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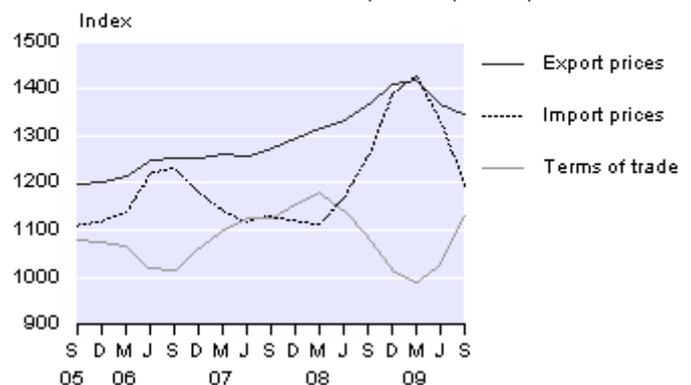
Overseas Trade Indexes (Prices): September 2009 quarter (provisional)

Highlights

- The merchandise terms of trade fell 1.3 percent.
- Merchandise export prices fell 5.2 percent and import prices fell 3.9 percent.
- The services terms of trade rose 9.8 percent.
- Services export prices fell 1.5 percent and import prices fell 10.3 percent.

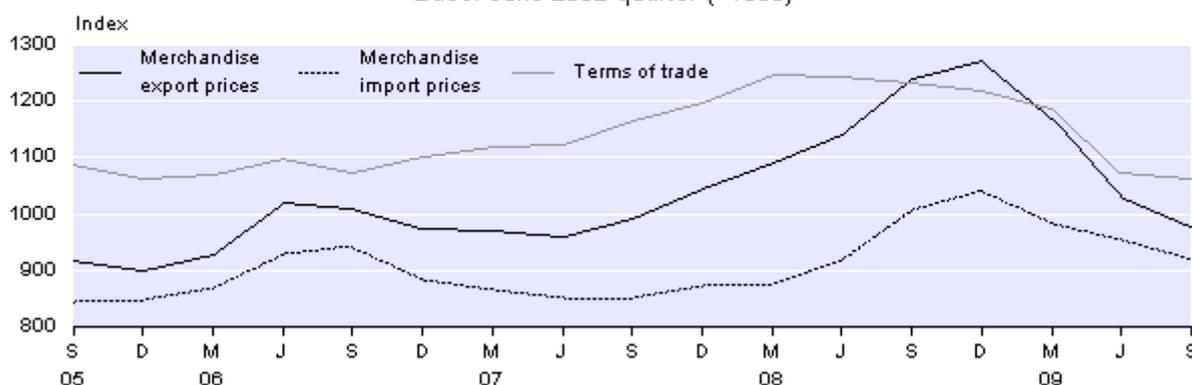
Services Price and Terms of Trade Indexes Quarterly

Base: June 1997 quarter (=1000)



Merchandise Price and Terms of Trade Indexes Quarterly

Base: June 2002 quarter (=1000)



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Commentary

Merchandise

Terms of trade

The merchandise terms of trade fell 1.3 percent in the September 2009 quarter, due to export prices (down 5.2 percent) decreasing more than import prices (down 3.9 percent). The terms of trade index is at its lowest level since the December 2005 quarter. The latest quarterly fall followed decreases of 9.4 percent in the June 2009 quarter and 2.7 percent in the March 2009 quarter. In the year to the September 2009 quarter, the merchandise terms of trade index fell 13.8 percent, compared with increases of 5.8 percent and 8.4 percent in the years to the September 2008 and 2007 quarters, respectively.

The latest quarterly fall in the merchandise terms of trade means that in the September 2009 quarter, 1.3 percent less merchandise imports could be funded by a fixed quantity of merchandise exports than in the June 2009 quarter.

Export prices

The merchandise export price index fell 5.2 percent in the September 2009 quarter, and is now at its lowest level since the June 2007 quarter. This was the third consecutive quarterly fall, following decreases of 11.9 percent and 7.9 percent in the June 2009 quarter and the March 2009 quarter, respectively. All of the export price indexes included in the tables attached to this release fell in the latest quarter, except for aluminium. The appreciation of the New Zealand dollar had a downward influence on total export prices in the latest quarter. The Reserve Bank Trade Weighted Index (TWI) increased 7.2 percent in the September 2009 quarter.

The food and beverages index (down 7.2 percent) made the most significant contribution to the overall fall in the export price index in the September 2009 quarter, compared with falls of 14.8 percent in the June 2009 quarter and 8.1 percent in the March 2009 quarter. Dairy products (down 10.4 percent) and meat (down 3.2 percent) were the major drivers to the latest quarterly fall in the index. In the year to the September 2009 quarter, the food and beverages index fell 22.6 percent, compared with a 30.0 percent rise in the year to the September 2008 quarter. The latest annual fall was the largest since the series began in the September 1971 quarter.

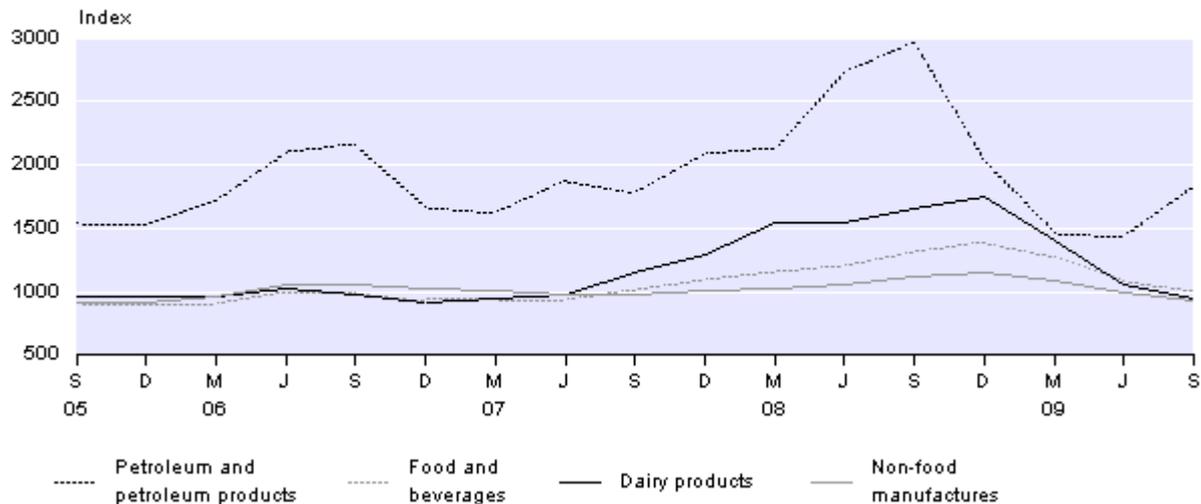
The dairy products index fell 10.4 percent in the September 2009 quarter, following falls of 24.1 percent in the June 2009 quarter and 19.9 percent in the March 2009 quarter. Price decreases for milk powder (down 10.7 percent), cheese (down 12.3 percent), and butter (down 6.0 percent) were the main contributors to the latest quarterly fall in the dairy products index. In the year to the September 2009 quarter, the dairy products index fell 42.5 percent, compared with a 44.7 percent rise in the year to the September 2008 quarter. The latest annual fall was the largest since the series began in the March 1950 quarter.

The non-food manufactured goods index (down 5.5 percent) also made a significant contribution to the decrease in the total export price index. The latest fall followed decreases of 9.4 percent in the June 2009 quarter and 4.9 percent in the March 2009 quarter. Price falls for casein (down 22.9 percent), and iron and steel (down 7.1 percent) contributed to this decrease. An increase in prices for aluminium (up 6.9 percent) partly offset these decreases. In the year to the September 2009 quarter, the non-food manufactured goods index fell 16.5 percent, compared with an increase of 14.1 percent in the year to the September 2008 quarter.

Selected Merchandise Export Price Indexes

Quarterly

Base: June 2002 quarter (=1000)



The petroleum and petroleum products index rose 27.8 percent in the September 2009 quarter, following three consecutive quarterly falls. The latest quarterly rise followed falls of 1.9 percent and 28.0 percent in the June 2009 and March 2009 quarters, respectively. The rise in the latest quarter was driven by higher export prices for crude oil. In the year to the September 2009 quarter, the petroleum and petroleum products index fell 38.2 percent, compared with a 65.9 percent rise in the year to the September 2008 quarter.

In the year to the September 2009 quarter, the merchandise export price index fell 21.2 percent, which was the largest since a 23.1 percent decrease in the year to the June 1958 quarter. The latest annual fall followed a rise of 25.0 percent in the year to the September 2008 quarter and a 1.9 percent fall in the year to the September 2007 quarter.

Import prices

The merchandise import price index fell 3.9 percent in the September 2009 quarter, and now is at its lowest level since the June 2008 quarter. The latest quarterly fall was the third consecutive fall, following decreases of 2.8 percent in the June 2009 quarter and 5.4 percent in the March 2009 quarter. The appreciation of the New Zealand dollar against our major trading partners' currencies made a significant contribution to the fall in import prices. According to exchange rates provided by the New Zealand Customs Service for valuing imports, the trade weighted index of the New Zealand dollar rose 8.7 percent in the September 2009 quarter. All of the commodity-based index series included in the tables attached to this release fell this quarter, with the exception of petroleum and petroleum products.

The major contributions to the overall fall in import prices in the September 2009 quarter came from the mechanical machinery index, the non-fuel crude materials index, and the chemicals and related products index.

