	\$79,156.80	0.4%
India	\$67,672.80	0.3%
Thailand	\$41,198.40	0.2%
Indonesia	\$16,015.20	0.1%
Other Countries	\$175,256.40	0.8%
TOTAL	\$21,336,496.80	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: 2017 Imports

HS Broad Groups	CIF Values		Commodities	Percentage of Total	Annual Movement
	2016	2017			
01-05	\$1,110,536	\$1,314,210	Live animals: animal products	5.77%	18.34%
06-14	\$407,845	\$427,315	Vegetable products	2.12%	4.77%
15	\$66,516	\$83,435	Animal or vegetable oils & fats	0.35%	25.44%
16-24	\$3,838,186	\$4,256,123	Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, spirits & tobacco	19.93%	10.89%
25-27	\$3,435,911	\$4,150,661	Mineral products	17.84%	20.80%
28-38	\$1,094,234	\$1,229,453	Chemicals and allied products	5.68%	12.36%
39-40	\$930,798	\$1,093,442	Plastic, rubber & articles thereof	4.83%	17.47%
41-43	\$14,192	\$11,626	Raw hides, skins, leather articles & travel goods	0.07%	-18.08%
44-46	\$1,713,960	\$757,398	Wood, cork & articles thereof & plaiting material	8.90%	-55.81%
47-49	\$239,804	\$298,817	Wood pulp, paper & paperboard & articles thereof	1.25%	24.61%
50-63	\$254,311	\$216,931	Textiles & textile articles	1.32%	-14.70%
64-67	\$46,823	\$44,417	Footwear, headgear, umbrellas & parts thereof	0.24%	-5.14%
68-70	\$523,354	\$206,933	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, glass & ceramic products	2.72%	-60.46%
71	\$372	\$0	Pearls, precious & semi-precious stones & metals	0.00%	-100.00%
72-83	\$1,386,676	\$1,690,900	Base metals & articles thereof	7.20%	21.94%
84-85	\$2,326,981	\$2,028,394	Machinery & mechanical & electrical appliances & parts thereof	12.09%	-12.83%
86-89	\$869,404	\$2,678,448	Vehicles, aircraft & associated transport equipment	4.52%	208.08%
90-92	\$300,778	\$106,568	Photographic & optical, medical & surgical goods & clocks/watches & musical instruments	1.56%	-64.57%
93	\$2,369	\$1,919	Arms and ammunition, parts & accessories thereof	0.01%	-19.00%
94-96	\$689,809	\$735,876	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	3.58%	6.68%
97	\$1,776	\$3,600	Works of art, collectors pieces & antiques	0.01%	102.70%
98-99	\$304	\$32	Others	0.00%	-89.47%
TOTAL	\$19,254,938	\$21,336,497		100.00%	10.81%

Table 5: 2017 Exports

HS Broad Groups	FOB Values		Commodities	Percentage of Total	Annual Movement
	2016	2017			
01-05	\$111,300	\$117,585	Live animals: animal products	6.21%	5.6%
06-14	0	\$9,044	Vegetable products	0.00%	9,044%
16-24	\$105,342	\$213,725	Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, spirits & tobacco	5.88%	102.9%
25-27	\$1,552,822	\$1,744,120	Mineral products	86.69%	12.3%
47-49	\$950	\$0	Wood pulp, paper & paperboard & articles thereof	0.05%	-100.0%
71	\$12,360	\$192	Pearls, precious & semi-precious stones & metals	0.69%	55.9%
97	\$400	\$100	Works of art, collectors pieces & antiques	0.02%	-75.0%
98-99	\$8,000	\$54,252	Others	0.45%	578.2%
TOTAL	\$1,791,174			100.00%	20.5%

11. General Information & Acknowledgements

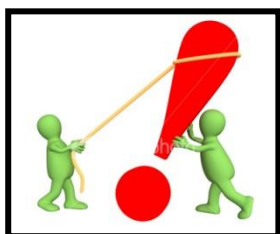


The information contained in this release was compiled using the data sourced from the Trade Statistics Section of Statistics New Zealand (SNZ) as the main supplier of import figures for Niue. The export figures were extracted from the Customs Export register. Customs Niue is still experiencing difficulties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

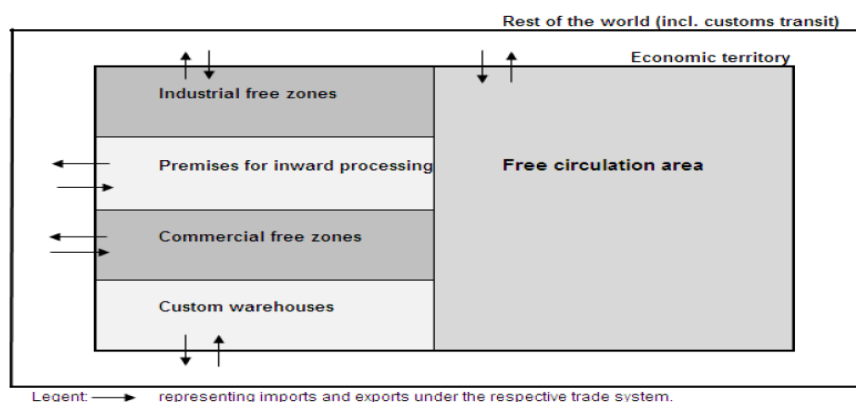
- *The Reference Metadata:* Reference metadata should be presented in the form of a detailed explanatory note describing the scope, coverage and quality of a data set. It should be made available electronically alongside the database or in a special publication;
- *The Structural Metadata:* Structural 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>	<p>The Underlying concepts and definitions</p> <p><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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Economic territory</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The area under the effective control of the Government of Niue. • <i>Statistical territory</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Territory with respect to which trade data are being compiled by SN. • <i>Customs territory</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Territory in which the Customs law of a state applies. <p>It is further recommended that <i>domestic and foreign goods passage</i> highlighted in Section 2.11 of IMTS is applicable to Niue as is to the Pacific Region.</p>

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.

Statistics New Zealand mirror data

Custom records:

- Imports Declaration Form
- Exports Declaration Form
- Bill of Lading
- Airway Bill
- Invoices
- Customs Declaration Form (Postage)

Non-customs and Administrative records:

- Phytosanitary certificate (Quarantine)
- Passengers Arrival Card
- Manual counting

(the use of Quarantine certificates, Passenger Arrival Cards and manual counting is to estimate the value of informal/shuttle trade)

(d) <i>Description of data collection and data processing procedures</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 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>
(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 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>
(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

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.