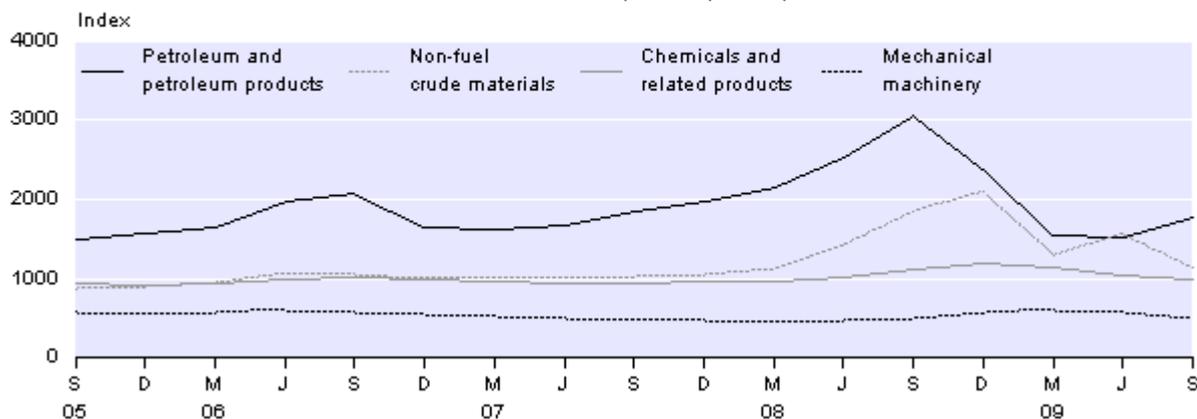
In the September 2009 quarter, the mechanical machinery index fell 11.3 percent, following a fall of 5.1 percent in the June 2009 quarter and a rise of 8.2 percent in the March 2009 quarter. The latest quarterly fall was the largest since an 11.5 percent decrease in the March 2003 quarter. Price falls for portable computers and computer peripheral equipment contributed to this quarter's fall. (Computer-related producer price indexes from the United States are used as a proxy to measure price change for imported computers. The United States indexes are exchange rate adjusted, and the appreciation of the New Zealand dollar against the United States dollar in the latest quarter had an impact on the decrease in computer prices.) Despite the latest quarterly fall, the mechanical machinery index rose 7.6 percent in the year to the September 2009 quarter. This compared with decreases of 1.7 percent and 17.1 percent in the years to the September 2008 and 2007 quarters, respectively.

The non-fuel crude materials index fell 26.9 percent in the September 2009 quarter, compared with an increase of 21.9 percent in the June 2009 quarter and a decrease of 39.1 percent in the March 2009 quarter. Significant price decreases for calcium phosphates were the main driver of the fall in this index. Other price falls were recorded for synthetic staple fibres and vegetable oils. In the year to the September 2009 quarter, the non-fuel crude materials index fell 37.9 percent – the largest annual fall since the series began in the September 1971 quarter. The latest annual fall compared with an 83.0 percent increase in the year to the September 2008 quarter, and a 5.9 percent decrease in the year to the September 2007 quarter.

Selected Merchandise Import Price Indexes

Quarterly

Base: June 2002 quarter (=1000)



The chemicals and related products index showed a fall of 5.2 percent in the September 2009 quarter, following decreases of 7.9 percent in the June 2009 quarter and 3.6 percent in the March 2009 quarter. The latest quarterly fall was mainly driven by price decreases for inputs for fertilisers, and for plastic plates of polymers of ethylene (such as plastic food wrap). The chemicals and related products index also recorded an annual fall in the year to the September 2009 quarter, down 11.5 percent. This annual fall, which was the largest since the March 1990 quarter, compared with a rise of 19.4 percent in the year to the September 2008 quarter and a fall of 7.1 percent in the year to the September 2007 quarter.

The petroleum and petroleum products index rose 16.9 percent in the September 2009 quarter following three consecutive quarterly falls, and contributed the main offsetting effect to the overall fall in import prices. The latest quarterly increase compared with falls of 1.0 percent in the June 2009 quarter and 35.6 percent in the March 2009 quarter. The rise in the latest quarter was primarily influenced by higher crude oil prices (up 23.9 percent), and increases for motor spirit and automotive diesel. The petroleum and petroleum products index fell 42.0 percent in the year to the September 2009 quarter. This was the largest annual fall since the September 1986 quarter, and compared with an increase of 66.1 percent in the year to the September 2008 quarter and a decrease of 11.5 percent in the year to the September 2007 quarter.

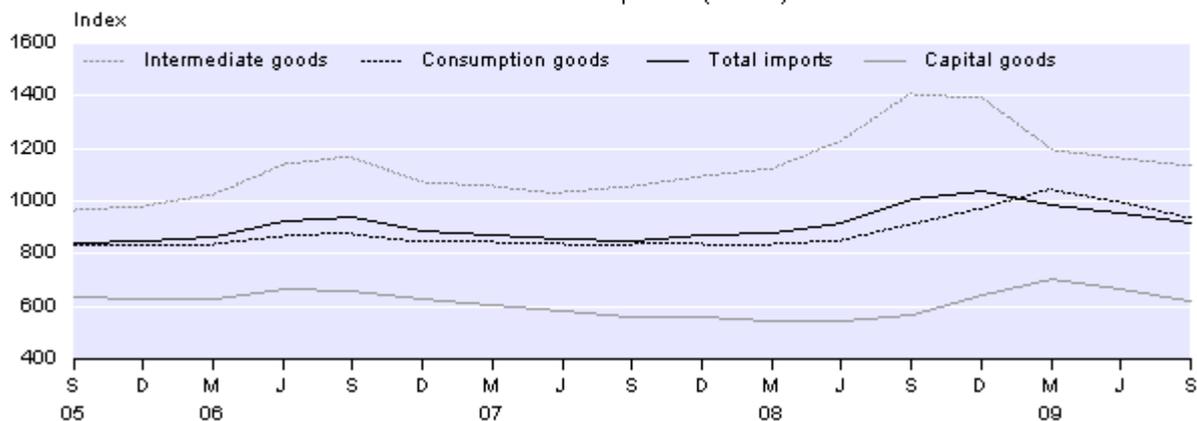
Excluding petroleum and petroleum products, import prices fell 7.3 percent in the September 2009 quarter.

In the year to the September 2009 quarter, the total imports price index fell 8.6 percent, compared with an 18.2 percent rise in the year to the September 2008 quarter and a 9.5 percent fall in the year to the September 2007 quarter.

Import Prices by Broad Economic Category

Quarterly

Base: June 2002 quarter (=1000)



Imports by broad economic category

All three broad economic categories recorded price falls in the September 2009 quarter. A 6.4 percent fall in the consumption goods index was the major contributor to the 3.9 percent fall in the total import price index. Falls of 7.1 percent in the capital goods index and 2.7 percent in the intermediate goods index also made significant contributions to the overall fall.

The consumption goods index fell 6.4 percent in the September 2009 quarter – the largest quarterly fall since the series began in the September 1989 quarter. This fall followed a fall of 4.1 percent in the June 2009 quarter and a rise of 7.9 percent in the March 2009 quarter. The latest quarterly fall in this index was mainly influenced by the semi-durable goods sub-index (down 9.0 percent), which was primarily due to price falls for clothing and footwear items, and the non-durable goods sub-index (down 5.7 percent).

The capital goods index also fell (down 7.1 percent) in the September 2009 quarter, and was the largest quarterly fall since the March 2003 quarter. This quarter's fall followed a 5.2 percent decrease in the June 2009 quarter and an 8.8 percent increase in the March 2009 quarter. The fall in the latest quarter largely came from a 7.2 percent fall in the non-transport equipment sub-index, including price falls for tractors, computers, and computer accessories (such as storage devices).

In the September 2009 quarter, the 2.7 percent fall in the intermediate goods index followed three consecutive quarterly falls. Six out of eight published sub-indexes recorded decreases. The latest quarter's fall primarily came from a 6.9 percent fall in the processed industrial supplies sub-index, mainly driven by price decreases for inputs for fertilisers, and for plastic plates of polymers of ethylene (such as plastic food wrap). The primary fuels and lubricants sub-index (up 23.4 percent, due to higher crude oil prices) provided a partly offsetting rise.

Services

Terms of trade

The terms of trade for services rose 9.8 percent in the September 2009 quarter, which was the largest quarterly increase since the series began in the June 1997 quarter. The current quarter's rise followed a 3.8 percent increase in the June 2009 quarter and a 2.3 percent decrease in the March 2009 quarter. The latest quarterly rise was due to services export prices (down 1.5 percent) falling less than services import prices (down 10.3 percent). In the year to the September 2009 quarter, the terms of trade for services rose 4.2 percent, compared with a decrease of 3.6 percent in the year to the September 2008 quarter and an increase of 10.8 percent in the year to the September 2007 quarter.

Export prices

Services export prices fell 1.5 percent in the September 2009 quarter, following a fall of 3.3 percent and a rise of 0.5 percent in the June 2009 quarter and March 2009 quarter, respectively. The transportation index (down 6.0 percent) made the largest contribution to the overall fall in services export prices in the latest quarter.

In the year to the September 2009 quarter, the services export price index fell 1.3 percent, following a 7.2 percent rise in the year to the September 2008 quarter. The latest annual fall was the first since a 0.8 percent decrease in the year to the March 2004 quarter.

Import prices

Services import prices fell 10.3 percent in the September 2009 quarter, following a fall of 6.9 percent in the June 2009 quarter and a rise of 2.9 percent in the March 2009 quarter. The latest quarterly decrease was the largest since the series began in the June 1997 quarter. The main contribution to the overall fall in services import prices was from the transportation index (down 19.7 percent), mainly driven by the sea freight sub-index.

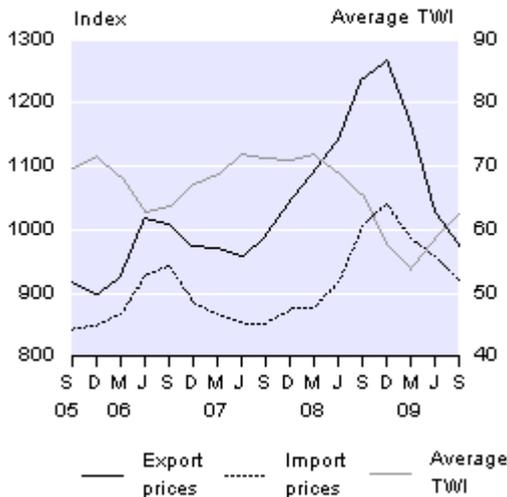
In the year to the September 2009 quarter, the services import price index fell 5.3 percent, compared with a rise of 11.3 percent in the year to the September 2008 quarter and a fall of 8.2 percent in the year to the September 2007 quarter.

Exchange rate movements

According to the exchange rates published by the Reserve Bank of New Zealand, the trade weighted index (TWI) of the New Zealand dollar rose 7.2 percent in the September 2009 quarter. In this quarter, the New Zealand dollar appreciated against our five major trading partners' currencies. The greatest appreciation was against the United States dollar (up 11.9 percent), followed by a 7.5 percent appreciation against the Japanese yen.

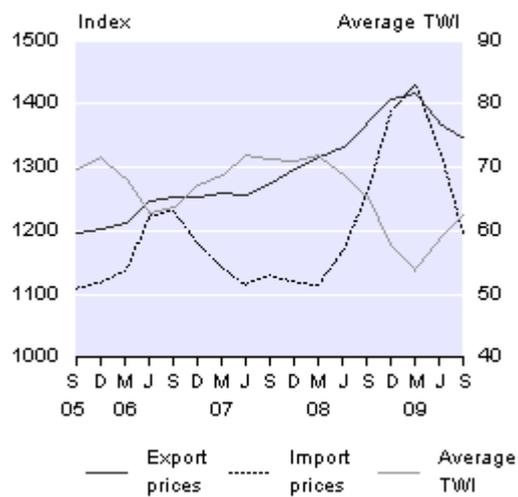
Exchange rates used in the calculation of merchandise import values differ from the weekly exchange rates used in the calculation of merchandise export values. Import values are converted from foreign currencies using exchange rates set by the New Zealand Customs Service (NZCS) every two weeks. These exchange rates are prepared 11 days before the effective date and are then applied for two weeks. Therefore, the NZCS rates of exchange lag from 11 to 25 days compared with exchange rates published by the Reserve Bank.

Merchandise Trade Indexes⁽¹⁾ and Average Trade Weighted Index⁽²⁾
Quarterly



(1) Base: June 2002 quarter (=1000).
(2) Base: June 1979 month (=100).

Services Trade Indexes⁽¹⁾ and Average Trade Weighted Index⁽²⁾
Quarterly



(1) Base: June 1997 quarter (=1000).
(2) Base: June 1979 month (=100).

For the September 2009 quarter, the NZCS TWI recorded an 8.7 percent rise, with the New Zealand dollar rising against our five major trading partners' currencies. The appreciation of the New Zealand dollar has a downward influence on both import and export prices in New Zealand dollars. The impact on the terms of trade depends on the relative exchange effect on exports and imports.

Exchange Rates New Zealand Customs Service					
	USA (NZ\$:US\$)	UK (NZ\$:pound)	Australia (NZ\$:A\$)	Japan (NZ\$:yen)	EU (NZ\$:euro)
Change from June 2009 quarter (%)	13.4	3.8	1.7	10.3	7.9

Updates to previously published material

The overseas merchandise trade indexes are provisional for one quarter to allow for receipt and editing of late and amended trade documentation.

June 2009 Quarter Overseas Trade Indexes (Prices)			
Merchandise			
	Export price index	Import price index	Terms of trade index
<i>Series ref: OTPQ</i>	<i>SEO1E95</i>	<i>SIO1I95</i>	<i>STZZ5</i>
Published on 10 September 2009			
Provisional June 09	1033	957	1079
Published on 10 December 2009			
Final June 09	1029	958	1074

For the June 2009 quarter, the final merchandise export price index number was 4 index points lower than the provisional index number. This was mainly due to the inclusion of more up-to-date merchandise trade source data for the forestry products index.

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Next release ...

Overseas Trade Indexes (Prices): December 2009 quarter (provisional)
and
Overseas Trade Indexes (Volumes): December 2009 quarter (provisional)
will both be released on 10 March 2010.

Technical notes

Definitions

capital goods	Produced assets used repeatedly or continuously (for longer than one year) in industrial production processes. Examples are machinery, trucks, and aircraft.
consumption goods	Goods used (without further transformation in industrial production processes) by households, government, or non-profit institutions serving households. – durables have an expected usage of three years or more, eg appliances, furniture. – semi-durables have an expected usage of one or two years, eg linen, shoes, toys. – non-durables have an expected usage of less than a year, eg soap, yarns, books.
fob	Free on board (the value of goods at New Zealand ports before export, which includes the cost of the goods plus the cost (including loading charges) of putting them on a vessel or aircraft).
government services (exports)	Includes sales of capital assets excluding land, estimated expenditure of foreign embassies in New Zealand, the portion of the government's international aid spent in New Zealand, and the government's receipts from immigration fees.
government services (imports)	The operational expenses of New Zealand's embassies overseas, and the costs of the New Zealand defence forces stationed overseas.
intermediate goods	Goods used up or transformed in industrial production processes.
merchandise trade	Exports or imports of goods that increase or decrease the stock of material resources in New Zealand. Includes goods leased for a year or more.
other services	Services other than transportation, travel, and government services. Examples are insurance, royalties and licence fees, banking and financial services, computer and information services, telecommunications, and personal, cultural, and recreational services.

re-exports	Exported goods that were earlier imported into New Zealand and include less than 50 percent New Zealand content by value.
transportation	The international carriage of goods and passengers. Includes freight, airfares, port services, and stevedoring.
travel (exports)	The expenditure of overseas visitors while travelling in New Zealand, and the expenditure by international students in New Zealand.
travel (imports)	The expenditure of New Zealanders while travelling overseas.
vfd	Value for duty (the value of imports before insurance and freight costs are added).

What the price indexes measure

These indexes are numerical series that indicate how a set of prices has changed between time periods. Each index measures changes in the level of prices rather than the actual prices. It is the change between two index numbers that is important. An individual index number has no meaning.

The overseas merchandise trade price indexes measure changes in the price levels of imports and exports of merchandise trade to and from New Zealand, on both a quarterly and an annual basis. The overseas services trade indexes measure changes in price levels of services to and from New Zealand on a quarterly basis.

Price measurement relates to the decomposition of transaction values in current prices into their price components. In principle, the price components should include changes arising solely from price changes, while all other changes (relating to quantity, quality and compositional changes) should be included in the volume components.

Time of recording

The merchandise price indexes in this release are calculated from the same data as that used in the [Overseas Merchandise Trade: October 2009](#) Hot Off The Press published on 27 November 2009. Updates published after these dates are not included.

Merchandise price indexes are provisional for one quarter, to allow for the inclusion of late data and amendments to the merchandise trade source data. Merchandise figures in this release that relate to the June 2009 quarter are based on later data than that which was available for the previous overseas trade indexes release (for the June 2009 quarter), published on 10 September 2009.

The price indexes for services are final figures (unlike the merchandise series, which are first published as provisional figures). The services indexes are revised only for significant errors. An exception is when lagged prices are used in new indexes and are later replaced by current prices. Revisions are notified by an R beside the revised number in the release table.

Source of information – merchandise trade

Value and quantity data used for calculating the merchandise price indexes are derived from Statistics New Zealand's overseas merchandise trade statistics, which are in turn processed from export and import entry documents lodged with New Zealand Customs Service (NZCS) by exporters, importers and their agents.

Data is classified using the Harmonised System (HS) classification for processing NZCS entries and publishing overseas trade statistics. There are over 18,600 10-digit items in the HS classification.

HS 10-digit item by country unit values are derived from Statistics NZ's overseas trade statistics. Quarterly item by country unit values are calculated by dividing the total value of an HS item exported or imported during the quarter by the total quantity of the item exported or imported during the quarter. These unit values are then extensively edited, with outliers removed before being used in trade index calculations.

For basic, homogeneous commodities not subject to ongoing quality change, unit values provide suitable indicators of price change. However, unit values do not provide good indicators of price change for heterogeneous goods such as elaborately transformed goods, technically complex goods, or goods subject to rapid quality change. Unit values have been selectively supplemented with prices collected directly from importers and exporters, and by international price indexes.

Directly surveyed prices

Prices are collected directly from importers and exporters for selected goods that are regularly imported or exported in the same form to the same or similar specification. These items may not have a specified unit of quantity, or may fall under an HS code with a heterogeneous description.

Directly surveyed prices are collected from importers and exporters via the existing Commodity Price Survey used for the producers price index.

Directly surveyed prices were first collected in the June 2002 quarter, so they contribute to movements for the September 2002 and subsequent quarters.

The process of adding to the pool of directly surveyed prices is an ongoing one and is part of the overseas merchandise trade index quality assurance programme.

International price indexes

International price indexes are used selectively as a proxy to measure price change faced by importers for goods that are irregularly imported (for example, public transport equipment), imported to one-off specifications (for example, telephonic and telegraphic apparatus), and technically complex goods subject to rapid quality change (for example, computer equipment).

The following table lists the areas of the HS classification where international price indexes have been used, and the type of index selected as a proxy for change in prices faced by New Zealand importers. Most use has been made of the US producer price index (PPI), with some use of the US HS export price index (EPI). In both cases, monthly international price index numbers have been converted to quarterly index numbers and then exchange-rate adjusted using the NZCS rates of exchange.

The following table lists the main goods for which international price indexes are currently used in the import indexes.

Goods Using International Price Indexes		
HS chapter	Goods	International price index
84	Mechanical machinery	
	Printing machinery	US producer price index
	Computer equipment	US producer price index
	Computer and office equipment parts and accessories	US producer price index
85	Electrical machinery	
	Telephonic and telegraphic apparatus	US HS export price index
	Cellular phones	US producer price index
	Radio-telephonic parts	US HS export price index
86	Railway equipment	US producer price index
87	Vehicles other than railway equipment	Minor use of US HS export price index
88	Aircraft	US producer price index
89	Ships	US producer price index

The US PPI indexes used for computer equipment, parts and accessories are compiled using hedonic quality adjustment techniques designed to remove the effect of quality improvements and isolate pure price change. The US PPI indexes for computer equipment, parts and accessories used in the imports price index are lagged one quarter, to reflect a potential delay from the time new technology is available domestically in the US to the time it is imported into New Zealand. The US computer indexes used in the merchandise imports price index, and the one-quarter lag, are both broadly in line with the approach that has been used for some time for quarterly constant price imports in gross domestic product.

Adjustment to unit values for imported cars

The calculation of price movements for the main HS 10-digit item codes for cars differs from the unit value calculation used for other items in the overseas trade indexes. The used-car codes have previous June quarter and current quarter unit values calculated for each year of manufacture, and the new car codes have unit values calculated for each of the main makes of car recorded under the codes. Movements in these unit values are weighted by the value of cars imported, for each year of manufacture (used cars) and make of car (new cars), to give Paasche, Laspeyres and Fisher indexes at the HS 10-digit item by country level.

The method was introduced in the June 2002 quarter, to reduce the effect of new frontal impact standards on the age distribution of used-car imports. The new standards reduced the number of pre-1996 used cars being imported.

The dollar value of the car items treated in this way accounted for 8.9 percent of the total dollar value of imports in the year to June 2003.

Imputation

Explicitly priced items are defined as those items displaying reliable unit-value behaviour, those items for which prices are collected directly from importers or exporters, and those items for which international price indexes are used as price indicators. Remaining items have imputed to them price movements of items that are more reliable indicators of a similar type. As Fisher Ideal indexes are calculated at the country grouping level (for the European Union (EU) and the 'Rest of World' (ZZ)), and the HS 10-digit item level for all countries, imputation occurs at up to four levels, as shown in the following table.

Imputation Procedures				
Type of index	First level	Second level	Third level	Fourth level
HS10 country grouping (EU, ZZ)	Remainder of index			
HS10 item	HS10 country grouping (EU, ZZ)	Remainder of index		
HS2 chapter	HS10 country grouping (EU, ZZ)	HS10 item	Remainder of index	
Standard or broad economic category (BEC) index	HS10 country grouping (EU, ZZ) index	HS10 item	HS chapter or part chapter	Remainder of index

'Base annual imputation rates' represent the dollar value, in the previous June year of the index's imputed items, as a percentage of the index's total dollar value for the previous June year. For the September 2009 quarter, there was a base annual imputation rate of 20.6 percent for exports and 37.9 percent for imports.

Source of information – services trade

Value data used in calculating the weights for the service indexes is derived from Statistics NZ's balance of payments data, which is in turn processed from various surveys operated by the Balance of Payments business unit. New weights were implemented in the September 2009 quarter, using balance of payments data for the year ended June 2009.

Pricing information used for calculating the indexes is obtained from Statistics NZ's Commodity Price Survey. The Commodity Price Survey collects prices for approximately 13,000 individual items. The prices are collected by postal survey from about 3,000 respondents and from international price indexes. Prices are generally collected each quarter, with the price on the 15th of the middle month of the quarter measured for domestic prices. Prices may be obtained quarterly or annually depending on the nature of the item. For the import services indexes, much of the pricing is from international price indexes. The collection of these prices (index numbers) depends on the frequency and timeliness of their publication. If they are published monthly, the middle month of the quarter is used; however, in some cases the prices are lagged a month or a quarter if the value for the relevant period is not available in time.

Basis of valuation

The merchandise export indexes are calculated using New Zealand dollar free on board (fob) values. Export fob values represent actual or estimated transaction prices of goods, including

costs incurred in delivering goods on board ships and aircraft at New Zealand ports of export. Values given in foreign currencies are converted by Statistics NZ into New Zealand dollars using weekly exchange rates when the statistics are compiled. This means that any hedging will generally not be reflected in the merchandise import and export price indexes.

The merchandise import indexes use New Zealand dollar vfd values (the value of goods excluding the cost of freight and insurance). Prior to the September 2003 quarter, the merchandise import indexes used cif values, which represented the value of goods plus the insurance and freight costs associated with bringing the goods to New Zealand ports of entry. The vfd valuation for imports is recommended in the System of National Accounts 1993 and is used in the New Zealand national accounts.

Vfd values are converted from foreign currencies when import documents are processed by NZCS. The NZCS exchange rates are prepared 11 days prior to the effective date and are then applied for two weeks. Therefore, the exchange rate used in the imports prices will be 11 to 25 days old when it is used in imports documentation. This means that the NZCS exchange rate, and therefore the imports prices, will be slower to show the impact of changes in the exchange rate than the Reserve Bank rates and the export prices.

Merchandise import price indexes are not directly affected by changes in the rates of duty payable on imported goods, as vfd values do not include duty. Therefore, the phased reduction in tariffs that has occurred in recent years has not had a direct downward influence on the import price indexes.

The services price indexes use New Zealand dollar values for both exports and imports. Exchange rates used in the calculation of the services indexes differ from those used for the merchandise indexes. Prices collected in foreign currencies are converted using the exchange rate supplied by Westpac Bank for the 15th day of the middle month of the quarter for the relevant currencies. The foreign currencies used in the services indexes are the US dollar, Australian dollar, Fijian dollar, Japanese yen, and the United Kingdom pound.

Index coverage

The merchandise trade indexes include all commodities classified as merchandise trade, although the export indexes exclude re-exports, bunkering (re-fuelling the vessels), ships' stores and passengers' effects.

The System of National Accounts 1993 provides the conceptual base for the services indexes. It establishes the range of services that should be included in the indexes, and key practices, for example the treatment of insurance.

Index type and calculation

Merchandise trade

The merchandise index series are of the chain-linked Fisher Ideal type. The calculation of a Fisher Ideal index involves first calculating two indexes. One, the Laspeyres, is base-weighted and uses expenditures from an earlier period to weight price or volume movements. The other, the Paasche, is current-weighted and uses expenditures from a current period to weight price or volume movements. The Laspeyres and Paasche indexes are then averaged by calculating the geometric mean (that is, the square root) of the two indexes to give the Fisher Ideal index. In the majority of situations covered by index numbers, price and quantity changes are negatively

correlated. In such cases, Laspeyres indexes tend systematically to record greater increases than Paasche indexes, with the gap between them tending to widen over time.

The merchandise index series have a June quarter price reference period, and are linked to the index for the June quarter of each year. There are annual expenditure weight reference periods for both the Laspeyres (previous June year) and Paasche (year to each quarter) components of the index.

The price index methodology involves:

1. calculating Laspeyres and Paasche price indexes for the current quarter on the previous June quarter
2. calculating Fisher Ideal price indexes for the current quarter on the previous June quarter (as the geometric mean, or square root, of the Laspeyres and Paasche price indexes calculated in step 1)
3. linking the Fisher Ideal price index for the current quarter (calculated in step 2) to the index for the previous June quarter, to provide a continuous quarterly time series.

The Laspeyres and Paasche volume indexes for the current quarter, based on the previous June quarter, are calculated by deflating the change in dollar value from the previous June quarter to the current quarter by the Paasche and Laspeyres price indexes, respectively (calculated in step 1 above). Steps 2 and 3 are repeated as above, using volume (rather than price) indexes.

The annual price indexes are calculated as volume index-weighted averages of the four component quarter price indexes, and the annual volume indexes as the simple average of the four component quarterly volume indexes.

Expenditure weights are assigned at the HS 10-digit item by country level. Item and index weights are not fixed. They vary from quarter to quarter and from year to year as the relative values of goods New Zealand exports and imports change.

Services trade

The services indexes are an annually chain-linked Laspeyres price index series. The weights are determined by the relative importance of services and businesses within the service industry. Information from various surveys, censuses and other sources is used to determine the weights.

Expression base

The merchandise index series expression base is the quarter ended June 2002 (=1000).
The merchandise terms of trade index expression base is the quarter ended June 2002 (=1000).
The services price indexes expression base is the quarter ended June 1997 (=1000).
The services terms of trade index expression base is the quarter ended June 1997 (=1000).

Trend estimates – merchandise trade

Time series can be split into trend, seasonal and irregular components. Seasonal adjustment removes the seasonal component, while trend estimation removes the seasonal and irregular components. Trend estimates reveal the underlying direction of movement in a series and are used to identify turning points.

The merchandise terms of trade trend series is calculated using X-12-ARIMA, which adjusts for outlying values and uses a centred moving average. The length of the centred moving average is

selected automatically and can be 9, 13 or 23 months, depending on the relative variability of the irregular component compared with the trend. A long moving average has the effect of smoothing the trend series but slowing the response to underlying changes in growth rates, while a short moving average produces a trend series that is less smooth but quicker to identify turning points.

Trend estimates are recalculated each quarter. The use of new quarterly data means that previously published trend estimates are subject to revision. Revisions can be particularly large if an observation is treated as an outlier in one quarter, but is found to be part of the underlying trend as further observations are added to the series. Typically, only the estimates for the most recent quarters will be subject to substantial revisions.

What the overseas terms of trade index measures

The overseas terms of trade index measures the changing volume of merchandise imports that can be funded by a fixed volume of New Zealand's merchandise exports.

How the terms of trade are calculated

The merchandise terms of trade index is calculated as the ratio of the total export price index to the total import price index, and then presented on an expression base of the quarter ended June 2002 (=1000).

The services terms of trade index is calculated as the ratio of the total services export price index to the total services import price index, with the June 1997 quarter used as the expression base.

An index value above (or below) 1000 indicates that the terms of trade are more (or less) favourable than in the base period.

An increase in the terms of trade index indicates that the real purchasing power of exports has increased, while a decrease indicates a drop in the purchasing power of exports.

Effect of exchange rate movements on terms of trade

A decline in the value of the New Zealand dollar has an upward influence on both export and import price levels, and a strengthening of the dollar has a downward impact on prices of both exports and imports. This means that any effect on the terms of trade in either case is likely to be minor and limited to situations where the New Zealand dollar has weakened or strengthened against a particular currency. It is also limited to where there is a significant imbalance in the values of exports and imports transacted in, or with prices determined by, that currency.

Broad economic categories (BEC)

BEC categories are arranged, as far as practicable, to align with the System of National Accounts' three basic classes; namely capital goods, intermediate goods and consumption goods. Commodities in BEC are categorised on the basis of their main end use. This means, for example, that all video recorders are treated as consumption goods even though some are used in business.

When latest results are released

Merchandise provisional indexes are available within 10 weeks of the end of the reference quarter. Final indexes are released within 24 weeks of the end of the reference quarter.

Only final data is released for the services indexes. This data is available at the same time as the provisional merchandise trade indexes.

Contract indexation

Parties that engage in commercial contracts use a range of price indexes produced by Statistics NZ in their indexation clauses (also known as contract escalation clauses). An indexation clause gives both parties a contract with an agreed procedure for adjusting an originally contracted price, to reflect changes in costs or prices during the life of the contract.

Contract indexation: A Guide for Businesses provides information on the price indexes produced by Statistics NZ and issues relating to their use in indexation clauses. The guide also outlines some points to consider when preparing an indexation clause, and includes an example of the mechanics of a simple indexation formula.

Further information

A wider range of index series than is presented in this release is available on Infoshare, Statistics NZ's free online database, or can be provided in other media on request. There are currently 57 export and 55 import merchandise index groupings. There are five export and five import service index groupings available on Infoshare.

For each of the merchandise trade price indexes, there are also related quarterly and annual volume indexes and dollar-value series available.

To access the overseas trade indexes (OTI) time series, go to infoshare at <http://www.stats.govt.nz/infoshare/>, and choose:

Subject category: **Imports and exports**, then choose: **Overseas Trade Indexes – Prices**

More information about infoshare can be found on our website at <http://www.stats.govt.nz/about-infoshare>.

More detailed explanatory notes and a full list of available indexes and related dollar-value series are available on request.

Related Hot Off The Press releases are:

- *Overseas Trade Indexes (Volumes)* ISSN 1178-0347
- *Overseas Merchandise Trade* ISSN 1178-0320
- *Overseas Cargo Statistics* ISSN 1178-2838
- *Balance of Payments (Quarterly)* ISSN 1178-0215
- *Balance of Payments (Annual)* ISSN 1178-0223

More information

For more information, follow the [link](#) from the technical notes of this release on the Statistics New Zealand website.

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Timing

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Tables

The following tables are printed with this Hot Off The Press and can also be downloaded from the Statistics New Zealand website in Excel format. If you do not have access to Excel, you may use the [Excel file viewer](#) to view, print, and export the contents of the file.

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Overseas Trade Indexes (Prices): September 2009 quarter (provisional)

Table 1.01

Overseas Trade Price and Terms of Trade Indexes

	Merchandise ⁽¹⁾			Services ⁽²⁾		
	Exports Price Index	Imports Price Index	Terms of Trade Index ⁽³⁾	Exports Price Index	Imports Price Index	Terms of Trade Index ⁽³⁾
Series ref: OTPQ	SEO1E95	SIO1I95	STTZ5	SSE999	SSI999	SSTT999
Quarter						
2004 Sep	903	839	1077	1165	1097	1062
Dec	892	826	1081	1177	1085	1085
2005 Mar	894	810	1105	1181	1081	1093
Jun	899	824	1091	1184	1089	1087
Sep	916	843	1087	1196	1108	1079
Dec	899	848	1060	1202	1119	1074
2006 Mar	926	866	1069	1213	1137	1067
Jun	1018	928	1097	1247	1221	1021
Sep	1010	941	1073	1252	1232	1016
Dec	973	885	1100	1253	1180	1062
2007 Mar	970	869	1117	1261	1144	1102
Jun	958	854	1122	1257	1116	1126
Sep	990	852	1163	1274	1131	1126
Dec	1045	873	1197	1297	1122	1156
2008 Mar	1091	875	1247	1315	1113	1181
Jun	1140	918	1242	1332	1167	1141
Sep	1238	1006	1230	1366	1259	1085
Dec	1269	1041	1218	1409	1388	1015
2009 Mar	1168	985	1185	1416	1428	992
Jun	1029	958	1074	1369	1329	1030
Sep	976 P	920 P	1061 P	1348	1192	1131

Percentage change from previous quarter⁽⁴⁾

Quarter						
2006 Sep	-0.8	1.5	-2.2	0.4	0.9	-0.5
Dec	-3.6	-6.0	2.5	0.1	-4.2	4.5
2007 Mar	-0.3	-1.8	1.6	0.6	-3.1	3.8
Jun	-1.2	-1.7	0.5	-0.3	-2.4	2.2
Sep	3.3	-0.3	3.6	1.4	1.3	0.0
Dec	5.5	2.5	2.9	1.8	-0.8	2.7
2008 Mar	4.5	0.3	4.1	1.4	-0.8	2.2
Jun	4.5	4.9	-0.4	1.3	4.9	-3.4
Sep	8.6	9.6	-0.9	2.6	7.9	-4.9
Dec	2.5	3.5	-1.0	3.1	10.2	-6.5
2009 Mar	-7.9	-5.4	-2.7	0.5	2.9	-2.3
Jun	-11.9	-2.8	-9.4	-3.3	-6.9	3.8
Sep	-5.2 P	-3.9 P	-1.3 P	-1.5	-10.3	9.8

Percentage change from same quarter of previous year⁽⁴⁾

Quarter						
2007 Sep	-1.9	-9.5	8.4	1.8	-8.2	10.8
Dec	7.3	-1.4	8.8	3.5	-4.9	8.9
2008 Mar	12.5	0.8	11.6	4.3	-2.7	7.2
Jun	19.0	7.5	10.7	6.0	4.6	1.3
Sep	25.0	18.2	5.8	7.2	11.3	-3.6
Dec	21.4	19.3	1.8	8.6	23.7	-12.2
2009 Mar	7.0	12.6	-4.9	7.7	28.3	-16.0
Jun	-9.8	4.3	-13.5	2.8	13.9	-9.7
Sep	-21.2 P	-8.6 P	-13.8 P	-1.3	-5.3	4.2

(1) Base: Quarter ended June 2002 (=1000).

(2) Base: Quarter ended June 1997 (=1000).

(3) Index of the ratio of the exports price index to the imports price index. Effectively this measures the changing volume of imports that can be funded by a unit volume of exports.

(4) Percentage changes are calculated on unrounded figures.

Symbols:

P provisional

Overseas Trade Indexes (Prices): September 2009 quarter (provisional)

Table 1.02

Overseas Merchandise Trade Price and Terms of Trade Indexes

Base: Quarter ended June 2002 (=1000)

	Exports Price Index	Percentage change from preceding period ⁽¹⁾	Imports Price Index	Percentage change from preceding period ⁽¹⁾	Terms of Trade Index ⁽²⁾	Percentage change from preceding period ⁽¹⁾	Trend		
							Terms of Trade Index	Percentage change from preceding period ⁽¹⁾	
<i>Series ref: OTPA</i>	<i>SEO1E95</i>		<i>SIO1I95</i>		<i>STTZZ5</i>				
Year ended June									
1992	854	2.7	880	4.0	971	-1.3	..	..
1993	923	8.1	914	4.0	1010	4.1	..	..
1994	884	-4.3	880	-3.7	1004	-0.6	..	..
1995	873	-1.2	871	-1.0	1001	-0.3	..	..
1996	854	-2.2	866	-0.7	986	-1.5	..	..
1997	811	-5.0	831	-4.0	976	-1.0	..	..
1998	828	2.2	856	3.0	968	-0.8	..	..
1999	846	2.1	878	2.6	964	-0.4	..	..
2000	908	7.3	940	7.1	966	0.2	..	..
2001	1101	21.2	1072	14.0	1027	6.3	..	..
2002	1061	-3.6	1028	-4.1	1032	0.6	..	..
2003	917	-13.6	930	-9.6	986	-4.5	..	..
2004	877	-4.3	839	-9.7	1045	6.0	..	..
2005	897	2.2	825	-1.7	1088	4.1	..	..
2006	942	5.0	870	5.5	1083	-0.5	..	..
2007	977	3.7	887	2.0	1101	1.6	..	..
2008	1069	9.5	880	-0.8	1216	10.4	..	..
2009	1168	9.2	1000	13.7	1168	-3.9	..	..
<i>Series ref: OTPQ</i>	<i>SEO1E95</i>		<i>SIO1I95</i>		<i>STTZZ5</i>		<i>STTZZ5T</i>		
Quarter									
2004	Sep	903	-1.2	839	-0.9	1077	-0.3	1078 R	0.2 R
	Dec	892	-1.2	826	-1.6	1081	0.4	1086 R	0.7 R
2005	Mar	894	0.2	810	-1.9	1105	2.2	1097 R	1.0 R
	Jun	899	0.5	824	1.7	1091	-1.2	1097 R	0.0 R
	Sep	916	1.9	843	2.3	1087	-0.4	1081 R	-1.5 R
	Dec	899	-1.9	848	0.6	1060	-2.5	1068 R	-1.2 R
2006	Mar	926	3.1	866	2.2	1069	0.9	1067 R	0.0 R
	Jun	1018	9.9	928	7.1	1097	2.6	1073 R	0.5 R
	Sep	1010	-0.8	941	1.5	1073	-2.2	1079 R	0.6 R
	Dec	973	-3.6	885	-6.0	1100	2.5	1097 R	1.7 R
2007	Mar	970	-0.3	869	-1.8	1117	1.6	1113 R	1.5 R
	Jun	958	-1.2	854	-1.7	1122	0.5	1129 R	1.4 R
	Sep	990	3.3	852	-0.3	1163	3.6	1158 R	2.6 R
	Dec	1045	5.5	873	2.5	1197	2.9	1204 R	3.9 R
2008	Mar	1091	4.5	875	0.3	1247	4.1	1238 R	2.8 R
	Jun	1140	4.5	918	4.9	1242	-0.4	1245 R	0.6 R
	Sep	1238	8.6	1006	9.6	1230	-0.9	1232 R	-1.0 R
	Dec	1269	2.5	1041	3.5	1218	-1.0	1219 R	-1.1 R
2009	Mar	1168	-7.9	985	-5.4	1185	-2.7	1175 R	-3.7 R
	Jun	1029	-11.9	958	-2.8	1074	-9.4	1110 R	-5.5 R
	Sep	976 P	-5.2 P	920 P	-3.9 P	1061 P	-1.3 P	1051 P	-5.3 P

(1) Percentage changes are calculated on unrounded figures where available.

(2) Index of the ratio of the exports price index to the imports price index. Effectively this measures the changing volume of merchandise imports that can be funded by a unit volume of merchandise exports.

Symbols:

P provisional

R revised

.. figures not applicable

Overseas Trade Indexes (Prices): September 2009 quarter (provisional)

Table 2

Merchandise Export Price Indexes
Base: Quarter ended June 2002 (=1000)

Series ref: OTP	All pastoral and dairy products					Fish and fish preparations	Food and beverages ⁽⁴⁾	Forestry products ⁽⁵⁾	Non-fuel crude materials	Non-food manufactures		Total exports ⁽³⁾	
	Dairy products ⁽¹⁾	Meat, wool and by-products			Total ⁽³⁾					Aluminium	Total ⁽³⁾		
		Meat ⁽¹⁾	Wool ⁽²⁾	Total ⁽³⁾									
	SEA1AO1	SEA1AE1	SEA1BK1	SEA1BR1	SEA1BS1	SEA1AH1	SEA1BQ1	SEA1BJ1	SEA1BT1	SEA1BO1	SEA1BU1	SEA1E91	
Year ended June													
2006	978	917	805	876	909	907	931	826	810	1053	963	942	
2007	954	903	802	863	902	899	949	901	865	1267	1019	977	
2008	1389	916	790	889	1084	911	1117	885	867	1130	1019	1069	
2009	1429	1106	842	1062	1192	1151	1249	979	951	1123	1091	1168	
Quarter													
2006	Sep	982	973	826	922	940	957	988	889	864	1298	1050	1010
	Dec	920	914	814	869	891	896	937	893	859	1247	1031	973
2007	Mar	947	884	798	847	895	867	940	919	876	1289	1015	970
	Jun	980	863	771	828	889	874	937	908	863	1235	983	958
	Sep	1145	877	764	842	957	870	1003	890	848	1165	984	990
	Dec	1292	900	806	874	1045	893	1083	872	850	1087	1013	1045
2008	Mar	1546	898	790	880	1125	925	1156	879	872	1056	1027	1091
	Jun	1543	972	792	942	1171	961	1202	898	896	1210	1052	1140
	Sep	1658	1083	827	1039	1268	1063	1304	941	943	1330	1122	1238
	Dec	1749	1137	909	1103	1347	1176	1389	1044	1020	1250	1150	1269
2009	Mar	1401	1143	849	1090	1209	1240	1276	1042	979	987	1094	1168
	Jun	1063	1063	781	1021	1025	1136	1088	909	879	833	991	1029
	Sep	953 P	1029 P	774 P	983 P	948 P	1028 P	1009 P	905 P	864 P	890 P	937 P	976 P
Percentage change from preceding period ⁽⁶⁾													
Year ended June													
2006		6.9	-1.5	-6.2	-2.9	0.7	3.5	3.6	1.9	-0.9	21.6	6.1	5.0
2007		-2.5	-1.5	-0.4	-1.5	-0.7	-0.9	1.9	9.1	6.8	20.3	5.8	3.7
2008		45.6	1.4	-1.6	3.0	20.2	1.3	17.8	-1.8	0.2	-10.8	0.0	9.5
2009		2.8	20.7	6.6	19.5	10.0	26.4	11.8	10.7	9.7	-0.6	7.1	9.2
Quarter													
2006	Sep	-3.8	1.5	-1.6	1.0	-1.2	0.8	-1.0	1.1	0.0	-2.2	-0.2	-0.8
	Dec	-6.4	-6.1	-1.6	-5.7	-5.1	-6.4	-5.1	0.4	-0.6	-4.0	-1.8	-3.6
2007	Mar	3.0	-3.3	-1.9	-2.5	0.4	-3.2	0.2	3.0	2.0	3.4	-1.5	-0.3
	Jun	3.4	-2.3	-3.5	-2.2	-0.7	0.8	-0.3	-1.2	-1.5	-4.2	-3.2	-1.2
	Sep	16.9	1.6	-0.9	1.6	7.6	-0.5	7.1	-1.9	-1.7	-5.7	0.1	3.3
	Dec	12.8	2.6	5.5	3.9	9.2	2.7	8.0	-2.1	0.2	-6.7	3.0	5.5
2008	Mar	19.7	-0.3	-1.9	0.6	7.6	3.6	6.7	0.8	2.6	-2.8	1.4	4.5
	Jun	-0.2	8.2	0.3	7.1	4.1	3.9	4.0	2.2	2.8	14.5	2.4	4.5
	Sep	7.4	11.5	4.4	10.3	8.2	10.6	8.4	4.8	5.3	10.0	6.7	8.6
	Dec	5.5	4.9	9.9	6.1	6.3	10.7	6.5	11.0	8.1	-6.0	2.4	2.5
2009	Mar	-19.9	0.6	-6.6	-1.1	-10.3	5.4	-8.1	-0.2	-4.0	-21.0	-4.9	-7.9
	Jun	-24.1	-7.0	-8.1	-6.3	-15.2	-8.4	-14.8	-12.8	-10.3	-15.7	-9.4	-11.9
	Sep	-10.4 P	-3.2 P	-0.9 P	-3.8 P	-7.5 P	-9.5 P	-7.2 P	-0.4 P	-1.6 P	6.9 P	-5.5 P	-5.2 P

(1) Is also a sub-index of the food and beverages index. Dairy excludes casein and caseinates.

(2) Is also a sub-index of the non-fuel crude materials index.

(3) Includes commodities not listed.

(4) Includes all items in the fish and fish preparations index except live ornamental fish.

(5) Includes items from both the non-fuel crude materials and non-food manufactures indexes.

(6) Percentage changes are calculated on unrounded figures.

Symbol:

P provisional

Overseas Trade Indexes (Prices): September 2009 quarter (provisional)

Table 3

Merchandise Import Price Indexes
Base: Quarter ended June 2002 (=1000)

Series ref: OTP	Food and beverages	Petroleum and petroleum products	Non-fuel crude materials	Non-food manufactures							Total imports ⁽²⁾
				Plastics and plastic articles	Textiles clothing and footwear	Iron and steel ⁽¹⁾	Mechanical machinery	Electrical machinery and apparatus	Transport equipment	Total ⁽²⁾	
	SIA1LF1	SIA1LL1	SIA1MF1	SIA1LO1	SIA1LV1	SIA1LW1	SIA1LY1	SIA1LZ1	SIA1MD1	SIA1MG1	SIA1I91
Year ended June											
2006	907	1679	942	1009	837	1208	581	685	834	793	870
2007	968	1763	1037	1116	800	1395	549	662	847	800	887
2008	1018	2135	1146	1075	767	1384	472	591	819	755	880
2009	1172	2116	1766	1200	997	1982	558	657	910	879	1000
Quarter⁽³⁾											
2006 Sep	987	2088	1068	1173	843	1368	594	694	871	835	941
Dec	959	1655	1029	1151	789	1396	558	670	858	807	885
2007 Mar	964	1633	1026	1080	798	1404	537	651	843	789	869
Jun	960	1678	1025	1054	767	1413	510	632	819	767	854
Sep	970	1847	1005	1040	761	1361	492	594	805	751	852
Dec	1016	1987	1049	1059	758	1350	483	602	833	760	873
2008 Mar	1017	2152	1121	1071	770	1362	461	581	818	748	875
Jun	1066	2535	1409	1138	782	1462	456	584	817	760	918
Sep	1134	3067	1839	1229	871	1844	484	603	840	812	1006
Dec	1168	2386	2106	1275	1004	2222	571	650	916	895	1041
2009 Mar	1176	1536	1282	1149	1106	2132	618	709	978	943	985
Jun	1220	1521	1563	1120	1035	1679	587	675	949	890	958
Sep	1173 P	1778 P	1143 P	1076 P	907 P	1321 P	520 P	651 P	902 P	829 P	920 P
Percentage change from preceding period⁽⁴⁾											
Year ended June											
2006	4.8	40.9	9.8	4.9	0.1	7.1	-3.5	-1.9	0.3	1.0	5.5
2007	6.7	5.0	10.1	10.7	-4.4	15.4	-5.5	-3.3	1.5	0.9	2.0
2008	5.2	21.1	10.5	-3.7	-4.1	-0.8	-14.0	-10.8	-3.2	-5.6	-0.8
2009	15.2	-0.9	54.0	11.7	29.9	43.2	18.3	11.1	11.0	16.5	13.7
Quarter											
2006 Sep	0.4	5.4	-0.1	6.2	1.9	8.8	-2.4	-0.1	-0.1	0.9	1.5
Dec	-2.8	-20.7	-3.7	-1.9	-6.5	2.1	-6.1	-3.4	-1.5	-3.3	-6.0
2007 Mar	0.5	-1.3	-0.3	-6.2	1.1	0.6	-3.7	-2.8	-1.8	-2.3	-1.8
Jun	-0.4	2.8	-0.1	-2.3	-3.9	0.6	-5.0	-2.9	-2.8	-2.7	-1.7
Sep	1.0	10.0	-1.9	-1.4	-0.7	-3.6	-3.5	-6.1	-1.7	-2.1	-0.3
Dec	4.7	7.6	4.3	1.8	-0.5	-0.8	-1.8	1.3	3.5	1.2	2.5
2008 Mar	0.1	8.3	6.9	1.1	1.7	0.9	-4.7	-3.5	-1.8	-1.5	0.3
Jun	4.8	17.8	25.7	6.3	1.5	7.3	-1.0	0.6	-0.1	1.6	4.9
Sep	6.4	21.0	30.5	8.0	11.4	26.1	5.9	3.3	2.8	6.8	9.6
Dec	2.9	-22.2	14.5	3.8	15.3	20.5	18.1	7.8	9.0	10.3	3.5
2009 Mar	0.7	-35.6	-39.1	-9.9	10.2	-4.0	8.2	9.1	6.8	5.4	-5.4
Jun	3.7	-1.0	21.9	-2.6	-6.5	-21.3	-5.1	-4.8	-3.0	-5.6	-2.8
Sep	-3.9 P	16.9 P	-26.9 P	-3.9 P	-12.4 P	-21.3 P	-11.3 P	-3.7 P	-4.9 P	-6.9 P	-3.9 P

(1) Excludes manufactured articles of iron and steel.

(2) Includes commodities not listed.

(3) Quarterly index numbers are given as annual equivalents.

(4) Percentage changes are calculated on unrounded figures.

Symbol:

P provisional

Table 4.01

Merchandise Imports by Broad Economic Category

Price indexes

Base: Quarter ended June 2002 (=1000)

	Capital goods			Intermediate goods								Total ⁽¹⁾
	Capital goods (not transport equipment)	Transport equipment, industrial	Total	Food and beverages mainly for industry		Industrial supplies not elsewhere specified		Fuels and lubricants		Parts and accessories of capital goods and transport equipment		
				Primary	Pro-cessed	Primary	Pro-cessed	Primary	Proces-sed (not motor spirit)	Transport equipment	Total ⁽¹⁾	
	BEC(41)	BEC(521)		BEC(111)	BEC(121)	BEC(21)	BEC(22)	BEC(31)	BEC(322)	BEC(53)		
Series ref: OTPQ	SIB1PA1	SIB1PB1	SIB1PC1	SIB1PD1	SIB1PE1	SIB1PG1	SIB1PH1	SIB1PJ1	SIB1PK1	SIB1PN1	SIB1PO1	SIB1PP1

Quarter

2005	Sep	578	859	639	823	938	804	927	1512	1592	770	733	963
	Dec	562	865	628	865	952	814	939	1530	1721	781	742	979
2006	Mar	557	873	626	859	1013	844	974	1677	1772	825	750	1020
	Jun	591	954	670	951	1204	913	1067	1930	2284	894	803	1135
	Sep	575	956	659	1014	1230	955	1112	1987	2421	900	798	1170
	Dec	548	921	629	978	1074	879	1078	1604	2009	847	768	1077
2007	Mar	525	903	607	987	1075	826	1057	1611	1886	821	755	1060
	Jun	506	886	587	1058	1047	876	1030	1619	1904	801	702	1033
	Sep	483	869	564	1101	1052	898	1017	1807	2047	807	685	1050
	Dec	476	888	562	1323	1102	1011	1034	2001	2180	819	698	1094
2008	Mar	462	887	548	1488	1131	1145	1051	2153	2377	787	665	1121
	Jun	457	895	545	1610	1239	1813	1116	2536	2883	810	680	1230
	Sep	476	951	570	1770	1372	3077	1250	3055	3480	918	727	1409
	Dec	539	1079	645	2058	1398	4090	1364	2166	3087	1056	843	1396
2009	Mar	587	1173	702	1834	1377	1552	1300	1389	2187	1155	920	1195
	Jun	552	1151	666	1501	1362	2819	1218	1398	1802	1090	889	1164
	Sep	512 P	1074 P	619 P	1468 P	1330 P	1476 P	1134 P	1725 P	1960 P	969 P	797 P	1133 P

	Consumption goods					Total ⁽¹⁾	Passenger motor cars	Motor spirit	Total imports ⁽¹⁾
	Food and beverages, mainly for household consumption		Consumer goods not elsewhere specified						
	Primary	Processed	Durable	Semi-durable	Non-durable				
Series ref: OTPQ	SIB1PQ1	SIB1PR1	SIB1PU1	SIB1PV1	SIB1PW1	SIB1PY1	SIB1PZ1	SIB1QA1	SIA1I91

Quarter

2005	Sep	799	877	710	794	960	835	801	1458	843
	Dec	812	894	686	800	939	831	807	1673	848
2006	Mar	843	898	711	774	957	837	856	1547	866
	Jun	896	981	733	811	948	865	841	1945	928
	Sep	910	973	746	838	963	879	831	2183	941
	Dec	881	958	699	786	967	852	837	1578	885
2007	Mar	871	960	684	802	946	845	822	1561	869
	Jun	896	958	690	772	962	842	797	1741	854
	Sep	904	965	652	768	955	833	784	1881	852
	Dec	905	1003	655	762	963	842	828	1898	873
2008	Mar	904	990	630	777	938	832	802	2069	875
	Jun	921	1038	619	792	953	848	796	2347	918
	Sep	972	1121	668	862	995	907	788	2846	1006
	Dec	1095	1151	709	984	1032	969	824	2516	1041
2009	Mar	1157	1199	764	1093	1101	1045	839	1540	985
	Jun	1099	1203	745	1018	1050	1002	823	1704	958
	Sep	1051 P	1145 P	689 P	926 P	990 P	938 P	808 P	1864 P	920 P

(1) Includes commodities not listed.

Symbol:

P provisional

Table 4.02

Merchandise Imports by Broad Economic Category

Price index percentage change from previous period

Base: Quarter ended June 2002 (=1000)

	Capital goods			Intermediate goods								Total ⁽¹⁾
	Capital goods (not transport equipment)	Transport equipment, industrial	Total	Food and beverages mainly for industry		Industrial supplies not elsewhere specified		Fuels and lubricants		Parts and accessories of capital goods and transport equipment		
				Primary	Processed	Primary	Processed	Primary	Processed (not motor spirit)	Transport equipment	Total ⁽¹⁾	
	BEC(41)	BEC(521)		BEC(111)	BEC(121)	BEC(21)	BEC(22)	BEC(31)	BEC(322)	BEC(53)		
Series ref: OTPQ	SIB1PA1	SIB1PB1	SIB1PC1	SIB1PD1	SIB1PE1	SIB1PG1	SIB1PH1	SIB1PJ1	SIB1PK1	SIB1PN1	SIB1PO1	SIB1PP1

Quarter													
2005	Sep	-0.7	2.2	0.0	-0.4	5.9	1.9	2.3	12.9	9.0	2.5	3.1	4.5
	Dec	-2.7	0.7	-1.7	5.0	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.1	8.1	1.4	1.2	1.7
2006	Mar	-0.8	0.9	-0.2	-0.6	6.5	3.6	3.8	9.7	2.9	5.6	1.1	4.2
	Jun	6.0	9.3	7.0	10.8	18.8	8.2	9.5	15.1	28.9	8.4	7.0	11.3
	Sep	-2.7	0.2	-1.7	6.6	2.2	4.6	4.2	3.0	6.0	0.7	-0.7	3.0
	Dec	-4.8	-3.7	-4.5	-3.6	-12.7	-8.0	-3.0	-19.3	-17.0	-5.9	-3.7	-7.9
2007	Mar	-4.2	-1.9	-3.6	1.0	0.2	-6.0	-1.9	0.4	-6.1	-3.1	-1.8	-1.6
	Jun	-3.7	-1.9	-3.3	7.1	-2.7	6.0	-2.6	0.5	0.9	-2.4	-7.0	-2.5
	Sep	-4.5	-1.9	-3.9	4.1	0.5	2.5	-1.3	11.6	7.5	0.7	-2.4	1.6
	Dec	-1.3	2.2	-0.5	20.1	4.7	12.6	1.6	10.8	6.5	1.5	1.9	4.2
2008	Mar	-3.1	-0.1	-2.5	12.5	2.7	13.3	1.7	7.6	9.1	-4.0	-4.8	2.5
	Jun	-1.0	0.9	-0.6	8.2	9.5	58.3	6.2	17.8	21.3	3.0	2.2	9.8
	Sep	4.2	6.3	4.7	10.0	10.7	69.7	12.0	20.5	20.7	13.3	7.0	14.5
	Dec	13.2	13.5	13.2	16.3	1.9	32.9	9.1	-29.1	-11.3	15.0	15.8	-0.9
2009	Mar	8.9	8.7	8.8	-10.9	-1.5	-62.1	-4.7	-35.9	-29.1	9.3	9.1	-14.4
	Jun	-6.1	-1.9	-5.2	-18.2	-1.1	81.6	-6.3	0.7	-17.6	-5.6	-3.3	-2.6
	Sep	-7.2 P	-6.7 P	-7.1 P	-2.2 P	-2.4 P	-47.6 P	-6.9 P	23.4 P	8.8 P	-11.1 P	-10.4 P	-2.7 P

	Consumption goods					Total ⁽¹⁾	Passenger motor cars	Motor spirit	Total imports ⁽¹⁾
	Food and beverages mainly for household consumption		Consumer goods not elsewhere specified						
	Primary	Processed	Durable	Semi-durable	Non-durable				
	BEC(112)	BEC(122)	BEC(61)	BEC(62)	BEC(63)				
Series ref: OTPQ	SIB1PQ1	SIB1PR1	SIB1PU1	SIB1PV1	SIB1PW1	SIB1PY1	SIB1PZ1	SIB1QA1	SIA1I91

Quarter										
2005	Sep	-1.5	0.7	-0.7	2.1	4.7	1.8	-1.8	10.1	2.3
	Dec	1.6	1.9	-3.3	0.8	-2.2	-0.5	0.7	14.7	0.6
2006	Mar	3.7	0.5	3.7	-3.3	1.9	0.8	6.1	-7.6	2.2
	Jun	6.3	9.2	3.1	4.7	-0.9	3.4	-1.7	25.7	7.1
	Sep	1.6	-0.8	1.8	3.3	1.6	1.5	-1.1	12.3	1.5
	Dec	-3.2	-1.6	-6.3	-6.2	0.3	-3.1	0.7	-27.7	-6.0
2007	Mar	-1.1	0.2	-2.1	2.1	-2.1	-0.8	-1.8	-1.1	-1.8
	Jun	2.9	-0.2	0.9	-3.7	1.6	-0.4	-3.0	11.6	-1.7
	Sep	0.9	0.8	-5.5	-0.5	-0.7	-1.0	-1.6	8.0	-0.3
	Dec	0.1	3.9	0.4	-0.7	0.8	1.0	5.6	0.9	2.5
2008	Mar	-0.1	-1.2	-3.8	1.9	-2.5	-1.2	-3.1	9.0	0.3
	Jun	1.8	4.8	-1.8	2.0	1.6	1.9	-0.8	13.4	4.9
	Sep	5.6	8.0	8.0	8.7	4.4	7.0	-1.0	21.3	9.6
	Dec	12.7	2.7	6.1	14.2	3.7	6.8	4.6	-11.6	3.5
2009	Mar	5.6	4.2	7.7	11.2	6.7	7.9	1.8	-38.8	-5.4
	Jun	-5.0	0.3	-2.5	-6.9	-4.6	-4.1	-1.9	10.7	-2.8
	Sep	-4.4 P	-4.9 P	-7.5 P	-9.0 P	-5.7 P	-6.4 P	-1.9 P	9.4 P	-3.9 P

(1) Includes commodities not listed.

Symbol:

P provisional

Overseas Trade Indexes (Prices): September 2009 quarter (provisional)

Table 5

Overseas Trade in Services Price Indexes

Base: June 1997 quarter (=1000)

		Services exports					Services imports				
		Transportation	Travel	Other services	Government services	Total exports	Transportation	Travel	Other services	Government services	Total imports
<i>Series ref: OTPQ</i>		<i>SSEA99</i>	<i>SSEB99</i>	<i>SSEC99</i>	<i>SSED99</i>	<i>SSE999</i>	<i>SSIA99</i>	<i>SSIB99</i>	<i>SSIC99</i>	<i>SSID99</i>	<i>SSI999</i>
Price indexes											
Quarter											
2004	Sep	1044	1233	1080	1225	1165	1015	1159	1117	1223	1097
	Dec	1032	1257	1077	1227	1177	1009	1143	1101	1184	1085
2005	Mar	1020	1268	1081	1231	1181	1010	1140	1090	1167	1081
	Jun	1021	1271	1082	1232	1184	1043	1131	1085	1177	1089
	Sep	1025	1288	1089	1235	1196	1060	1156	1097	1196	1108
	Dec	990	1305	1112	1238	1202	1079	1159	1108	1222	1119
2006	Mar	986	1322	1122	1223	1213	1083	1191	1127	1243	1137
	Jun	1087	1336	1143	1226	1247	1125	1331	1200	1383	1221
	Sep	1087	1344	1144	1231	1252	1155	1330	1200	1375	1232
	Dec	1068	1356	1140	1234	1253	1087	1268	1178	1300	1180
2007	Mar	1051	1380	1133	1235	1261	1043	1230	1156	1245	1144
	Jun	1033	1383	1128	1232	1257	1016	1204	1127	1212	1116
	Sep	1066	1386	1138	1625	1274	1011	1237	1146	1230	1131
	Dec	1071	1425	1138	1628	1297	999	1224	1145	1208	1122
2008	Mar	1114	1437	1136	1634	1315	1005	1195	1143	1180	1113
	Jun	1143	1449	1150	1638	1332	1046	1277	1177	1267	1167
	Sep	1232	1456	1186	1639	1366	1172	1361	1234	1376	1259
	Dec	1342	1468	1229	1638	1409	1332	1463	1347	1690	1388
2009	Mar	1312	1485	1250	1635	1416	1314	1559	1397	1790	1428
	Jun	1175	1477	1213	1638	1369	1206	1451	1323	1572	1329
	Sep	1105	1484	1181	1641	1348	968	1360	1261	1432	1192
Percentage change from previous quarter											
Quarter											
2004	Sep	-3.3	0.6	-1.5	0.1	-0.5	-3.9	-7.1	-4.0	-7.6	-5.1
	Dec	-1.1	1.9	-0.3	0.2	1.0	-0.6	-1.4	-1.4	-3.2	-1.1
2005	Mar	-1.2	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	-0.3	-1.0	-1.4	-0.4
	Jun	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	3.3	-0.8	-0.5	0.9	0.7
	Sep	0.4	1.3	0.6	0.2	1.0	1.6	2.2	1.1	1.6	1.7
	Dec	-3.4	1.3	2.1	0.2	0.5	1.8	0.3	1.0	2.2	1.0
2006	Mar	-0.4	1.3	0.9	-1.2	0.9	0.4	2.8	1.7	1.7	1.6
	Jun	10.2	1.1	1.9	0.2	2.8	3.9	11.8	6.5	11.3	7.4
	Sep	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.4	2.7	-0.1	0.0	-0.6	0.9
	Dec	-1.7	0.9	-0.3	0.2	0.1	-5.9	-4.7	-1.8	-5.5	-4.2
2007	Mar	-1.6	1.8	-0.6	0.1	0.6	-4.0	-3.0	-1.9	-4.2	-3.1
	Jun	-1.7	0.2	-0.4	-0.2	-0.3	-2.6	-2.1	-2.5	-2.7	-2.4
	Sep	3.2	0.2	0.9	31.9	1.4	-0.5	2.7	1.7	1.5	1.3
	Dec	0.5	2.8	0.0	0.2	1.8	-1.2	-1.1	-0.1	-1.8	-0.8
2008	Mar	4.0	0.8	-0.2	0.4	1.4	0.6	-2.4	-0.2	-2.3	-0.8
	Jun	2.6	0.8	1.2	0.2	1.3	4.1	6.9	3.0	7.4	4.9
	Sep	7.8	0.5	3.1	0.1	2.6	12.0	6.6	4.8	8.6	7.9
	Dec	8.9	0.8	3.6	-0.1	3.1	13.7	7.5	9.2	22.8	10.2
2009	Mar	-2.2	1.2	1.7	-0.2	0.5	-1.4	6.6	3.7	5.9	2.9
	Jun	-10.4	-0.5	-3.0	0.2	-3.3	-8.2	-6.9	-5.3	-12.2	-6.9
	Sep	-6.0	0.5	-2.6	0.2	-1.5	-19.7	-6.3	-4.7	-8.9	-10.3

Overseas Trade Indexes (Prices): September 2009 quarter (provisional)

Table 6

Exchange Rates⁽¹⁾
Reserve Bank of New Zealand

	Mid-rates for NZ\$1.00					Trade Weighted Index ⁽²⁾	
	USA \$NZ:\$US	UK \$NZ:Pound	Australia \$NZ:\$A	Japan \$NZ:Yen	European Union \$NZ:Euro		
<i>Series ref: EXRQ</i>	<i>SGB</i>	<i>SGA</i>	<i>SGI</i>	<i>SGE</i>	<i>SGK</i>	<i>STW</i>	
Quarter							
2004	Sep	0.6532	0.3592	0.9208	71.78	0.5343	66.3
	Dec	0.6987	0.3749	0.9242	73.98	0.5398	68.6
2005	Mar	0.7163	0.3789	0.9216	74.82	0.5465	69.6
	Jun	0.7154	0.3853	0.9310	76.94	0.5681	70.8
	Sep	0.6913	0.3873	0.9100	76.88	0.5667	69.7
	Dec	0.6946	0.3971	0.9328	81.44	0.5839	71.5
2006	Mar	0.6658	0.3796	0.8994	77.77	0.5531	68.3
	Jun	0.6236	0.3419	0.8364	71.43	0.4966	62.8
	Sep	0.6348	0.3387	0.8389	73.79	0.4981	63.6
	Dec	0.6737	0.3516	0.8747	79.28	0.5223	67.1
2007	Mar	0.7203	0.3671	0.8835	83.52	0.5300	68.8
	Jun	0.7851	0.3957	0.8794	86.38	0.5404	72.0
	Sep	0.7438	0.3680	0.8774	87.74	0.5413	71.3
	Dec	0.7639	0.3735	0.8591	86.37	0.5274	71.0
2008	Mar	0.7904	0.3995	0.8720	83.22	0.5274	71.9
	Jun	0.7759	0.3937	0.8228	81.09	0.4964	69.2
	Sep	0.7134	0.3767	0.8034	76.76	0.4740	65.5
	Dec	0.5786	0.3675	0.8576	55.88	0.4392	57.8
2009	Mar	0.5328	0.3710	0.8024	49.82	0.4083	53.7
	Jun	0.6024	0.3889	0.7938	58.66	0.4422	58.4
	Sep	0.6738	0.4106	0.8089	63.08	0.4712	62.6

Percentage change from previous quarter⁽³⁾

Quarter							
2004	Sep	3.9	3.2	4.6	4.2	2.4	3.6
	Dec	7.0	4.4	0.4	3.1	1.0	3.5
2005	Mar	2.5	1.0	-0.3	1.1	1.2	1.4
	Jun	-0.1	1.7	1.0	2.8	4.0	1.8
	Sep	-3.4	0.5	-2.3	-0.1	-0.2	-1.5
	Dec	0.5	2.5	2.5	5.9	3.0	2.6
2006	Mar	-4.2	-4.4	-3.6	-4.5	-5.3	-4.4
	Jun	-6.3	-9.9	-7.0	-8.2	-10.2	-8.1
	Sep	1.8	-1.0	0.3	3.3	0.3	1.2
	Dec	6.1	3.8	4.3	7.4	4.9	5.5
2007	Mar	6.9	4.4	1.0	5.3	1.5	2.6
	Jun	9.0	7.8	-0.5	3.4	2.0	4.7
	Sep	-5.3	-7.0	-0.2	1.6	0.2	-1.0
	Dec	2.7	1.5	-2.1	-1.6	-2.6	-0.4
2008	Mar	3.5	7.0	1.5	-3.7	0	1.3
	Jun	-1.8	-1.5	-5.6	-2.6	-5.9	-3.7
	Sep	-8.0	-4.3	-2.4	-5.3	-4.5	-5.4
	Dec	-18.9	-2.4	6.7	-27.2	-7.3	-11.8
2009	Mar	-7.9	1.0	-6.4	-10.9	-7.0	-7.0
	Jun	13.1	4.8	-1.1	17.7	8.3	8.7
	Sep	11.9	5.6	1.9	7.5	6.6	7.2

(1) Published by the Reserve Bank of New Zealand.

(2) Base: June 1979 (=100).

(3) Percentage changes are calculated on unrounded figures.